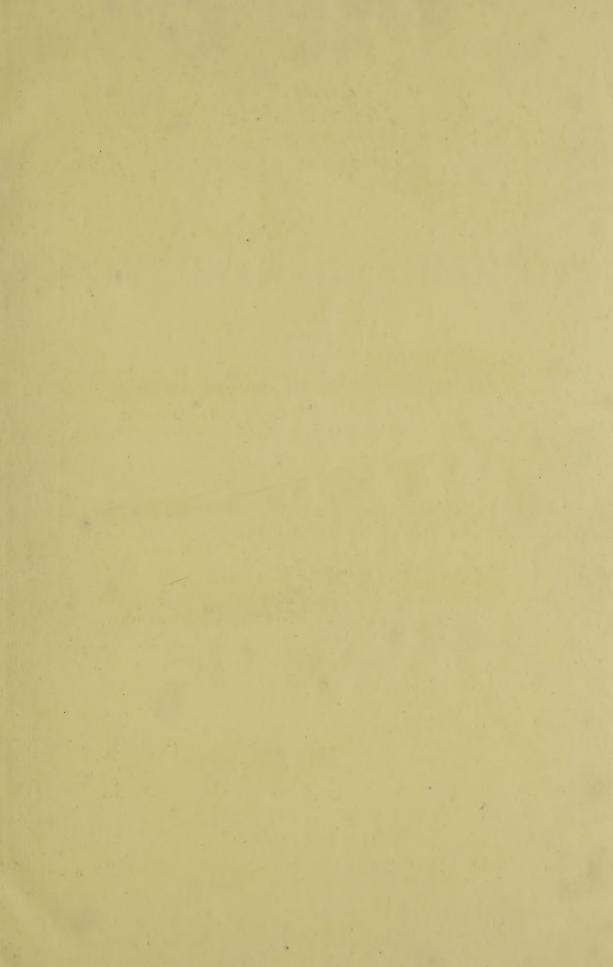




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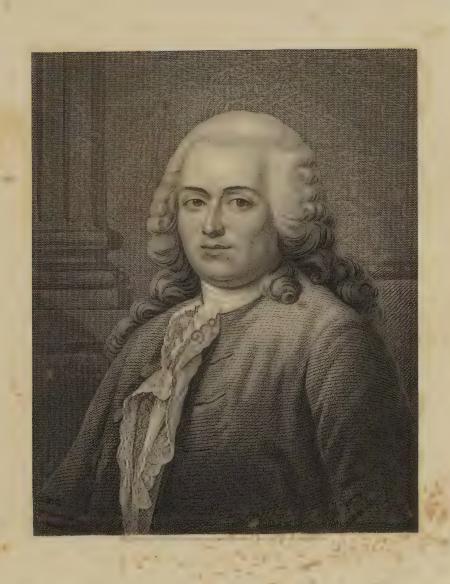
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H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT













M. C. F. J. L. H. J. A.











of brass instruments, he used to call the Trumpet Overture (unprinted); and the Symphony in A major-in which are embodied his impressions of his Italian sojourn; and these were all performed during the season. He offered the Symphony for publication to the house of Cramer & Co., which they, not having yet realized the commercial value of those of his works they had printed, refused: offended at this, he would never afterwards make an assignment to them. This exquisite masterpiece not being then printed, he always deferred its publication; and its performance, therefore (until it was printed after his death), was restricted to the concerts of our Philharmonic Society. Mendelssohn left London for a while to conduct the Lower Rhine musical festival at Düsseldorf. There he conceived the idea of his beautiful overture to the national tale of Melusine, which was suggested to him by a picture illustrative of the subject. The overture was played first by our Philharmonic Society in the following April, when it was indifferently received. Of this work, as of many others, he made an entirely new score before he printed it. At Düsseldorf his worth was so keenly perceived, that he was invited to the direction of the Singing Academy and the theatre, which he undertook, it being his first professional engagement, his father's wealth having rendered him independent of the occupations from which, for the most part, a musician derives his maintenance. A fruit of this appointment was the much praised dramatic music of Der Standhafte Prinz (unprinted), a play of Calderon translated into German by Immermann, and produced in 1834. Mendelssohn was offered the musical professorship in Leipsio university in 1835, which he declined. He had the strongest aversion to pedantry, and detested theoretical discussions, as being the cause, if not the result of pedantic feeling, and thus he dreaded to fill a university chair, regarding it as the seat of a pedagogue. More fortunate was the application to him, of the committee of the famous subscription concerts, given in the Gewandhaus at the same town, to become conductor of these performances. He entered upon this office in September, 1835, and his discharge of it, raised the concerts to a memorable celebrity. The death of his father, in November, was a severe shock to Mendelssohn, and it added one more to the regretful associations in his thoughts with the city of Berlin, where it took place. He roused himself from this calamity to complete the oratorio of "St. Paul," which was produced at the Düsseldorf festival on Whitsunday, 1836. This must be regarded as the opening of a new period in musical history; the Deluge of Schneider, the three Oratorios of Spohr, the Mount of Olives of Beethoven, and even the Creation of Haydn, have all such a comparative secularity, not to say lightness of character, as, still more than their unscriptural text, dissociates them from the sacred master-pieces of Handel. "St. Paul" approximates to these in its style no less than in its subject, and it was thus the first oratorio produced since the days of the author of Messiah, wherein the spirit reappears in which he wrote. Its reception was worthy of the work, and worthy of the new aspiration of musicians it awakened. Among others, one most graceful compliment was paid to the composer by the festival committee, in the presentation of a copy of his own score, with illustrations by three of the most copy of his own scote, with manager eminent painters in Germany. The work was greatly modified before it was printed; ten pieces being omitted, several rewritten, and some inserted. "St. Paul" was first played in England, at a festival in Liverpool, in October, 1836; and it was given in London and at Birmingham (to which latter the composer came to conduct it, bringing with him his Concerto in D minor) in the ensuing September. Very quickly upon this followed its reproduction in every country where the class of music is performed, and the same success always attended it. In the summer of 1836 Mendelssohn went to Frankfort to take the duties of his friend Schelble, who was ill, as conductor of the Cecilia Vocal Society. It was then that his marriage was decided upon with Mile. Cecilie Jean-Renaud, of a good Frankfort family, which took place in the spring of 1837.

An interesting feature of the year 1838 was a series of four historical concerts, which Mendelssohn organized and directed at Leipsic, and which were as notable for the choice of works as for the refined excellence of their performance. At several subsequent periods he gave a similar course, proving thus his knowledge of the various treasures of his art, and his perfect mastery of their several peculiarities of style. At this time several of his most important chamber compositions were

written; the three violin quartets (Op. 44, for example) and the pianoforte Trio in D minor; besides which, many minor works show the exhaustless spontaneity of his invention. In 1840, a monument to Gutenberg was erected in Leipsic, the great book mart of Germany, in commemoration of the fourth centenary of his magnificent discovery. For this occasion Mendelssohn was appointed to write a choral work, which was sung in the open air at the uncovering of the statue, and to compose his immortal Hymn of Praise, which was first performed on the same evening. This latter he purposed to follow with some other works on the same original plan, and so described it as the "first Sinfonia-Why this purpose was not carried out is unknown; cantata. but it was certainly not because this first composition in the new form was unsuccessful. It is not necessary here to discuss, how much or how little the design of incorporating in one work the essentials of an instrumental and of a vocal composition owes its origin to the Choral Symphony of Beethoven. Mendelssohn's detractors may deny him the merit of invention; but they who render him critical justice will always perceive as broad a distinction between his idea and that of his predecessor, as between the plan of Beethoven's work and that of any other The measureless beauty of the Hymn of Praise is in existence. for all time; but there was something singularly felicitous in the choice of the text, and in its treatment, for the occasion it was designed to celebrate. Mendelssohn came once more to England, to conduct his new work at the Birmingham festival in August; and he brought with him for publication the three organ preludes and fugues dedicated to Attwood, who was one of the first to appreciate, and the warmest to uphold, his artistic claims in this country. These fugues and the six sonatas for the organ, form a distinct class of the composer's works, and are indeed conspicuous among all that has been written for the instrument. After his return to Leipsic, Mendelssohn entirely rewrote the Hymn of Praise, and, among other important changes, interpolated the wonderful passage "Watchman, will the night soon pass?" In its altered form the Hymn of Praise was reproduced at the Gewandhaus in December, when it created so powerful a sensation that the king of Saxony, his interest stimulated by the general enthusiasm, commanded the repetition of the work, and went up to the composer at the close of the performance, to thank him, before the public, for the delight it had given him. In the spring of 1841 the Hymn of Praise was performed by our Philharmonic Society, but from the original parts; on learning which, Mendelssohn was so annoyed with Novello the musicseller for suffering such an injustice to be done to him, that he never allowed that firm to publish another of his works. It was at this period that the degree of Ph.D. was conferred on Mendelssohn by the Leipsic university; also that the king of Prussia awarded him the Order of Merit, a marked distinction; and lastly, that the king of Saxony appointed him his kapellmeister. The present widely-spreading appreciation of Bach, owes its

origin to Mendelssohn's enthusiasm for the master, and the zeal with which he sought to communicate this to others. He formed a project to erect a monument to the mighty old musician, in the town where he produced his masterpieces. Besides contributing largely to this from his own means, he gave several performances of Bach's music, the proceeds of which were added to the fund. The first of these took place in August, 1840, at St. Thomas' church in Leipsic, where the veteran contrapuntist had been organist, and was probably suggested by the recent éclat of the Gutenberg memorial. The statue was inaugurated, April 23, 1843. The king of Prussia offered Mendelssohn a lucrative appointment, in 1841, as general superintendent of sacred music throughout the kingdom, and director of the great instrumental concerts in Berlin; this he accepted, but with the condition that he should continue his directorship at Leipsic. The king desired to restore the ancient Greek drama to the stage, and with this view commissioned Tieck to prepare the Antigone of Sophocles for representation, and Mendelssohn to set the lyrical portions of the play to music. The composer's literary studies had well prepared him for the novel and interesting task, which he accomplished in the summer of 1841, in the space of eleven days, and the work was first performed at the palace at Potsdam, on the 15th of October. Some English classical scholars have violently depreciated this remarkable composition, regarding it from a totally false point of view; it overlives their undiscerning censure, and with its companion work, the "Œdipus in Colonus," written under the same circumstances in 1845, proves the poetical

vigour of Mendelssohn's power of conception in a wholly untrodden field, and his capability of appropriating the resources of his art to a previously-untried subject. A serious illness attacked Mendelssohn towards the close of this year—a supposed consequence of his ceaseless mental labour. On his recovery, at the beginning of 1842, he wrote the Symphony in A Minor, a work he had been contemplating ever since his tour in Scotland, his experiences in which are idealized in this picturesque and passionate composition. Hs wife had often lovingly complained that he poured forth the stream of his genius upon the world, but wrote nothing, especially for her. To answer this reproach he had a blank volume bound and lettered with her name, and therein he wrote the work under consideration, which may be regarded as the chief of his instrumental compositions. In due time, however, romance gave way to interest, the Symphony being dedicated to Queen Victoria, in acknowledgment of the personal attentions she showed the composer. It was first played at one of the Gewandhaus concerts in the spring; and Mendelssohu came to London to direct its performance for the Philharmonic in June.

Another scheme, as much for the advancement of music as the Bach statue was for its honour, occupied Mendelssohn in 1843; this was the establishment of the Conservatorium at Leipsic, which he both proposed and completed. He obtained the support of the king of Saxony, issued a prospectus in January, and opened the institution on the 3rd of April. He undertook the responsibility of its direction, and presided over the classes for composition and the pianoforte, throwing as much zeal into these occupations as would have absorbed the entire energy of any other man. In ackowledgment of the great service he thus rendered to Leipsic, the corporation presented him with the freedom of the city. In the spring of this year the First Walpurgis Night was produced in public at the Gewandhaus, it having been almost entirely recomposed since it was written at Rome. To afford his ever active mind some relaxation, Mendelssohn passed the summer in Switzerland; but he occupied his vacation with the composition of the dramatic music to A Midsummer Night's Dream, in which, as though nourished by the elixir of eternal youth, he carried out the ideas of his boyhood, amplifying the train of thought set forth in the overture, and fulfilling, as it were, that wonderful conception. If we are amazed that the earlier masterwork could have issued from so young a mind, what word will define the feelings with which we regard this later resumption of all the spirit of the original idea! It was undertaken at the behest of the king of Prussia, and was first played in the palace at Potsdam in October. About this time also was written the overture and the one chorus for "Ruy Blas," likewise at the king's desire, and for performance in the court theatre. This year, with all its successes, was greatly embittered to Mendelssohn by the death of his mother, which occurred, as did all his crosses, at Berlin; and it occasioned his spending the winter there. He now undertook the editorship of Israel in Egypt, for the Handel Society in London, stipulating that he should be allowed to write an organpart, to supply on paper such completion of the accompaniment, as Handel was accustomed to extemporize at the performances over which he presided. The edition is remarkable for its rigid adherence to the composer's MS. in preference to the authority of the earliest printed copies; and for the eminent beauty of the organ-part, which should now be inseparable from the oratorio. He collated his authorities for the publication, during his stay in London, where he was engaged, in 1844, to conduct six of the Philharmonic concerts—this being the occasion of giving up the old custom of the society, which was to have a different conductor at each concert. The Midsummer Night's Dream music and the Walpurgis Night were first played here in the course of the season. While here, Mendelssohn wrote the overture to Athalie; and he completed his music to this tragedy of Racine, during an autumn residence at Soden, near Frankfort. The work, as admirable for its correct setting of the French verse as for its musical beauty, was another commission of the king of Prussia; and it was played at Charlottenburg in 1845. At the beginning of this year Mendelssohn resigned his appointment at Berlin, having determined to seclude himself from public life; but, in permitting his retirement, the king compelled him to retain a salary, with the title of General Director of Music. He now wrote his violin concerto for his townsman, playmate, and collaborator in the Gewandhaus orchestra, F. David; he was fitted for the task by a practical knowledge of the instrument, his fluency on which enabled him to play the viola in Quartetsone of his favourite diversions. He had engaged to produce an oratorio for the next Birmingham festival, and he accordingly occupied himself now at Soden with the composition of "Elijah." After a year's absence from public, he suddenly resolved in the autumn to resume his directorship at Leipsic, his return to which was a source of infinite delight to that musical city. In the spring of 1846 he conducted the festival at Liege where he brought out his cantata, "Lauda Sion," which he wrote for the occasion. He conducted also a festival at Aix-la-Chapelle, and another at Cologne. These many distractions did not prevent the completion of his great oratorio, and he came to Birmingham to direct its first performance, which took place on the 26th of August. The immense success of this superb work in no way dulled its author's sensitiveness to its inequalities, and previously to its second performance he made many important alterations in it. In its perfected form it was reproduced by the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter hall in April, 1847. Before returning to England, for this occasion, Mendels-sohn conducted "St. Paul" on Good Friday at Leipsic, which proved to be his last public appearance there. The reception of "Elijah" in London was worthy of its transcendent merit; the queen commanded a repetition of its performance, and made this the occasion of her first visit to the concerts of the Sacred Harmonic; and the public did full justice to the noble work in which the composer attained the summit of his greatness. Mendelssohn played Beethoven's pianoforte Concerto in G on the 26th of April, at the Philharmonic, and some organ pieces of Bach on the 5th of May, at one of the Ancient Concerts; these were his last public performances.

His health had greatly failed during the previous winter, so

much so, that his physicians had prohibited his playing in public. He now sank under the enormous excitement he had undergone, and it became imperative that he should take some repose. went therefore to Frankfort, but the tidings of the sudden death at Berlin of his favourite sister Fanny, the partner of his early studies, had so terrible an effect upon him, that he was removed successively to Baden-Baden and to Unterlaken, as the only means of restoring tranquillity to his heart and brain. an energy resembling desperation, he appears to have plunged into composition, in order to force his thoughts from the grief that overwhelmed him; the violin Quartet in F minor, written at this time, is an expression of the anguish under which it was produced, that would be painful but for its all-surpassing beauty. It was now that he sketched his oratorio of "Christ," of which, though but four fragments are printed, he is said to have written a complete outline. The unfinished opera of "Loreley" was also the production of this same amazingly fruitful period; he had always had an inclination to dramatic composition, as is proved by the several early operas that have not been brought before the public, by the two that are printed, and by the powerfullymarked character that animates all the passages in his works, susceptible of dramatic treatment. He contemplated writing an opera on the subject of Shakspeare's Tempest, in 1833, the text for which was furnished by Immermann; but dissatisfied with this he abandoned his purpose. In 1837 he entered into arrangements with Chappell & Co. of London, to compose an English opera, for which Planché wrote a libretto, and this too he opera, for which Fighter whole a liberty, and this too be rejected. He was announced by Mr. Lumley in 1847 to be engaged on an opera upon his former theme, The Tempest, for her majesty's theatre, and again he was discontented with the drama, which this time Scribe had prepared for him. The fasting and the strength is adopting a randwork for his lebum. diousness thus evinced in adopting a groundwork for his labour, proves the high importance he attached to the task; and when his scrupulous requirements were at last fulfilled in Geibel's treatment of the old Rhine legend, the beauty of what he produced fully justified his careful choice of a poem. How much is it to be regretted that so small a portion of what he wrote, as two detached pieces, has been made known! Somewhat restored in health and spirits, Mendelssohn returned to Leipsic; but a visit to Berlin, in reminding him of its fatal cause, stimulated anew all his affliction. Once more in Leipsic, he wrote on the 9th of October the "Night Song" (No. 6 of Op. 71), which was his last composition. While trying this on the following day, with a lady who had been the first to sing many of his songs, he was struck with the illness from which he never recovered; and a cruel anxiety as to the progress of his disease filled the whole town, until its sad termination. A funeral service was performed

over him in Leipsic, and his remains were then removed for interment in the family grave in Berlin, where again his obsequies
were solemnized. The presence at each of these ceremonies of all
persons connected with music and letters, all men of artistic and
official distinction, and the greeting of the bier at every railway
station it passed, by the musical societies of the place, were but
small tokens of the general lamentation for the loss which art
had sustained. Monarchs and artists wrote letters of condolence
to his widow, and in all the cities of Germany and England, and
in France and America, performances were given in honour of
his memory. He left five children, and his widow survived him
but six years.

Mendelssohn was pre-eminent as a composer, as a conductor, as an organist, and as a pianist- He was the best contrapuntist that has shone as a creative imaginative musician, since Mozart. His powers of improvisation were unsurpassable, and the many anecdotes of his felicitous exercise of this brilliant faculty, are interesting as they are astonishing. Equal to his spontaneous invention, was his marvellous memory, which held at the command of the moment the minutest details of all his enormous store of musical reading. His mental acquirements were not confined to his own art; he was a skilful draughtsman, and was fond of sketching from nature the scenes that interested him. Besides reading fluently both Greek and Latin, he spoke and wrote with perfect ease in English, Italian, and French, and had a command of his own language, which is by no means common; and further, he excelled his companions in all personal exercises. His correspondence with his family during his visit to Italy (which was published in 1861), proves to the world a singular charm of his letter-writing, and gives deep insight into his genial and impressionable nature. The foible of his character was his thirst for good opinion, which led him indiscriminately to conciliate every one whose judgment could receive attention; thus his testimonials are of little credit, and his complimentary letters are not always utterances of his true opinion. In composition, besides the perfect individuality of his style, he has the merit of having originated that form of developed movement, in any variety of measure, which all will recognize in his Scherzo; of having created the "Song without Words;" of having condensed the concerto into limits that comprise all the original purpose, while they meet the demand for compression that marks the time when he wrote; of having united the several portions of a symphony in unbroken continuity; of having given to the concert overture a poetical intention and defined expression; and of having combined the distinct elements of the ecclesiastical oratorio of Bach and the dramatic oratorio of Handel, so as to produce a new type, which has become a standard for other There is reason to believe that he left at least as much music which is still unprinted, as the very large amount of his published works. His friends, Ferdinand David, Hauptmann, Rietz, and Moscheles, were appointed by his family to select from his MSS. and issue to the world such of his compositions as they deemed fit for publication. All the works numbering after Op. 70, "Elijah," have been brought out by this committee, who, however, have for many years ceased from their interesting and valuable duty. The only reason that is alleged for this totally unjustifiable suppression of any of the productions of the master is, that he probably would have altered before he printed them; and the sufficient answer to this sophistication is, that his practice of alteration, as is proved by many instances in this notice, was only bounded by the printing of his works, and that he would unquestionably have altered what was printed could he have recalled it from the press. Let it be hoped that the many cxhortations to his family, of those who are sincerely interested in his reputation, may yet be satisfactorily answered by the issue of all the fruits of the genius of Mendelssohn,-G. A. M.

MENDEZ-PINTO, F. See PINTO.
MENDIZABEL, JUAN ALVAREZ Y, a Spanish financier and statesman, born at Cadiz in 1790. He was finance minister under the count of Toreño from June, 1835, till May, 1836. He again held the portfolio of finance in the Calatrava ministry (11th of September, 1836, to 10th of August, 1837); and after remaining in opposition for three years he resumed his former position under Espartero in 1841. His public life closes with the fall of Espartero in 1843, when Mendizabel was obliged to take refuge in Portugal. He afterwards resided in England and France, and then returned to Madrid, where he died, 3rd November, 1853.—F. M. W.

MENDOZA, DIEGO HURTADO DE, a Spanish statesman, historian, and novelist, born in 1503 or 1504. His grandfather was ambassador of Ferdinand and Isabella to the Holy See; his father, the first count of Tendilla, served against the Moors, and was the first military governor of Granada after the conquest. Diego was the fifth son, and probably acquired his taste for Arabic learning during his early residence at Granada. He studied philosophy and the classical languages at Salamanca; and here, too, it is supposed, he wrote "Lazarillo de Tormes," the first of that series of "picaresque" novels, best represented to the English reader by the latest and best, Gil Blas. Renouncing the clerical profession, he served with the Spanish army in Italy, visiting the principal universities. In 1538 Charles V. appointed him ambassador at Venice. Subsequently he represented the emperor at the council of Trent, but was summoned thence to the more difficult post of imperial plenipotentiary at Rome (1547), where for six years he successfully maintained the imperial policy. His passion for letters, however, manifested itself in the collection of rare Greek and Latin manuscripts, and posterity is indebted to him for a complete edition of Josephus. He returned to Spain shortly before the accession of Philip II. (1554); but soon fell into disgrace, and was exiled to Granada. His leisure was devoted to the composition of verses. He appears to have been equally successful in the old Spanish measure and in the newer Italian style introduced by Boscan and Garcillasso de la Vega. His most important work, however, was written later in life—a history of the war of Granada, waged by the Moors against the tyranny of Philip II. in 1568-70. For this work he had special sources of information through his father, and also through his nephew, who commanded in this war. The work is written with such a gener-ous impartiality towards the Moors, that it was not thought safe to publish it till after his death, the first edition (an incomplete one) being dated 1610. The style is modelled on that of Tacitus and Sallust; the narrative, drawn often from living sources, is picturesque and touching. Mendoza completed this work at the age of seventy. He was recalled to court shortly afterwards; but he died at Madrid in 1775, bequeathing his rich collection of books and manuscripts to the king, who placed them in the Escurial. Both the "War of Granada" and "Lazarillo de Tormes" are reprinted in Baudry's Collection. Of his poetry there is but one edition, published in 1610. Two him are in the Seminario Erudito, 1789.—F. M. W. Two letters by

MENDOZA, Pedro Gonzalez de, son of Inigo Lopez, surnamed Grand Cardinal of Spain, born in 1428; died in 1495. He attained eminence under Henry IV. of Castile, by whose influence he was made a cardinal; and subsequently exercised equal influence over Isabella, whose right to the succession he esponsed. He was successively bishop of Calahorra and Siguenza, chancellor of Castile and Leon, archbishop of Seville and Toledo, and was sometimes called the third king of Spain. His influence was exerted in favour of the Jews, and of the projects of Columbus. He took a vigorous part in the prosecution of the wars against the Moors. On his deathbod he named as his successor Cardinal Ximenez.—F. M. W.

MENGS, ANTON RAFAEL, the most celebrated painter of the eighteenth century, was born in 1728 at Aussig in Bohemia. The son of Ishmael Mengs, a painter employed by Augustus III. at Dresden, he was taught design, and painting in miniature, enamel, and oil by his father, a good teacher but a harsh and unfeeling man, who treated him with great cruelty. In 1741 he was taken to Rome by his father, who kept him during the three years he stayed in that city unceasingly employed in making studies and copies in miniature of the works of Raphael. On his return to Dresden in 1744 the king, Augustus III., was so delighted with these productions that he appointed him court-painter, and gave him a pension in order that he might return to Rome to continue his studies there. At Rome he began to paint original compositions, turned Roman catholic, and married. to Dresden in 1749, and was well received by the king, who augmented his pension to a thousand dollars and gave him a commission for a large altar-piece. Mengs had begun to study fresco, and in 1757 he executed his first important work in that manner, the vault of S. Eusebio, and shortly after the still larger and more important one of "Parnasus, or Apollo and the Muses," in the saloon of the Villa Alboni—which was engraved in his best manner by Raffaelle Morghen. The reputation of Mengs was now so high that he was invited to Spain

by Charles III., who treated him with the utmost munificence-With the exception of a visit to Rome at the instance of Pope Clement XIV. - who wished him to paint the ceiling of the Camera de' Papiri in the Vatican, by some considered to be Mengs' most successful work-he remained in Spain from 1761 till 1775, painting whilst there various apartments in the royal palaces, and several easel pictures. "The Apotheosis of Trajan" on the ceiling of one of the principal saloons of the palace, Madrid, was the most important work painted by Mengs in Spain, and is generally regarded as his masterpiece in fresco, as his "Nativity" in the royal collection, Madrid, is considered his finest work in oil. The climate of Spain not agreeing with him, Mengs obtained in 1775, with some difficulty, the king's permission to return to Rome. But his health was greatly enfeebled, and from the death in 1778 of his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he rapidly sunk. He died on the 29th of June, 1779. Mengs was in his lifetime looked upon as the greatest painter and art critic of his age. Over his contemporaries his influence was supreme, and the historical and religious art of every country was undoubtedly for many years greatly influenced by his example and his theories. Now, perhaps, it is everywhere acknowledged that his influence was injurious, and recent art is almost everywhere a reaction from his teaching. Meng's system was pure eclecticism. He taught that the perfection of art would be a combination of the design of Raphael, the grace of Correggio, and the colour of Titian. In his own pictures he endeavoured to embody these qualities, and his contemporaries believed that he had succeeded. But his success is that of a pedagogue. Mengs wrote many treatises on art, some of which were published during his life, and the whole in a collected form were published dering his file, and the whole in a concecta firm after his death.—J. T-e.

MENG-TSEU. See MENCIUS.

MENNAIS. See LAMENNAIS.

MENOU, JACQUES FRANÇOIS, Baron de, was born at Boussay

de Loches in Touraine in 1750. In 1793 he commanded against the royalists in La Vendée, but showed too much moderation to retain the favour of Robespierre. At the head of the national guard of Paris he suppressed the insurrection of May, 1795. In 1798 he accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, and after his chief's return he became a Mahometan, submitting to all the rites of Islamism, in order that he might marry the daughter of a rich bath-keeper at Rosetta. Abdallah Jacques Menou, as he now called himself, commanded the French army at the battle of Aboukir. Defeated by Sir Ralph Abercromby, and driven into Alexandria, he was obliged to capitulate, 1801. Bonaparte made him governor of Piedmont, and subsequently of Venice, where he died, 13th August, 1810 .- W. J. P.

MENSCHIKOFF, ALEXANDER DANILOVITCH, a celebrated personage in the annals of Russia, was born in 1670, of humble parentage, and at the age of thirteen gained his livelihood by hawking pies in Moscow. He subsequently entered the service of Le Fort, Peter the Great's favourite counsellor, and was admitted into the small band of soldiers with which the young czar was trained in the German drill. Peter, pleased with his good looks and activity, made the youth his orderly, and retained him about his person in his various expeditions. At the frightful execution of the revolted Strelitzi, Menschikoff was ordered to shoot the surviving victims. After the death of Le Fort in 1699, his favour with the czar increased, although he had occasionally to feel the weight of the monarch's cudgel on his shoulders. In the war with Charles XII. he did good service, and showed no mean military capacity. Much of the glory of the victory at Poltava is due to him. Dignities and wealth were showered upon him. The Emperor Joseph made him a prince of the holy Roman empire. Menschikoff's military career terminated with the campaign in Pomerania in 1713, when he took Stettin. In the exercise of his many civil functions he gave occasion to his rivals to accuse him of peculation, and Peter, in a moment of anger, hal him tried by a tribunal composed of his enemies, who condemned him to death. The czar was satisfied, however, with a heavy fine. On Peter's death in 1725, Menschikoff anticipated the intrigues of powerful rivals by proclaiming Catherine, his former mistress and Peter's widow, as czarina. In her name he reigned over Russia for more than two years, and endeavoured to secure for himself a more durable sovereignty by competing with Marshal Saxe for the duchy of Courland. Towards the end of 1727, four months after the accession of Peter II., who was engaged to marry Menschikoff's daughter, the

boy emperor, under the influence of the Dolgoroukys, suddenly condemned his most powerful subject to exile in Siberia, and confiscated his enormous wealth. The humbled prince bore this bitter reverse with dignified resignation, and died in Siberia on the 22nd October, 1729 .- R. H.

\* MENSCHIKOFF, ALEXANDER SERGEIVITCH, Prince, great-grandson of the preceding, and a Russian admiral, was born in 1789. He entered the civil service in 1806, and for a short time was attached to the Russian embassy at Vienna. When war broke out he obtained a commission, and was made aid-de-camp to the emperor, whom he accompanied through the campaigns of 1812-16. In 1823 he took a prominent part in the attempt to restore in Greece a simulacrum of the old Byzantine empire, and quitted office with other leading men, because his views were rejected. On the accession of the Emperor Nicholas he was again employed, and went to the shah of Persia on a mission, which led to an immediate war. In the war with Turkey in 1828, he commanded the expedition to Anapa, and took the place. He also conducted the siege of Varna, but being dangerously wounded, was obliged to rest for some time. His next important office was the command of the Russian fleet, which he endeavoured with small success to restore to some efficiency. In March, 1853, he was sent to Constantinople to extort from the sultan an admission of the czar's right to protect all members of the Greek church residing in the Ottoman dominions. The refusal of this demand brought on the Crimean war, in which Prince Menschikoff was a principal actor till March, 1855, when he quitted Sebastopol for St. Petersburg. He was subsequently made governor of Cronstadt. In private society he is celebrated for his witty and caustic sayings.-R. H.

MERCATOR, GERARD, a celebrated Belgian geographer, was born at Rupelmonde on the 5th of March, 1512, and died at Duisbourg on the 8th of December, 1594. He was educated at Herzogenbusch and at the university of Louvain. He was for some time in the service of the Emperor Charles V., from which he retired in 1559, and became cosmographer to the duke of Juliers. The maps which he published, and which were the best of their time, were engraved by himself. His name is well known in connection with a "projection" or mode of representing the sphere on a plane surface, which he invented, and which has for its distinguishing properties that all parallels of latitude, meridians, and lines of uniform azimuth on the sphere, are represented by straight lines on the map; and that the angles formed by those lines with each other on the map are the same with the angles which they make with each other on the sphere. These advantages are counterbalanced by the enormous exaggeration of the dimensions of areas near the poles, as compared with those of equal areas near the equator. The first edition of Mercator's Atlas appeared at Duisbourg in 1595, and was followed

by many others. W. J. M. R.

MERCIER, Louis Sebastien, a French writer of considerable verve, and a thinker of some originality, was born in Paris in June, 1740, and in the middle rank of society. The first of his books which took hold of the public was, his "Tableau de Paris," published anonymously in 1781. With the Revolution, Mercier became a journalist; and finally siding with the Girondins, as one of whom he was elected to the convention. Under the directory he obtained a professorship, and was made a member of the Institute. Under the Empire he remained a republican; and continuing to write until the close of his life, died at Paris in 1814. He published in 1797-1800, the "Nouveau Paris," which contains very curious reminiscences of Paris during the Revolution. A list of his numerous writings will be found in Querard.-F. E.

MERES, FRANCIS, whose name survives mainly in connection with a few sentences on Shakspeare in the Palladis Tamia; Treasury, &c., London, 1598, was, according to Anthony Wood, "son of Thomas Meres, of Holland, Lincolnshire." There is no mention of him in the Messrs. Cooper's Athenæ Cantab.; but Farmer in the Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare, where he acknowledges that Meres had been of frequent service to him, states that Meres took his B.A. degree at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, in 1587, became M.A. in 1591, rector of Wing in Rutlandshire about 1602, and died there in 1646, in his eighty-first year. He was incorporated M.A. of Oxford in 1573, "being about this time," says Wood, "a minister and schoolmaster."—F. E. MERIAN, MARIA SIBYLLA, daughter of Matthew Merian the Elder, was born at Frankfort, April 12, 1647. In 1665 she

married J. A. Graff, a painter of Nuremberg, but retained her own name, by which she had already become widely known. Madame Merian devoted herself to the representation of fruit, flowers, and especially insects in their various stages of development and transformation. She settled with her husband in Amsterdam, but travelled for the sake of making drawings from living objects. Her principal journey was to Surinam, 1699-1701, and as the result of her labours there she published separate editions in Latin and Dutch of a "Dissertatio de generatione et metamorphosibus Insectorum Surinamensium, with sixty plates, Amsterdam, 1705. Madame Merian also published an elaborate dissertation on caterpillars in Dutch, 2 vols., 4to, Nuremberg, 1679-83; reprinted in Latin in 1713; and greatly enlarged, in French, with additional plates by herself and daughters, folio, 1730. The two works were afterwards com-bined under the title of "Histoire des Insects de l'Europe et de l'Amerique," folio, Paris, 1768 and 1771. Madame Merian's drawings are of small size on vellum, and admirably drawn and coloured. The British Museum possesses two volumes of themone, of the insects of Europe; the other, those of Surinamwhich were purchased at a very high price by Sir Hans Sloane. Madame Merian died at Amsterdam, January 13, 1717 .- J. T-e.

MERIVALE, JOHN HERMAN, an eminent English lawyer, was born in 1779 at Exeter, in which city his grandfather had been the pastor of a presbyterian congregation. He studied at St. John's college, Cambridge; but as he had not joined the Church of England, his position and principles as a dissenter prevented his graduating. Called to the bar in 1805, he practised in the court of chancery; and the reputation which he acquired led to his being appointed in 1825 one of the commissioners to inquire into the condition of that court. He subsequently held office as a commissioner of bankruptcy under the new act. He wrote various pamphlets on law reform; but his principal professional work is a collection of chancery cases in three volumes, embracing the decisions from 1815 to 1817 inclusive. In the midst of these labours he continued the literary pursuits to which he was devoted from his early years. the essays which he contributed to periodical publications, he gave the world in 1814 a poem, entitled "Orlando in Roncesvalles," and aided materially in Bland's Collections from Greek Anthology, of which an enlarged edition was issued under his own care in 1833. Two volumes of his poems appeared at a later period, and were followed by his ably-executed translations of the minor poems of Schiller. Mr. Merivale was married to a daughter of Dr. Drury, master of Harrow school. He died in 1844.-W. B.

MERLE D'AUBIGNE. See D'AUBIGNE.

MERRICK, James, a learned divine and biblical critic, was born in 1720, and educated at Reading school, whence he proceeded to Trinity college, Oxford. In his fourteenth year he published at Reading, "Messiah, a Divine Essay," and before he was twenty a versified translation of Tryphiodorus' Destruction of Troy. Of this work Dr. Warton said "it is admirably well done, very good versification indeed, and better than the original." He entered into holy orders, but his feeble health prevented him from undertaking parochial duty. He kept up a large literary correspondence. He wrote a metrical version of the psalms, which has been highly commended. Merrick died in 1769.—R. H.

MERSENNE, MARIN (in Latin, Marinus Mersennus), a most learned French writer, was born in 1588 at Ayse in the province of Maine. He received his instruction in polite literature at the college of La Flêche; but quitting that seminary he went to Paris, and after having studied divinity some years in the college of the Sorbonne, entered himself among the Minims, and in 1611 received their habit. A year or two afterwards he became a teacher of philosophy and theology in the convent of Nevers. In this station he continued till the year 1619, when he returned to Paris, determined to spend the remainder of his life in study and conversation. In the pursuit of his studies he established and kept up a correspondence with all the learned and ingenious men of his time. During his stay at La Flèche he contracted a friendship with Des Cartes, with whom he continued to be on terms of cordial intimacy till his death. He died 1st of September, 1648. The character of Mersenne as a philosopher and a mathematician is well known in the learned world. To that disposition which led him to the most abstruse studies, he joined a nice and judicious ear, and a passionate love of music; these gave a direction to his pursuits, and were productive of numberless experiments and calculations tending to demonstrate the principles of harmony, and prove that it is independent of habit or fashion, custom or caprice, and, in short, has its foundation in nature, and in the original frame and constitution of the universe. In the year 1636 he published at Paris, in a large folio volume, his "Harmonie Universelle." A new edition, corrected and enlarged, was translated into Latin, and published by the author in 1648, under the title of "De Sonorum Natura, Causis et Effectibus."—E. F. R.

MERTON, Walter De, twice chancellor of England in the troublous reign of Henry III., and the founder of Merton college, Oxford. He gained great distinction as a student at the university. Although of the ecclesiastical order, his knowledge of law and capacity for business well fitted him for the office of vice-chancellor, from which he was promoted in 1260 to the post of chancellor without the consent of the barons. He acted indeed as the king's minister until the monarch was compelled to submit to Simon de Montfort, who with the barons removed Walter de Merton from his office in 1263. On the accession of Edward I. in 1272, the council, during the king's absence in the Holy Land, appointed Merton chancellor again. For two years he exercised his power with great ability, and to the advantage of the kingdom, then resigned the seals, and was made bishop of Rochester. The remainder of his life he employed in building, endowing, and making statutes for Merton college. He died in 1277.—R. H. MESMER, FRIEDERICH ANTON, the author of the doctrine

of animal magnetism, or mesmerism, was born at Marsburg in Baden in 1734. He was educated at the schools of Dillingen and Ingoldstadt, and he afterwards studied medicine at Vienna. It is said that when a student of medicine he was addicted to the study of astrology, and it would appear that he early conceived the notion of a force, or element of extreme subtlety, pervading the universe, and permeating and influencing all bodies. He settled in practice as a physician at Vienna, and first attracted public notice by the publication of a thesis entitled "De Planetarum Influxu." In this he promulgated a theory founded upon the supposed existence of the pervading element above referred to, and asserted that the heavenly bodies exert an influence over it analogous to that which they exercise over the sea and atmosphere, and that through its medium they sensibly affect the bodies, and especially the nervous systems, of men and animals. By its means he accounted for the various morbid affections which recur periodically. In order to turn his theory to practical account, he began the practice of magnetizing for the cure of diseases. He commenced operating with magnets, attributing to them the same powers he had previously ascribed to the planets. His method of proceeding consisted in stroking with the magnet the diseased part. Not long after the commencement of his empirical career, he received the information that he was trenching on ground already occupied by another charlatan. Father Hell, a Vienna professor, had previously performed some problematical cures by the application of magnets; and recognizing in Mesmer a rival, he accused him of stealing his invention. A controversy ensued, in which Mesmer was defeated. But fruitful in invention, he adroitly quitted the debatable point, and affirmed that the magnetic instrument used was of no importance, and that he could substitute animal magnetism for mineral. It is said that he obtained the first idea of animal magnetism from a mystical monk, who in 1776 was pretending to cure the prince bishop of Ratisbon of blindness, by exorcism. Mesmer proclaimed loudly to the world the virtues of his new discovery. He invited the opinion of the Royal Society of London, the Academy of Sciences of Paris, and the Academy of Berlin. His application was treated by those bodies with the neglect it deserved; and it does not appear that its author met with much better success at Vienna. He had alleged the cure of Mademoiselle Paradis, a celebrated vocalist, who was the subject of gutta serena; but it soon afterwards became known that she was as blind as ever, and the consequence was that the author of the imposture found it necessary to leave the city. He then practised his art for a short time in Germany and Switzerland; but seeking a wider and more remunerative field, in 1778 he went to Paris, where the novelty of his pretensions, and the mystery of his practice, rapidly attracted public attention. He quickly obtained patients, and made a convert of Deslon, a member of the faculty. About this time Mesmer published an account of his theory, to which many answers from scientific men appeared. To one of these Mesmer deigned to reply. In his answer, he modestly proclaimed

himself a man of genius and the benefactor of his species. He demanded from the French government a chateau and its lands as a reward for the benefits he had bestowed on the public, and threatened that should his request not be granted, he would leave Paris. The government declined complying with his demand, but they offered him a life-rent of twenty thousand francs per annum, and they further guaranteed a yearly sum of ten thousand francs, provided he would allow a commission of three scientific men, nominated by the ministry, to examine and report on his practice. Mesmer would not assent to the condition, and accordingly he left Paris with some of his patients, and went to Spa. Whilst at Spa it was proposed amongst his converts and admirers, that a subscription should be raised for him, on the condition that he would communicate the secret of animal magnetism to each of the subscribers. Mesmer accepted the offer, and soon returned to Paris. Amongst his converts were La Fayette, D'Eprémenil, and Bergasse. At length in 1784 the French government thought it incumbent on them to appoint a scientific commission to examine this mysterious method of cure. Accordingly a committee of inquiry, consisting of the physicians Majault, Sallin, Darcet, and Guillotin, and of the academicians Franklin, Leroi, Bailly, De Bory, and Lavoisier, proceeded to investigate the practice of M. Deslon, the pupil of Mesmer. Bailly drew up the report, and thoroughly exposed the imposture and trickery of the proceeding. About the same time a condemnatory report was also drawn up by the Royal Society of Medicine. The government printed both scientific testimonies and circulated them widely. The result was that whilst the converts to mesmerism attempted, by forming themselves into societies, to resist the effect of these adverse decisions, Mesmer thought it more prudent to decamp. He arrived in England with a sum of three hundred and forty thousand francs, the amount subscribed for the purchase of his secret, which, however, he brought away with him. He lived for some time in England under an assumed name, but ultimately passed over to Germany, where in 1799 he published another treatise on animal magnetism. He died in poverty at the place of his birth in 1815 .- F. C. W.

MESSALINA, VALERIA, a daughter of Messala Barbatus, was the third wife of the Roman emperor Claudius. She had been married to him before his accession in A.D. 41, and to her influence, along with that of his freedmen, history ascribes the sanguinary measures by which the timid and pliable prince darkened the commencement of his reign. Possessing considerable talents and force of character, she might have continued to rule the imperial councils to the last, if her profligacy had not at length provoked the vengeance of her husband. In the course of a dissolute career, which has made her name proverbial for infamy, she fixed her regards on Caius Silius, reputed the handsomest man in the empire; and during the absence of Claudius from Rome, she proceeded to celebrate a public marriage with the favourite. The festivities were interrupted by the sudden return of the emperor, by whose orders she was put to death, A.D. 48. One son had been the fruit of their union, the unfortunate Britannicus, who was poisoned by his half-brother, Nero, when the latter seized the throne at the death of Claudius -W.

MESSINA, ANTONELLO DA, OF ANTONIO DEGLI ANTONI, a very celebrated Italian painter, was the immediate cause of the introduction of oil painting into Italy. He was born at Messina about 1414, and is said to have completed his studies at Rome. Vasari informs us, that on an occasion when Antonello was at Naples, he saw a picture by John Van Eyck in the possession of the king, Alphonso, which excited his admiration by its beautiful impasto to that extent, that he felt impelled to make a journey to Bruges, in order to learn the secret of the method employed, which was evidently not the common tempera method in vogue at that time. This cannot have been before 1442, for that was the year in which Alphonso became king of Naples. However, Antonello arrived at Bruges, gave some presents to the Flemish painter, and acquired the secret of the new method. The difficulty of this story is, that if Vasari is correct as to the prince who possessed the picture, Antonello must have learned the oil method of Lambert Van Eyck, the only brother of the three then living; for John, it has been just ascertained, died in July, 1440 (not 1441). If Réné of Anjou were the prince, or if the event took place in his time, Antonello may have personally known John, and Vasari's account may be mainly correct. Antonello carried his secret to Venice, and there, about 1451, communicated it to Domenico Veneziano, who in 1463 communicated it to Andrea del Castagno at Florence, and the Florentine painter, in his insane selfishness, murdered Domenico in return for instruction in the method, thinking to be the sole holder of the secret. Antonello, in the meanwhile, gained a great name at Milan and at Venice, where he finally established himself about 1473, communicated the method generally, and lived to see it almost universally adopted. He died at Venice between 1493 and 1496. Antonello's pictures are exceedingly scarce, but such as exist are carefully and minutely executed, sometimes with much taste.—R. N. W.

MESSIS. See MATSYS.

METASTASIO, PIETRO, was born at Rome on the 6th of January, 1698. His father, who had once been in more opulent circumstances, was at that time a pastry-cook; and the small profits of his trade enabled him to place his son at a grammarschool, where even in his earliest years the boy evinced that poetic genius which so highly distinguished his after-life. The celebrated lawyer and critic Gravina was struck with the precocity he displayed, having accidentally heard him improvising verses at his father's door, and, fortunately for the youth, generously resolved to adopt him as his son. The father, Felice Trapassi, willingly consented; and Pietro entered his new home, his friend and patron changing his name from Trapassi to Metastasio, the Greek translation of the word. Young Metastasio received an admirable education, nominally a student of law, yet manifesting, however, a decided preference for the muses. the age of fourteen he had actually composed a tragedy, "Giuswhich is still printed in his works. Six years afterwards, in 1718, Gravina died, leaving by will all his property, which was considerable, to his adopted child and pupil. Devoting bimself to the pursuit of poetry, Metastasio commenced the career of operatic dramatist, in which he was destined to be so successful, by the publication of the "Didone Abbandonata," which at once established the author's fame. Other works followed; and the result was, that in 1729 he received an invitation from the Emperor Charles VI. to repair to Vienna, and become the successor of Apostolo Zeno, the imperial laureate. Metastasio accepted the offer; and it was during his residence at the Austrian capital that he composed those works that have acquired for him imperishable renown. He led thenceforward a purely literary life until his decease, which occurred on the 12th April, 1782, when he had attained the advanced age of eighty-Metastasio has written twenty-eight grand operas, besides a multitude of other pieces more or less operatic in their character. His genius has been estimated too highly, as we think, by some, Sismondi among the rest; and Schlegel in his lectures on dramatic literature takes a calmer and juster view of his poetical endowments. Metastasio's writings are utterly destitute of genuine dramatic power and of the deeper life of poetry; yet, as regards the element of form, they are unsurpassed in any language. The flexible Italian tongue was never wielded with such skill and witchery; and the snatches of song with which his different characters make their exit at the close of the scenes, are vocal with the tenderest and sweetest word-music.-J. J.

METCALFE, CHARLES THEOPHILUS, Baron Metcalfe, an eminent Anglo-Indian statesman and colonial governor, was born at Calcutta on the 30th of January, 1785. He was the second son of a major in-the Bengal army, who returning to England when the future Lord Metcalfe was a child, became a director in the East India Company, and destined his son for its service. Educated at Eton, where he read largely beyond the sphere of the studies of the place, Metcalfe received a writership, and landed in India on the first day of the present century. He was the first student appointed to Lord Wellesley's college of Fort William, where he made good progress in the study of Oriental languages, and, both intelligent and amiable, attracted the notice of the governor-general. His first appointment was to assist the resident at the court of Scindiah, from which he was speedily removed to be an assistant in the office of the chief secretary to government, and in 1803 he was transferred in the same capacity to the office of the governor-general, where he worked under the eye and influence of the discerning and energetic Lord Wellesley. In the war with Holkar (1804-6) Metcalfe was commissioned by Lord Wellesley to act as political agent with Lord Lake's army, and at the siege of the fortress of Deeg the young civilian, as a volunteer, gained military laurels. At the close of the war he became first assistant to the resident at Delhi; and a new governor-general, Lord Minto, recognizing his merits,

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appointed him to the mission at Lahore (1808-9). French intrigue was active in Persia, and Metcalfe's was one of the missions created to secure the north-western frontier. young diplomatist proved more than a match for Runjeet Singh himself, and negotiated with that wily potentate the treaty of Umritsur (25th April, 1809), which for thirty years remained the basis of the relations between the Anglo-Indian government and the Sikhs. After holding some other appointments, Metcalfe, at the age of twenty-six, was promoted to the important post of resident at Delhi, where he distinguished himself by his successful zeal for the improvement of the territory under his charge, In 1819 he was appointed at once private and political secretary to the governor-general, Lord Hastings, and during 1820-25 was resident at Hyderabad. By the death of his elder brother in 1823 he became a baronet, and at last, in 1827, he received a seat in the supreme council of India. Some of the minutes which he wrote while a member of council have been published, and form a storehouse of useful hints and suggestions, anticipating the recent movement for the European colonization of India, and advocating the transfer of the government of India from the hands of the company to the crown. Governor of Agra in 1833, he assumed early in 1835 the provisional governor-generalship of India, to which he had been nominated by the authorities at home, on the contingency of Lord William Bentinck's death or resignation. While provisional governor-general, he freed, by his own authority, the Anglo-Indian press from its old shackles (15th September, 1835)—an offence in the eyes of the home government of India. Receiving the order of the bath after the arrival of Lord Auckland, and appointed lieutenant-governor of the north-western provinces, he was not made governor of Madras, the post to which he thought himself entitled; and conceiving that he had incurred the displeasure of the East India Company, he resigned, and at the close of 1837 returned to England. reputation which he had gained in India, however, was such that he was not long permitted to remain inactive. In 1839 he was appointed by the whigs governor of Jamaica, where the strife between planter and negro, capital and labour-the result of the emancipation of the slaves-had reached its acme. By a policy of conciliation and fair dealing Metcalfe contrived, in his governorship of Jamaica, to secure the affections of both planters and people, and to supersede the war of classes by something like harmony. Having, as he thought, fulfilled his mission, and suffering severely from an ulcerous affection of the face, he resigned, and returned home in July, 1842. Sir Robert Peel was now in office; but though a whig, and something more, Metcalfe had scarcely been six months at home when he was pressed by the conservative ministry to undertake the governor-generalship of Canada, still agitated by the animosities which a few years before had issued in rebellion. It was during the years of his Canadian administration (1843-45) that Sir Charles Metcalfe displayed most conspicuously the higher qualities of his character. Though an advanced liberal, he was resolved not to dwindle into a mere tool of a parliamentary majority and of an executive council dependent upon it, and yet he knew that "responsible government" was indispensable. Tiding over patiently the serious embarrassments of his position, he had managed by tact and conciliation, without manœuvring and intrigue, to secure a small governmental majority in the Canadian parliament, when the serious progress of his disease forced him to think of returning home. The ministry had strengthened his hands by recommending his elevation to the peerage, a recommendation to which her majesty at once gave effect, graciously saying of Metcalfe in a letter to Sir Robert Peel, "He has shown such a desire to do his duty in the midst of so many difficulties, and such extreme disinterestedness, that he richly deserves this mark of the queen's entire approbation and favour. It was as a peer, but a dying man, that Lord Metcalfe returned to England towards the close of 1845. He retired to a quiet country seat in the neighbourhood of Basingstoke, where he was released from his sufferings on the 5th of September, 1846. Lord Macaulay wrote his epitaph, and an ample biographical memoir of him remains in Mr. J. W. Kaye's Life and Correspondence of Charles Lord Metcalfe, London, 1854 .- F. E. METHODIUS and CYRILLUS. See CYRIL.

METHODIOS and CIRILIOS. See CYRIL.

METTERNICH, CLEMENS WENZEL NEPEMUK LOTHAR,
Prince, Duke of Portella, a celebrated Austrian statesman, was
born at Coblentz on the 15th of May, 1773. His father was
an Austrian nobleman, high in the diplomatic service of his

country, and the young Metternich with his talents and fascinating manners entered public life under the best auspices. At twenty-eight he was appointed Austrian minister at Dresden. whence, after the lapse of two years, he was sent to represent Austria at the court of Prussia, then vacillating between peace and war with France. He had given such proofs of capacity that, after Austerlitz, he was made ambassador at Paris. "You are very young," said Napoleon to him, according to M. Capefigue, "to represent so powerful a monarchy." "Your majesty," replied Metternich characteristically, "was not older at Austerlitz." Metternich was appreciated at Paris and enjoyed his residence there, nor among the statesmen of Europe was there one perhaps who felt less bitterly towards France and its sovereign. When the war of 1809 broke out between France and Austria, Metternich returned to Vienna, and in the crisis of Austrian affairs after the terrible defeat at Wagram, was made prime minister. To secure peace with France and procure breathing time for the rescue of Austria, political and financial, he negotiated the marriage of the Archduchess Maria Louisa with Napoleon, nor did he easily forget the obligations which this alliance imposed, although not willing to sacrifice everything to After the retreat from Russia and the rising of Germany, Metternich plied Napoleon with the best advice; but the emperor would not consent to reasonable terms, and Metternich prepared for war. In the summer of 1813 he offered Napoleon the frontiers of the Alps and the Rhine, the retention of Italy and Holland, and it was only when these terms remained unaccepted that Austria joined the coalition against France. Even after Leipsic, when he was created a prince of the empire, Metternich offered the frontier of the Alps and the Rhine, though this time, naturally, without Holland and Italy; and so late as the congress of Chatillon he was for a peace that would not, or need not, humiliate France. When Napoleon had fallen the first time, it was Metternich who secured for Vienna the honour of being the scene of the congress which was to organize a European peace, and he joined Talleyrand and Lord Castlereagh in resisting the pretensions of Prussia and Russia. Even after Waterloo he preserved a not unfriendly leaning towards France. The peace of 1815 bequeathed to Metternich a legacy of troubles. Germans had been promised liberty at the threshold of the war of liberation, and revolutionism began to rear its head in Italy. It was Metternich, whose influence was now supreme, who by a policy of repression procured a temporary appearance of order at the price of future convulsions. At his instance the severest measures were taken against free discussion by the German newspapers and universities, and Austrian troops extinguished the revolutions of Naples and Piedmont. After the Three Days he saw, or thought he saw in Louis Philippe, the best barrier against the triumph of revolution, and he recognized the monarchy of July, while Austrian troops, however, entered the legations as a check to revolution in Italy. The death of the Emperor Francis in 1835 made no change in the authority of Metternich, who continued under Ferdinand his old policy of repression, keeping down the various nationalities of the Austrian empire by means of each other, until the revolution of February, 1848, following on a financial crisis in 1847, realized the cele-1848. One of the first acts of the exasperated people was to sack the palace of the absolutist premier. True to himself even at this crisis, Metternich offered his services to the emperor, if a policy of repression, not of concession, was to be followed; and when he heard that concession was resolved on, he fled—ultimately to England. In the autumn of 1851 he returned to Vienna, but was not asked to take any part in the conduct of public affairs, and remained in a private station until his death in the Austrian capital on the 5th of June, 1859 .- F. E.

METZ or rather METSU, GABRIEL, one of the most excellent of the Dutch genre painters, was born at Leyden in 1615, and settled early in Amsterdam. He soon distinguished himself by his portraits and excellent small conversation pieces, which are most elaborately finished, and richly and forcibly coloured. He is generally reported to have died at the age of forty-three in 1658, as stated by D'Argenville, and the new catalogue of Amsterdam repeats this date; but there are at Dresden signed pictures by Metsu dated 1662 and 1664, and M. Burger lately discovered the date 1667 on a picture by him in the Van Loon gallery at Amsterdam.—R. N. W.

MEULEN. See VANDERMEULEN.

MEURSIUS, JOHN, an eminent Dutch scholar and archæ-ologist, was born in 1579 at Losduinen, near the Hague. His proper name was De Meurs. His father had been a canon of Utrecht, and gave him his earliest instruction. He was sent to Leyden while still a mere boy, and at twelve and thirteen he was able to write Latin essays and Greek verses. At the end of his university career he was appointed by the grand-pensionary Barneveldt travelling tutor to his sons, and accompanied them in their travels through several countries of Europe. While at Orleans he took the degree of doctor of law. In 1610 he was nominated professor of history at Leyden, and in 1611 professor of Greek literature. The states-general made him their historiographer, and loaded him with many other testimonies of their esteem. After the execution of his unfortunate patron Barneveldt, he shared in the persecution directed against all the friends of the fallen statesman, although he carefully abstained from politics, and was at last fain to accept an invitation from the king of Denmark to settle at Soroe as professor of history, and there he continued till his death in 1639. His works were collected and republished at Florence, in 12 vols. folio, in 1741-63. The most valuable part of them was a series of monographs on the antiquities of Greece.-P. L.

MEYER, HEINRICH, called GOETHE MEYER, was born at Zurich in 1759, and studied painting under J. C. Füssly. In 1786 he visited Rome and there became acquainted with Göthe, with whom he contracted a lasting friendship. Meyer established himself at Weimar in 1797, was made director of the gallery there in 1807, and enjoyed the titular rank of hofrath. Here he was in constant intercourse with Göthe, whence his designation of "Göthe Meyer." Meyer divided his time between literature and art. He indeed produced little in the way of painting, his works being nearly exclusively water-colour drawings from the antique or from the works of the great Italian masters. As a writer on art Meyer is the author of some useful works, and he contributed the technical and critical parts to several of Göthe's works. His chief work is a history of Greek and Roman art, 2 vols. 8vo, Dresden, 1824. He was the principal editor of the complete edition of the works of Winckelmann, which was published in Dresden between the years 1808 and 1820. Both these works suffer from the same unfortunate arrangement. The text is printed separately, and the observations are lumped together at the end of each volume. The eighth volume of the Winckelmann is a good index to the whole.-R. N. W.

MEYER, KARL ANTON, a distinguished botanist, was born of German parentage at the capital city of Witepsk in Russia; died at St. Petersburg on the 24th February, 1855. He was educated at the university of Dorpat, and received instruction in botany from the celebrated Ledebour, whom he afterwards accompanied in his travels to Southern Russia and the Altai mountains. In 1850 he succeeded Dr. Fischer as director of the botanic garden at St. Petersburg, and he continued to hold that

office till his death .- J. H. B. \* MEYERBEER, GIACOMO, the musician, was born at Berlin, September 5, 1794. His family name is Beer, and his forename Meyer. In very early life he compounded these into one, and hence the name by which he is known; he then took the forename of Jacob, which, during his residence in Italy, was commonly translated into Giacomo, and so printed on the works he published there, and he has always retained this appellative. His father was a rich banker, to the principal part of whose wealth Meyerbeer succeeded. Meyerbeer's precocious aptitude for music induced his father to place him, at four years old, under the instruction of Franz Lauska, a pupil of Clementi, who developed the child's talent so effectually, that, at six years old, his pianofest, planis forte playing was a matter of wonder. In the winter of 1803-4 he played at some concerts in the theatre at Berlin, and was warmly commended; and after this he took lessons of Clementi as long as that master sojourned in the Russian capital. It has been stated that he was Zelter's pupil for harmony, and it is certain that he pursued this study under B. A. Weber, a pupil of Wogler; that, while taking lessons of him, he sent a fugue of his composition to Wogler for inspection; and that Wogler returned this with copious comments, which were subsequently printed as an illustrated treatise on fugal construction. next step in Meyerbeer's progress was to become a pupil of the Abbé Wogler, and he went in 1809 to reside at Darmstadt for that purpose, where C. M. von Weber was his fellow-student.

Under Wogler's direction he wrote an oratorio, called "Gott und die Natur," which was performed at the Singing Academy at Berlin in 1811; and, on the strength of its merits, he was appointed composer to the duke of Darmstadt. Another oratorio, or rather a sacred opera, of his composition, called "Jephthah," was produced at Munich in 1812, with small success. Meyerbeer went in 1813 to Vienna, where Hummel was at the summit of his popularity as a pianist, and we have the testimony of Czerny and Moscheles, that he was a successful rival to this eminent artist, winning equal applause, but with a style of playing peculiarly his own. In the same year he brought out there, what he accounts as his first opera, "Alcimeleck, oder die beiden Kalifen," founded on the story of the Sleeper Awakened, which, though indifferently received at Vienna, was reproduced at Stuttgart in 1814. Up to this date Meyerbeer's composi-tions are said to be (they are unknown in England) of a scholastic, if not of a pedantic character; referring to which, Salieri advised him to visit Italy, where he might gain such experience as would give him more fluency and grace of melody. Upon this counsel, he went to Venice, where Rossini's Tancredi was delighting all hearers, and he was quickly inoculated with the peculiarities of the universally favourite composer. everywhere the music of Rossini, he soon became an adept in his style, and in this adopted manner he wrote several operas, the first of which, "Romilda e Costanza," was given with great success at Padua, in 1818. It was followed by "Semiramide riconosciuta" at Turin, in 1819, and "Emma di Rosburgo" at Venice, in 1820. He took the opportunity of a visit to his native town, to reproduce this last opera there in 1821; but the influence-whether of the fame of its original success, or of the high consideration of the composer's family-which had induced its performance, could not secure its favourable reception. He returned to Milan, and brought out there in 1822 "Margherita d'Anjou," which, six or eight years later, was given in London; and in 1823 "L'Esule di Granata." His next composition was an opera for Rome in 1824, the performance of which was prevented by the sudden illness of the prima donna after the final rehearsal. The work that first brought the name of Meyerbeer into France and England, "Il Crociato in Egitto," was produced at Venice in the beginning of 1825, with even more success than any of his previous Italian operas. Meyerbeer disappeared from public life at the moment when he attained his first truly great popularity; and his marriage and the birth and death of his two children occurred in the interval of his seclusion. He first went to Paris to attend the rehearsals of "Il Crociato," and he there conceived and matured the design which, with the collaboration of Scribe the dramatist, was fulfilled in the opera of "Robert le Diable." Meyerbeer entered upon the composition of this work in 1828, bestowed immensely more labour upon it than upon any of his former productions, and completed it in July, 1830. The political disturbances of the time delayed its performance until November, 1831, when it was given at the Académie Royale. The success of the opera was commensurate with the prodigious expectation that had been raised about it. "Robert" has been translated into every European language, and it continues to be a standard work in every permanent lyric theatre. The rare attraction of this opera induced the French manager to make arrangements with Meyerbeer for another, who set to work accordingly upon "Les Huguenots," which appeared at length in March, 1836, but did not at first realize the hopes that had been built upon it; how popular it has become need not be related. "Les Huguenots" was not played in London until 1842, when it was unsuccessfully given by a German company; and it did not take its stand here in general esteem until its production at the Royal Italian opera, by royal command, in 1848. "Robert," on the contrary, was given in a piratical form at each of the two principal English theatres within a few weeks of its original performance; and it was brought out at the King's theatre, in the following season, with the original singers, when Meyerbeer came to supervise its preparation. At the time when Mendelssohn received his appointment from the king of Prussia, in 1841, that famous patron of genius, proud also of another of his subjects who had won distinction in the same department of art, created, and conferred on Meyerbeer, the office of general director of music, which he still holds. The next important production of Meyerbeer was a cantata with scenic illustrations, called "La Festa alla Corte di Ferrara," which was written for a fête given by

the king of Prussia in 1843. The opera of "Ein Feldlager in Schlesien" was written for the inauguration of the new opera house in Berlin, in 1844. It was reproduced at Vienna, with considerable modification, under the title of "Vielka," in 1847; and the chief portion of it was subsequently incorporated in the French opera of "L'Etoile du Nord." In 1846 Meyerbeer wrote music for "Struensee," a posthumous tragedy of his brother, Michael Beer, of which the overture has been played at the concerts of our Philharmonic Society. The latest of his grand French operas, "Le Prophéte," was produced at the Académie in April, 1849, and in London in the following July; it had been long written, and so also had "L'Africaine," which the composer still reserves, as he had till then withheld "Le Prophéte" for the want of a singer competent to the requirements of the principal character. In the same year he produced at Berlin the "Bayer-scher Schützen Marsch," a cantata for chorus and brass instruments, set to a poem of the reigning king, Louis of Bavaria; and in 1851 the music for the inauguration of the statue of Frederick the Great, and also some compositions to celebrate the silver wedding (the twenty-fifth wedding-day) of Frederick William IV. "L'Etoile du Nord" was given at the Opéra Comique in Paris, in February, 1854. It was reproduced in London, in July, when the composer had to write recitatives for the Italian version, the opera having been originally represented with spoken dialogue, according to the constitution of the Opera Comique, and he came to superintend the rehearsals. In April, 1859, "Le Pardon de Ploërmel" was given at the same theatre in Paris, and was immediately transplanted to London, whither Meyerbeer came to direct the rehearsals of the recitatives, which, as in the previous instance, he had to supply for the Italian version, and where it was produced under the title of "Dinorah," its original name, that had been changed for the production at Paris. Meyerbeer wrote some music for the Paris celebration of the centenary of Schiller's birth in 1859, and furnished marches for the marriage ceremonies of the king of Bavaria with the princess of Prussia in 1847, of the Princesses Anne and Charlotte of Prussia in 1853, and of Prince Frederick William with our Princess Royal in 1858; and also one for the king of Prussia's coronation in 1861. He was invited by the commis-sioners to write a choral piece for the inauguration of the International Exhibition of 1862, but he obtained their leave to compose an overture instead, and came to London to witness its performance. The work was extravagantly lauded in the papers, and such of the public as did not hear it mistook this irony for admiration. More important than these occasional pieces, are his setting of the ninety-first psalm and of the Lord's prayer, both for unaccompanied chorus, besides which he has produced several other detached pieces of sacred music. He has published a great number of single songs, a collection of forty vocal melodies, and several smaller collections, and in this class of writing some of his most genial efforts are to be found. He has several important works in MS., the chief of which are the grand opera of "L'Africaine," named above, and the choruses of one of the tragedies of Æschylus. Rendered by his ample fortune independent of pecuniary consideration, he is able to delay the production of a work until all circumstances convene to render this effective; the same success may, therefore be supposed to await the pieces which he thus prudently reserves, that has attended all those which have appeared since he first wrote for the French stage, and first asserted his speciality as a composer. -G. A. M.

MEZZOFANTI, GIUSEPPE GASPARDO, Cardinal, a celebrated linguist, was born at Bologna, 17th September, 1774, the son of a humble carpenter. He was educated at a charity school, and employed for a short time in his father's business His work-bench stood underneath the windows of a priest named Respighi, who gave instructions to private pupils in Greek and Latin. So great was the boy's natural facility for acquiring languages, that he obtained an extensive knowledge of Greek and Latin words from what he overheard of the good father's lessons. Respighi being made acquainted with this singular aptitude, undertook to instruct the lad, and prepare him for a professional career. He chose the clerical profession, and was admitted to priest's orders in 1797, in which year also he was appointed professor of Arabic at the university. In the following year, however, on his refusing to take the oaths required by the Cisaling responsible he was devised of his chair. Until his restreation pine republic, he was deprived of his chair. Until his restoration in 1804, he eked out a scanty subsistence by private tuition.

In 1808 he was again deprived of his professorship for his fidelity to the pope, while he declined the brilliant offers by which Napoleon endeavoured to draw him to Paris. In 1812 he was appointed assistant librarian at Bologna, and on the return from exile of Pope Pius VII. in 1814, Mezzofanti's merits were rewarded with the office of chief librarian and regent of the university. His singularly tenacious memory, and a certain instinct of acquisitiveness, enabled him to become what Lord Byron has called "a monster of languages, the Briarcus of parts of speech, a walking polyglot, and more, who ought to have existed at the time of the tower of Babel as universal interpreter." During the war he found many opportunities of learning a language in his priestly ministrations among the soldiers in the hospitals of The extent of his learning and accomplishments was not limited by any exclusive attention to languages, yet his only known publication is a eulogium of Father Aponte, a Spanish jesuit, who taught him Greek. It was contributed to a periodical printed in Bologna. In 1832 he yielded to Pope Gregory's pressing invitations to go and reside in Rome. received several appointments in succession, and on the removal of Cardinal Mai from the post of librarian to the Vatican, Mez-zofanti was installed in his place. In 1840 he was raised to the cardinalate. His marvellous faculty often found useful exercise among the converts assembled at the Propaganda. On the occasion of his elevation, forty-three foreign bishops offered him congratulations each in his own tongue, and the new cardinal replied well and courteously to them all in their several languages. He was pious, charitable, modest, and unassuming. He died at Rome the 15th March, 1849.—(See Quarterly Review, vol. ci. p. 23, and Philol. Soc. Proceedings, January, 1852.)—R. H. MICHAEL VIII. (PALÆOLOGUS), Eastern emperor, was by birth the most illustrious of the Greek nobles. As early as the

middle of the eleventh century the family of the Palæologi occupied an exalted position in Byzantine annals. A Palæologus placed the father of the Comneni on the throne, and through successive generations his posterity continued to lead the armies and preside in the councils of the state. Thus grandly descended, and himself possessed of conspicuous merits, Michael Palæologus might well aspire to the attainment of supreme power. On the death, in 1259, of Theodore Lascaris II., who reigned at Nice -which principality his father, Vatatzes, had enlarged to the dimensions of an empire—his son, John Lascaris, was left a minor at the early age of eight years. Profiting by the fair field here opened up to his ambition, Palæologus managed to assume the reins of government; craftily abstaining, however, in the first instance, from any step that might seem to shake the hereditary rights of the boy-monarch; and, under the title of great duke, merely professing to watch over the best interests of the realm during the dangers of a long minority. it may be admitted that his sway proved beneficial for the country, it was still chiefly for his own aggrandizement that he ruled. Bidding on all hands for popular favour, and already wielding paramount influence by the force of his undoubted intellect, he at last realized the object of his desires and received the crown of Nice from the hands of the patriarch Arsenius, on the 1st of January, 1260. John Lascaris was still nominally associated with him; yet thenceforth, to all intents and purposes, Palæologus reigned alone. The commencement of his imperial regime was signalized by the restoration of Constantinople to the Greek dominion. That capital, which had been since 1204 in the possession of the Latins, was recaptured for Michael Palæologus by his favourite general, Alexius, on whom he had bestowed at his coronation the title of Cæsar. Making himself master of the city by an exploit sufficiently bold and difficult, the victorious Cæsar was hailed with favour by the inhabitants, who still remembered their ancient sovereigns; and Baldwin, the last Latin ruler of Constantinople, escaped in a Venetian galley, and sought refuge on the shores of Italy. The intelligence of the memorable event, which occurred July 25, 1261, was received by Michael and his subjects with astonishment and joy. Twenty days after the expulsion of the Latins, Palæologus made his triumphant entry into the newly-recovered capital. There his prudence and sagacity, as well as the rewards he bestowed on his own immediate followers, and the clemency he evinced towards the body of the people, tended yet more firmly to establish his influence and consolidate his dominion. But the picture has its dark side and consolidate his dollarions. Dut the product also. The anxieties that haunt all usurpers urged him to secure the throne; and his nominal colleague, John Lascaris, became 3 A

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the victim of his criminal ambition. He did not, indeed, deprive the latter of existence; but, perpetrating an imperfect iniquity perhaps even more revolting, he destroyed his eyesight, and removed him to a distant castle, where he spent many years in privacy and oblivion. A crime so atrocious justly roused the hostility of the clergy, and the inflexible Arsenius dared to pronounce against him the sentence of excommunication; nor was it until after the lapse of six years that the emperor, on the expression of his profound penitence, was restored to the communion of the church. Nevertheless, the strong hand of Michael maintained its wonted authority over the bulk of his subjects, and upheld with vigour and resolution the fabric of the Eastern compire. Among the other events of his reign may be mentioned his mission of two Greek bishops to the council of Lyons, who formed a treaty of union between the Eastern and Western churches, which, however, only lasted during his own lifetime; and his instigation of the revolt of Sicily in 1280, which terminated in the fall of Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, the enemy of Palæologus, and in the total ruin of the designs which that prince cherished against the Byzantine empire. The momentous reign of Michael, whose character, as Gibbon truly observes, "displayed the virtues and vices that belong to the founder of a new dynasty," ended with his death in 1282. He was succeeded by his son, Andronicus, who had for nine years previously been associated with him in the government.—J. J.
MICHAELANG. DE CARAVAGGIO. See CARAVAGGIO.

MICHAELANG. DE CARAVAGGIO. See CARAVAGGIO. MICHAELANG. DELLA BATT. See CERQUOZZI. MICHAELIS, JOHANN DAVID, a member of an illustrious

family, nephew of Johann Heinrich, was born at Halle in 1717. He was educated first at the orphan school, and then at the university of Halle, and on the completion of his studies he entered the christian ministry. In 1739 he became assistantlecturer to his father. During a visit to this country in 1741, he secured the friendship of Dr. Lowth and other English scholars, and officiated for a period in the German chapel at St. James' palace. On his return to Germany he was in 1745 appointed a professor in the university of Göttingen on the selection of Münchausen, and in this situation he passed most of his life. Michaelis had in 1756 a principal hand in planning that learned expedition to the East which was conducted by Carsten Niebuhr. In 1763 Frederick invited him to Prussia, but he declined. In 1775 the king of Sweden made him a knight of the polar star. In 1786 he was chosen an aulic counsellor in his own country, and he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1789. He died in 1791. The works of Michaelis are numerous and learned. History, philosophy, and biblical literature were his favourite studies. His treatises on Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic grammar are still not without their value, and his "Supplementa ad Lexica Hebraica" in six quarto parts has been of great use to subsequent Hebraists in their lexical compilations. His "Spicilegium Geographiæ exteræ post Bochartum," in two quarto parts, was a careful embodiment of useful information for its period. His "Orient. und Exeget. Bibliothek" was such a miscellaneous repository as German scholars used to delight in. His two principal works are his "Einleitung in das N. Testament," and his "Mosaisches Recht."
The "Introduction to the New Testament" has been translated into English by Bishop Marsh, with translator's notes to the first part of the work. The "Introduction" is learned and full, but occasionally diffuse and redundant in its erudite hypotheses and ingenious conjectures. The second work was translated in 1814 by Dr. Smith of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, under the title of "Com-mentaries on the Laws of Moses." The treatise is full of information, the laws are illustrated strikingly from a great variety of sources by way both of contrast and parallel, and the superior wisdom, considerateness, and adaptation to the people of the Mosaic code are abundantly demonstrated. That their social Mosaic code are abundantly demonstrated. That their social progress and physical well-being were secured by many of the statutes is placed beyond a doubt; but the religious aspect and bearing of the Mosaic legislation are often overlooked, its higher divine origin is forgotten, and a rationalistic tone pervades the discussions. There are portions of it on the Hebrew marriage law so gross and prurient that though they were delivered to a German class the English translator had to render them into Latin, as he could not present them in honest English. Michaelis also wrote a letter to Sir John Pringle of Stitchel on the seventy weeks of Daniel; London, 1773.—J. E.

MICHAELIS, JOHANN HEINRICH, was born at Klettenburg

in Hohenstein in 1668, and received his education successively at Nordhausen, at Leipsic, and at Halle. At the latter university he taught Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldee, with great reputation; and here he published "Conamina brevioris Manuductionis ad Doctrinam de Accentibus Hebræorum Prosaicis." In this work he received the assistance of Professor Francke. He remained at Halle until 1693, when he temporarily quitted it for the purpose of instructing some of his relations, returning to his post in 1694. After adding Syrian, Samaritan, and Arabic to his stock of knowledge, he went to Frankfort in 1698, and acquired Ethiopic under the direction of Job Ludolf. Appointed keeper of the Halle library in 1707, he filled various other academical offices, and died March 18, 1738. A complete list of his writings, which were exceedingly numerous, and which treated exclusively of philological and theological subjects, is given in Moreri.—W. J. P.

MICHAUD, JOSEPH, a French poet and historian, was born at Albens in Savoy in 1767; died at Passy 30th September, 1839. He belonged to an old family, formerly distinguished in the use of arms; but his father, to restore the family fortune, betook himself to law. Joseph was educated at Bourg en Bresse, and soon after leaving college commenced his literary career by writing a "Voyage Litteraire" to Mont Blanc; soon followed by an eastern tale on the poetic origin of gold and silver mines. In 1790 he went to Paris, took the royalist side, and edited the Gazette Universelle. During the Revolution he led rather a scrambling life, and had no small difficulty in procuring support. In 1794 he founded the *Quotidienne*, with Rippet and Riche; and the journal was immediately successful. He was arrested, but escaped, and in absence was condemned to death. On the establishment of the consulate he wrote the "Death of a great Lady" (the republic), and addressed some pieces to Bonaparte, for which he was imprisoned in the Temple. On his release he wrote a "History of Mysore," and various other works. In 1811 he originated the Biographie Universelle; and in 1814 became a member of the Academy. His principal work, and the one by which he is best known in Britain, is his "History of the Crusades." To render this work more perfect he, at the age of sixty-three and in feeble health, visited Palestine, Egypt, Constantinople, and Greece. Seven volumes of "Corresondence from the East" were the result of this journey. M. Poujoulat, who had been his companion, he also published a "New Collection of Memoirs to serve for the History of France." A complete and revised edition of the "History of the Crusades" was prepared after Michaud's death by M. Poujoulat, and published in six volumes in 1841. The work in an abridged form has appeared in English.—P. E. D.

MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI, sculptor, painter, poet,

engineer, and architect, was born at Castel Caprese, near Arezzo in Tuscany, on the 6th of March, 1475; his father, Lodovico Buonarroti, was governor of the castle of Chiusi and Caprese. Michelangelo must have shown a very early taste for art; for in 1488, when only thirteen years of age, he was apprenticed to the painter Ghirlandajo for three years, and as an evidence that he must have made considerable progress even at that time, instead of having to pay a premium for his tuition, he was paid a small salary for his services, namely, twenty-four florins for the whole term of apprenticeship. Sculpture, however, seems in a short time to have chiefly engrossed Michelangelo's atten-Lorenzo the Magnificent, a great lover of art, had established a species of drawing academy in a garden near the church of San Marco; and here the drawings and models of the young Buonarroti were so distinguished that Lorenzo was induced to give him a room in his own palace, and gave him some commissions in sculpture, and was thus the cause of determining Michelangelo to commence his career in that branch of art. It was while studying in this academy that a quarrel is said to have occurred between him and the sculptor Torregiano, who, with a blow in the face, so injured the nose of Michelangelo, that he was marked for life. After the death of Lorenzo in 1492 Michelangelo received nearly equal attention from Piero de Medici; but the political disturbances which ensued on the change of government, caused the young sculptor to leave Florence for a time and take refuge in Bologna. He also visited Venice, but he returned to Florence in 1494. He now rapidly distinguished himself as a sculptor; first by his "Sleeping Cupid," sold at Rome to Cardinal Riario as an antique; then by his Pieta, or group of "Mary weeping over the Body of Christ," now in St. Peter's at Rome, where

it was executed in 1499. Michelangelo paid his first visit to Rome in 1496, but returned to Florence in 1501. He now executed his colossal David for the Piazza Granduca; but in this able work he completely displayed that mannerism in his style of form, which more or less characterizes nearly all his works—
a heaviness of the limbs compared with their bodies; there is a cast of this figure in the South Kensington museum. In 1503 a commission which he received from the Gonfaloniere Soderini to decorate one end of the council hall at Florence as a companion to a similar decoration at the other end, intrusted to Leonardo da Vinci, again turned his attention from sculpture to painting, though the famous cartoon of the "Surprise of Pisan soldiers while bathing," executed in 1505 for this purpose, was never carried out in the hall. This design known as the "cartoon of Pisa," partly preserved in prints, is extremely spirited, and created a great sensation among the artists of Florence at the time. Benvenuto Cellini calls it "the school of the world." While this work was in progress Michelangelo visited Rome a second time in 1504-5, by the invitation of Pope Julius II., who wished to consult him about his monument. Michelangelo, however, offended by the treatment he received from some of the pope's servants, returned to Rome without permission, which offended the pope. They were again reconciled at Bologna, where in 1507 Michelangelo made a bronze statue of Julius, which was afterwards converted in 1512 into a cannon by the Bolognese, and used against his Holiness himself. In 1508 he returned to Rome, and was ordered by the pope to paint the ceiling of the Sistine chapel. Raphael was commissioned to paint the Vatican chambers in the same year. Michelangelo wished at first to escape this commission, conscious of his own inexperience, and suggested Raphael as a fitter person; but the pope persisted, urged on, it is said, by the jealousy of Bramante, who wished to show the inferiority of the celebrated Florentine to his countryman Raphael. If this be true, the scheme signally failed; for Michelangelo produced the great triumph of his life—the frescoes of the "Prophets and Sibyls," and the "History of the creation and Fall of Man"—on the vault of this chapel of the popes at Rome. The chapel is 133 feet long by 43 wide; an popes at Rome. The chapel is 133 feet long by 43 wide; an outline of the designs is given in the translation of Kugler's Handbook of Painting, Italian schools. Michelangelo at first got some painters from Florence to help him; but being dissatisfied with their work, he knocked it all down, and executed the frescoes themselves in the short space of twenty months; he completed his work in October, 1512, and returned to Florence that same month. In 1513 Julius II, died; the famous management designed by the preparation was of precision and the statement of the sta soleum designed by the pope was given up of necessity, and a modest monument substituted in its place. But during the whole pontificate of Leo X.—Lorenzo the Magnificent's second son, Giovanni de' Medici—Michelangelo's great powers were wasted; the pope employed him about nine years looking out marble at the quarries of Pietra Santa for the façade of the family church of San Lorenzo at Florence; and during the pontificate of Adrian VI., and part of that of Clement VII.—another Medici—he was engaged on the Laurentian library and the Medici chapel in San Lorenzo, on the family mausoleum, where are the celebrated allegorical figures of Night and Morning, which may be now seen in casts at the Crystal palace at Sydenham. There is no evi-dence of Michelangelo's having been in Rome between 1513 and 1525. Part of his time from this period was devoted to improving the fortifications of Florence, used against the pope, Clement VII., in 1529. In 1533, however, in the tenth year of Clement's pontificate, Michelangelo resumed his painting, and just thirteen years after the death of Raphael, commenced his famous fresco of the "Last Judgment" on the altar-wall of the Sistine chapel. This great composition is 47 feet high by 43 wide, and it occupied the painter about eight years; it was completed in 1541 in the pontificate of Paul III., who in 1535 had made Michelangelo painter, sculptor, and architect of the Vatican palace. He produced no good work in painting after this time; the frescoes of the Cappella Paolina, also in the Vatican and finished in 1549, are very inferior works. He was now chiefly employed as an architect, having in 1547 succeeded San Gallo as architect of St. Peter's. The great mausoleum of Julius resulted in the simple but noble monument in San Pietro in Vinculis, of which the principal figures are the famous sitting statue of Moses and those of active and contemplative life executed by Michelangelo himself; the Virgin and Child, the Prophet and Sibyl, were executed by Raffaello da Montelupo; and the

monument was thus finally completed in 1550, after an unavoidable delay, on the part of Michelangelo, of more than forty years from the date of the original commission. Michelangelo altered the plan of St. Peter's, but did not live to complete the dome, of which he made the model in 1558.—(For the succession of architects of this church, see Bramante.) In 1556 our great artist was much distressed by the death of his faithful servant Francesco d'Amadore, called Urbino, who had lived with him twenty-six years. The Duke Cosmo of Florence was at this time very anxious to get Michelangelo back to the Tuscan capital; but he preferred devoting the remainder of his life to the church, which he did according to his views in carrying on the rebuilding of the great cathedral, without receiving any emolument for his labour; he appears also to have had political reasons for declining to return to Florence. In 1560 the duke visited Rome, and gave Michelangelo an interview. In 1563 he was made vice-president of the Academy of Florence, then founded by Cosmo, and of which the duke himself was the president. In the night of the 17th of February, 1564, Michelangelo died at Rome, having nearly completed his eighty-ninth year, and having conducted the building of St. Peter's till his death, throughout the five pontificates of Paul III., Julius III., Marcellus II., Paul IV., and Pius IV. Gherardo Fidelissimi, one of the physicians who attended him, announcing his death to the Duke Cosmo at Florence on the 18th, speaks of him as a miracle of nature, and terms him the greatest man that had ever lived upon the earth. It was the great artist's wish to be buried at Florence, and his body was taken to Florence on the 14th of March, and buried in a vault in the church Michelangelo was never married, but is reputed of Santa Croce. to have loved Vittoria Colonna. He wrote many poems; selections translated into English have been published by J. E. Taylor

—Michelangelo Considered as a Philosophic Poet, &c., 8vo, London, 1840. An English life of him was published by Duppa in 1816; and another by J. S. Harford appeared in London in 1856, 2 vols. 8vo, with a folio of plates. A French work was published by Quatremere de Quincy at Paris in 1835, a mere discursive essay on his life and works. The real authorities are Condivi's Vita di Michelangelo Buonarroti, folio, Flor. 1746; Vasari's memoir in the Vite dei Pittori, &c. (ed. Le Monnier, vol. xii., 1856); and the Documents published by Gaye, in his Corteggio Inedito D'Artisti, 3 vols. 8vo, Flor., 1840. Great as this remarkable man was in almost every intellectual accomplishment, and he was great in painting, yet he was not an excellent painter. Fuseli well describes his manner in the expressive remark, that his women were female men, and his children diminutive giants. The cartoon of Pisa must have been a superb but his greatest work is the Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. The "Last Judgment" is much inferior; he seems never to have painted in oil. All his figures proclaim the sculptor; and the ultimate aim of his art, whether in painting or sculpture, is an abstract impersonation of dignity under the various affections of humanity.-R. N. W.

\*MICHELET, JULES, one of the greatest of contemporary French writers, was born at Paris on the 21st of August, 1798. In the introduction to his little book, "Le Peuple," Michelet has told the story of his early life. He was the son of a small master printer of Paris, who was ruined by one of the Emperor Napoleon's arbitrary measures against the press, by which the number of printers in Paris was suddenly reduced. For the benefit of his creditors the elder Michelet, with no aid but that of his family, printed, folded, bound, and sold some trivial little works of which he owned the copyright; and the historian of France began his career by "composing" in the typographical, not the literary, sense of the word. At twelve he had picked up a little Latin from a friendly old-bookseller who had been a village schoolmaster, and his brave parents, in spite of their penury, decided that he should go to college. He entered the Lycée Charlemagne, where he distinguished himself, and his exercises attracted the notice of Villemain. He supported himself by private teaching until, in 1821, he obtained by competition a professorship in his college. His first publications were two chronological summaries of modern history, 1825–26. In 1827 he essayed a higher flight by the publication, not only of his "Précis de l'Histoire Moderne," but by that of his volume on the Scienza Nuova of Vico ("Principes de la Philosophie d'Histoire"), the then little-known father of the so-called philosophy of history, whose work was thus first introduced to the French public, and indeed to that of Englaud. These two

works procured him a professorship at the école normale. After the revolution of the Three Days, the now distinguished professor was placed at the head of the historical section of the French archives-a welcome position which gave him the command of new and unexplored material for the history of France. The first work in which he displayed his peculiar historical genius, was his "Histoire Romaine," 1831, embracing only the history of the Roman republic. From 1833 dates the appearance of his great "History of France," of which still uncompleted work twelve volumes had appeared in 1860. In 1834, Guizot made the dawning historian of France his suppleant or substitute in the chair of history connected with the Faculty of Letters, and in 1838 he was appointed professor of history in the collège de France. Meanwhile, besides instalments of his "History of France," he had published several works, among them (1835) his excellent and interesting "Mémoires de Luther," in which by extracts from Luther's Table-Talk and Letters, the great by extracts from Luther's Table-Talk and Letters, the great reformer was made to tell himself the history of his life; the "Œuvres Choisies de Vico;" and the philosophical and poetical "Origines du Droit Français." In the education controversy of the later years of Louis Philippe's reign, Michelet and his friend Edgar Quinet (q. v.) vehemently opposed the pretensions of the clerical party, and carried the war into the enemy's camp by the publication of their joint work, "Les Jesuites," 1843, followed in 1844 by Michelet's "Du Prêtre, de la Femme, de la Famille"—translated into English as "Priests Wamen, and Familles" translated into English as "Priests, Women, and Families." Guizot bowed to the ecclesiastical storm which these works invoked, and suspended the lectures of the two anticlerical professors. To 1846 belongs Michelet's eloquent and touching little book, "Le Peuple." The revolution of February, 1848, restored Michelet to his functions. He waived, however, the political career which was now open to him, and laboured at his grandiose "History of the French Revolution," of which the first volume had appeared in 1847. In 1851 he was again suspended-this time by the ministry of the prince-president—from his professional functions, and on account of his democratic teachings. After the coup d'état he refused to take the oaths, and lost all his public employments. Since then he has been occupied with his "History of France" and of the French Revolution, and with the production of other and some minor works. It is not among the last that must be classed his two striking volumes, "L'Oiseau, 1856, and "L'Insecte," 1857, the results of a retreat from the pressure of a new political system into the realm of nature. In "L'Amour," 1858, and "La Femme," 1859, the intrusion of physiology into the domain of thought and feeling was too much for English tastes. In "La Mer," 1861, Michelet addresses himself to the natural history and the poetry of the sea.—F. E. MICKLE, WM. JULIUS. See MEIKLE.

MIDDLETON, Convers, was born at York in 1683, and was the son of the Rev. William Middleton, rector of Hinderwell near Whitby. After receiving from his father the earlier part of his education he entered Trinity college, Cambridge, and was elected a fellow in 1706. On the visit of George I. to the university in 1717, Middleton was with others made a doctor of divinity by royal mandate, from all of whom Bentley, professor of divinity, demanded a fee of four guineas in addition to the gratuity usual on such occasions. Middleton paid under protest; litigation followed in the vice-chancellor's court; and Bentley, for denying its authority, was by a grace of the senate denuded of all his degrees. - (See BENTLEY.) Middleton attacked Bentley in several keen and personal pamphlets; and for a libel contained in one of them, at the suit of his great antagonist, a verdict was obtained against him. Middleton was soon after elected principal librarian of the university, its books having been increased by the royal gift of the late Bishop Moore's collection; and in 1723 he published a "Method for the arrangement of the library." His fondness of books, and his championship against Bentley, had suggested to his friends the creation of this office. On the death of his wife Middleton, along with Lord Coleraine, made a sojourn on the continent, spending in 1724 a considerable period in Rome. When he returned he renewed the action against Bentley, who refunded the money. It was not, however, the value of the money which prolonged and embittered the contest. At this time he published a tract to show that the medical profession was held in small esteem in ancient Italy—an attack on a recent publication of Dr. Mead; and in 1729 appeared his famous "Letter from Rome," attempting to show how modern Romanism was but a perpetuation of ancient

paganism, with almost no change save that of name. The dissertation is ingenious and striking; the resemblance of ritual or worship produced being sometimes far-fetched, but often peculiarly and wondrously exact in correspondence. The question is, Is and wondrously exact in correspondence. The question is, Is the coincidence in legend and practice only incidental, or is it of designed imitation or borrowed origin? Middleton's answer to the question is distinct; and he handles it with a breadth, free dom, and zest which raised among his readers considerable doubts of his own belief in christianity. The Woodwardian professorship of mineralogy was at this time conferred upon him, and he held the office till 1734. In the following year he published a "Dissertation on the origin of printing in England," ascribing it to Caxton at Westminster. In 1741 he published by subscription his best known work, "The History of the Life of Marcus Tullius Cicero," in 2 vols. 4to, London. The profits arising from three thousand subscriptions, which Lord Hervey was the principal means of securing, enabled him to buy a small estate about six miles from Cambridge; and here he chiefly resided in lettered leisure during the residue of his life. In 1743 he published the "Epistles of Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero," with a Latin text on the opposite page, and notes in English. In 1749 appeared his "Free inquiry into the miraculous powers which are supposed to have subsisted in the christian church from the earliest ages through several successive cen-In the preface he fathers the theory on Locke. freedom of this inquiry was regarded with perhaps greater suspicion than the results of it. A host of disputants entered the field, and to some of those earliest in it Middleton replied; and he left a more general reply to Drs. Dodwell and Church, published after his death. Middleton died at his house at Hildersham, 28th July, 1750. His works were collected after his death in four volumes quarto, 1752. The "Life of Cicero" has always been a popular biography, written in an elegant style, and giving us a good delineation of the great orator and statesman. But Middleton's pretension to originality of research is now justly questioned; for Parr has satisfactorily shown that he borrowed, without acknowledgment, the greater part of his materials from the Scottish Bellendenus "De Statu."—(See Bellenden.) In fact, the same sin has been charged against the "Letter from Rome," the allegation being that it is largely indebted, and without acknowledgment, to a Latin treatise, the first part of which was published at Halle in 1714. Nay, Wolff has surmised, too, that Middleton's earlier dissertation, "De Medicorum Romæ degentium conditione ignobili et servili," is based upon a volume published at Leyden in 1671. Middleton also wrote against Bentley's proposed edition of the New Testament, against Waterland and Bishop Sherlock's Discourses on Prophecy. He published also on "Roman Antiquities" and on the "Roman Senate."—J. E.

MIDDELTON, HUGH. See MYDDELTON. MIDDLETON, JOHN, Earl of, a Scottish military officer and statesman, who took a prominent part in public affairs during the evil days of Charles II., was descended from an ancient family long seated in the county of Kincardine. At an early age he adopted the profession of arms, and served in Hepburn's regiment during the religious wars in France. On his return to his own country he joined the parliamentary army in the first civil war, and in 1642 was appointed lieutenant-general under Sir William Waller. He is next found serving in the Scottish covenanting army, and contributed to the defeat of the royalists at the Bridge of Dee and at Philiphaugh in 1645. In the following year he commanded the forces which raised the siege of Inverness, and compelled Montrose, his former commander, to sign a capitulation and to leave the kingdom. He was appointed quartermaster-general of the cavalry in the Scottish army which the duke of Hamilton led into England to rescue Charles I. from the republicans, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Preston, August 17th, 1648. He made his escape, however, and next year appeared in the highlands at the head of a body of royalists, which was attacked and dispersed by Colonel Strachan in 1650. He fought with conspicuous courage at the battle of Worcester in 1651, where he was severely wounded, taken prisoner, and sent to the Tower. Once more he made his escape and contrived to join Charles II. at Paris, by whom he was sent to the highlands in 1653 to take the command of the royalists in arms there. But they were surprised and defeated at Lochgarry, 26th July, 1654, and Middleton once more escaped to the continent, where he remained till the Restoration in 1660. His star was now in the ascendant. He was created an earl, appointed commander-

in-chief of the forces in Scotland, and royal commissioner to the parliament. He soon showed himself well fitted for the work he was appointed to do. Aided by the base subserviency of the Estates, he annulled all the proceedings of the various parliaments which had been held since 1633, and in a brief space of time overturned the entire fabric of the civil and religious liberties of the country. Common decency even was set at nought by him and his miserable and abandoned associates, who were almost always in a state of intoxication. The commissioner himself often took his place on the throne in such a helpless state, that the parliament had to be adjourned. The judicial murder of Argyll, whose estates Middleton coveted, and of James Guthrie, who had two years before pronounced upon him a sentence of excommunication; the overthrow of the presbyterian church; the expulsion of four hundred covenanting ministers, and other oppressive measures-followed in rapid succession, and rendered Middleton's administration both odious and contemptible. His quarrel with Lauderdale completed his downfall, and in 1663 he was deprived of all his offices and reduced to poverty. He was subsequently appointed governor of Tangier, where he died in 1673 in consequence of an injury received by falling down stairs in a state of intoxication .- J. T.

MIDDLETON, THOMAS, born about 1570, was associated with Johnson, Massinger, Fletcher, and Rowley, in the composi-tion of various dramatic pieces, and was himself the author of a very large number. He flourished in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., Dodsley's Collection contains three of Middleton's plays. "It was originally the opinion of Stevens and Malone that a play by Thomas Middleton, entitled 'The Witch,' had preceded Macbeth, and that Shakspeare was consequently included the Middleton of the great literature of the mitch. quently indebted to Middleton for the general idea of the witch incantations. Malone subsequently changed his opinion, for in a posthumous edition of his Esssay on the Chronological Order he has maintained that the "Witch" was a later production than Macbeth."—(Knight's Studies of Shakspeare.) may be, Middleton enjoys the honour of having his lyrics sung in the representations of Macbeth in place of those of Shakspeare; but, as it has been remarked by the author of the Studies, "those who sing Locke's music are not the witches of Shakspeare."

Middleton died in 1627.

MIDDLETON, THOMAS FANSHAWE, the first bishop of Calcutta, was born at Kedleston, Derbyshire, 26th January, 1769. He was admitted into Christ's hospital in 1789, and having obtained an exhibition entered Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He took his degree of B.A. with honours in 1792, and on going into holy orders he became curate of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire. In 1794 Dr. Pretyman, archdeacon of Lincoln, selected him as tutor to his sons, and he obtained soon after the rectory of Tansor in Nottinghamshire, to which was added in 1802 the rectory of Little and Castle Bytham. He took his degree of D.D. in 1808; and his treatise on the "Greek Article" appeared in the same year. He was next promoted to a stall in Lincoln in 1809, and was presented also in those days of pluralities to the vicarage of St. Pancras and the rectory of Puttenham. In 1812 he became archdeacon of Huntingdon; and on being selected for the first Indian bishopric, or that of Calcutta, he was consecrated at Lambeth on the 8th of May, 1814. In November of the same year he arrived at Calcutta, and at once devoted himself to his novel and arduous labours. He set his heart zeal-ously on the promotion of education. A college was instituted at Calcutta for the education specially of missionaries, and he laid the first stone of the building on 15th of December, 1820. He made three visitations of his large diocese, and forgot not the Syrian christians on the coast of Malabar. But his useful life was cut short by fever, and he died on the 8th July, 1822, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. As his will directed that his papers should be destroyed, no posthumous works of his have appeared; but some sermons, charges, and minor pieces were collected into a volume, and edited with a life by H. R. Bonney, archdeacon of Bedford, London, 1824. A second edition of the "Doctrine of the Greek Article" was published by Professor Scholefield in 1828, and a third and improved edition by the Rev. Hugh James Rose in 1833. The volume on the Greek article manifests no little learning and subtlety. His theory is elaborated with great ingenuity and erudition, though it may not on all points be defended, and many of his canons require new and fuller investigation. His illustrative notes on portions of the New Testament, are often happy, though it is alleged

against him that, to secure support for his rules, he chose his MSS., or preferred those various readings which gave countenance to his views .- J. E.

MIGNARD, PIERRE, called "the Roman," was born at Troyes in 1610, and died at Paris in 1695. In 1636 he visited Rome, where he resided many years; and he here formed a lasting friendship with the celebrated Du Fresnoy, well known for his poem on painting. At Rome Mignard executed many portraits and other studies—the popes Innocent X. and Alexander VII. being among his sitters. He was famous also for his pictures of the Virgin, called "Mignardes," by the Romans. After a residence of twenty years in Rome he was in 1657 recalled by Louis XIV. to France. Mignard became now the great portraitpainter of the French court; and about 1660 he was commissioned by the queen-mother, Anne of Austria, to paint in fresco the interior of the dome of the hospital of Val-de-Grâce, where he has represented Paradise; and this decorative work, which contains about two hundred colossal figures, created a great sensation in his own century. Moliere wrote an eloquent and spirited poem upon it, entitled La Gloire Du Val-de-Grâce; it is published in the life of the painter by the Abbé de Monville. 1664 Mignard was elected president of the Academy of St. Luke at Rome. In 1690 he succeeded Le Brun as principal painter to the king; and at the same time was placed at once at the head of the Academy of Painting as chancellor; although, owing to his jealousy of Le Brun, he had had previously no connection with that institution. Mignard's reputation has passed away; he was superficial as a historical painter, and his portraits are mannered and artificial, as his rivals discovered during

his own lifetime.—R. N. W.

\* MIGNET, FRANÇOIS AUGUSTE MARIE, a French historian, born at Aix on the 8th May, 1796. He was educated first at Aix, and on account of his superior ability sent as a bursar to Avignon. In 1818 he was, with his friend M. Thiers, received at the bar of Aix. He preferred literature to law, however, and was soon distinguished by the high merit of his writings. In 1821 the Academy of Inscriptions offered a prize on the state of legislation in the reign of St. Louis, and this prize M. Mignet shared with M. Beugnot. In consequence of this success and of the high eulogiums passed on his work, he quitted Aix and went to Paris in July, 1821, where two months later he was joined by M. Thiers. He there attached himself to the staff of the Courier Français, where his political articles attracted the attention of Talleyrand. He also lectured on French and English history, and his lectures met the same favourable reception as his writings. In 1824 he published his "History of the French Revolution," which was speedily translated into several European languages. In 1830 he was engaged on a "History of the Reformation in France," when the second revolution came to give practical and liberal results. He then joined the National, founded by M. Thiers and the much regretted Armand Carrel. He was named councillor of state and director of the archives of foreign affairs. He was also sent to Spain with communications for the French ambassador, when the death of Ferdinand rendered a change of policy advisable. In 1837 he was elected a member of the French Academy and on the death of M. Comte, was chosen perpetual secretary of the Academy of Moral Sciences. The revolution of 1848 deprived him of his title of councillor of state and of his official employment. He is considered to be one of the best writers of the French language in the present day. His earliest work was on "The Feudal System, the Institutions of St. Louis, and the Legislation of France," Paris, 1854. The following works have also proceeded from his pen—"History of the French Revolution from 1789 to 1814," Paris, 1824, sixth edition in Revolution from 1789 to 1614, Faris, 1824, Sixth edition in 1836; "Negotiations relative to the Spanish succession under Louis XIV.," 4 vols, 8vo, a work which was also included in the "Collection of Unpublished Documents" for the history of France; "Historical Memoirs," read at the Academy; "Antonio Perez and Philip II.;" a "Life of Franklin;" a "Life of Mary Stuart," &c. His duty as secretary of the academy called him to deliver the eloges of some departed members, several of which have been given to the world. M. Mignet is said to be engaged on an extensive work on the reformation in France, the league, and the reign of Henry IV.—P. E. D.
MILDERT, WILLIAM VAN. See VAN MILDERT.

MILIZIA, Francesco, a celebrated writer on architecture, was born in 1725 at the little town of Oria, in the province of Otranto, Naples, and settled at Rome in 1761. His first work,

"Lives of Celebrated Architects" (Vite degli Architetti piu celebri), 2 vols., 1768, was translated—not very accurately—into English in 1826. His most important architectural work, "The Principles of Civil Architecture" (Elementi di Architectura Civile), appeared in 1781, in 3 vols. 8vo, and produced a powerful impression. The other work by which he is now chiefly remembered is his "Dizionario delle Belle Arti del Disegno," 2 vols., 1797, the materials of which he acknowledges to have derived chiefly from the Encyclopédie Méthodique. He died at Rome in March, 1798. His "Lettere Inedite" were published

at Paris in 1827.—J. T-e. MILL, JAMES, an earnest and eminent leader of the utilitarian movement of the last generation, was born on the 6th of April, 1773, in the parish of Logie Pert, and in the neighbourhood of Montrose, where his father was a small farmer and shoemaker. He received his earlier education at the parish school of Logie Pert, and at the grammar-school of Montrose, where among his fellow-pupils was the late Joseph Hume, his staunch friend and fellow-worker in after years. His father's landlord, Sir John Stuart of Fettercairn, attracted by young Mill's intellect and character, sent him to the university of Edinburgh with the view of studying for the ministry of the Scotch kirk. At Edinburgh he distin-guished himself by his proficiency in Greek scholarship, under Professor Dalzel, becoming an ardent student of Plato; and he was also much influenced by the ethical and metaphysical lectures of Dugald Stewart. He was licensed as a preacher about the close of the century, and became tutor to the marquis of Tweed-dale. Abandoning his intention, however, of entering the kirk, he accompanied his early patron, Sir John Stuart, to London in 1800; and settling in the metropolis, where he married, he embarked in the career of authorship. He edited the Literary Journal, which failed; and he wrote for periodicals, among them the Edinburgh Review, to which he contributed articles chiefly on legislation, jurisprudence, and political economy. So early as 1804 we find him publishing an "Essay on the impolicy of a country in the exportation of grain;" and in 1805 a translation, with copious notes, of Villers' once well-known Essay on the spirit and influence of Luther's Reformation. Freedom of thought and of trade were thus among the earliest subjects which occupied him, and with his natural tendencies and liberal Edinburgh training, he had all the qualifications for becoming a disciple of Jeremy Bentham. The opulent and proselytizing Bentham at once "took" to the grave, ardent, young Scotchman, in whom he saw the very man to diffuse and popularize his ideas. "I brought him," says Bentham of Mill, in a passage quoted in Bowring's memoirs, "I brought him and his family hither from Pentonville. I put them into Milton's house, where his family were all at ease. Afterwards I gave him the lease of the house he holds, and put it into repair for him. He and his family lived with me a half of every year, from 1808 to 1817 inclusive. When I took up Mill he was in great distress, and at the point of emigrating to Caen." Under these circumstances it was perhaps excusable if the older and wealthier of the two philosophers proved a little exacting. Mr. Mill wearied of the social shackles imposed upon him, and in the year 1819 addressde a letter to Bentham, published in Bowring's memoirs, in whihe professing great respect for the sage, and an unalterable attachment to his doctrines, he proposed that they should no longer live together. Bentham doubtless assented, but their personal and spiritual intimacy remained unimpaired. It was in 1817–18 that was published Mill's first and greatest book, his "History of British India," a work of very high, though of not very attractive merit. The East India Company at the suggestion, Mr. Mill himself thought, of Mr. Canning, in 1819 offered him a situation in the India house—the second in the examiner's office, and which gave him the control of the correspondence connected with the administration of the revenue. He afterwards became by seniority chief-examiner-an office perhaps equivalent to that of under-secretary of state for Indian In the midst of his new employments he did not abandon the literary promulgation of the theories to which he was attached. In 1821-22 he published his "Elements of Political Economy," embodying the views of Ricardo and Malthus; clear in its style and rigid in its treatment, but, as usual with Mill, discarding all notice of the accessory considerations which remove the relations between man and man from the exclusive domain of abstract science. In 1823 the Westminster Review was founded as an organ of Benthamite radicalism, and to it Mr.

Mill was from the first a copious contributor. Before, too, he was appointed to the India-house, he had commenced contributing to the Supplement of the Encyclopædia Britannica his well-known articles on Government, Education, Jurisprudence, Law of Nations, Liberty of the Press, Colonies, and Prison Discipline, &c. The least useful, but the most notorious of these, was the Essay on Government, long the text-book of philosophical radicalism, and in which, with an air of purely scientific demonstration, a system of ultra-democracy was deduced from one or two well-known principles of human nature. In 1829 appeared Mr. Mill's "Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind," a laborious attempt to resolve all mental phenomena into their origin in pure sensation—a work which would have delighted Condillac, but which belongs to a vanished school of metaphysical speculation. His last publication was in 1835, and anonymous-a trenchant criticism on the Dissertation on the History of Ethical Philosophy, contributed to the Encyclopædia Britannica by Sir James Mackintosh, to whom, as a decided whig in politics and somewhat of an eclectic in philosophy, the stern Benthamite bore no good will. A cough of several winters deepened into pulmonary consumption, by which he was carried off on the 23rd June, 1836, at Kensington, where he had lived for five years previously. He was a remarkable man in his day and generation; and for a thorough-going prosecution of his premises to their results, none of the philosophical radicals can compete with James Mill .- F. E.

MILL, John, a learned critic, was born at Shap in West-moreland, in 1645. He entered Queen's college, Oxford, as a servitor in 1661, and became A.M. in 1669. He was afterwards elected fellow and tutor, and on taking orders was regarded as a ready and gifted preacher. His first preferment was to be chap-lain to Lamplugh, bishop of Exeter, who made him also a minor canon in his cathedral. In 1680 his college presented him to the living of Bletchingdon in Oxfordshire, and on his becoming D.D. he was appointed a royal chaplain. In 1685 he was elected principal of St. Edmund's hall, and he held this office till his death. Mill's great work is his edition of the Greek Testament, "Novum Testamentum Græcum cum lectionibus variantibus, &c. folio. Bernard the Savilian professor, had first drawn Mill's attention to the study of textual criticism, and he undertook the attention to the study of textual criticism, and he undertook the work about 1677, cheered by the patronage of Bishop Fell.

Through the kindness of Archbishop Sharp of York he also obtained, in 1704, a stall of Canterbury, and the printing of his Testament was thus secured. Thirty years of his life were laboriously given to the preparation of his edition, and he survived its publication only a fortnight, being struck with apoplexy June 23, 1707. The prolegomena treat on the canon, the history of the text, and the plan of his own work. His text is that of Robert Stephens' folio edition of 1550, the various readings being placed below. Dr. Mill collected various MSS, himself, and studiously made use of previous collections of various readings, and of lists sent to him. He accorded high authority to the Vulgate, and he was often misled by being obliged to trust the Latin versions of the Oriental languages. The accuracy of his collection is not the Oriental languages. The accuracy of his collection is not always to be depended on, nor can his critical judgment be every-where trusted. But he did a great work, and gave an impetus to the study of biblical criticism which has not yet subsided. His edition was reprinted by Kuster at Amsterdam. Mill's Testament, with its thirty thousand various readings, was attacked by Whitby in his Examen, and Anthony Collins made an unfair use of it in in his Examen, and Anthony Collins made an uniar use of it in his Discourse on Sacred History. Bentley, however, destroyed for ever the sceptic's refuge by demonstrating the plain and intelligible facts of the history of the text of scripture.—J. E.

\* MILL, JOHN STUART, son of Mr. James Mill, the historian

\*MILL, John Stuart, son of Mr. James Mill, the historian of British India, was born in 1806. He has been long employed in the India house, and wrote an able defence of the company on occasion of the abolition of the double government in 1858. His chief celebrity, however, has been gained as a writer on mental science and politics. He was for some time editor of the Westminster Review, in which appeared most of the essays republished in 1859, under the title of "Dissertations and Discussions." His "System of Logic" and "Essays on some Unsettled Questions on Political Economy" came out in 1843 and in 1844 respectively. His larger work on the "Principles of Political Economy" appeared in 1848. In 1858 he published an "Essay on Liberty," and in 1861 he gathered up sundry scattered essays in a general work on "Representative Government." Alike as a metaphysician, a logician, a moralist, and a politician, Mr.

Mill has exercised a deep influence on the thought of the present day. Of his metaphysical views no has not job some world any detailed statement, but notices of them appear inci-Of his metaphysical views he has not yet given to the

dentally in his "Logic."—G.

\*MILLAIS, JOHN EVERETT, A.R.A., was born at Southampton in June, 1829. After a preparatory training at Sass' art-school, he became at an unusually early age a student in the Royal Academy. There he concluded a very successful career in 1847, by carrying off the gold medal for a historical composition, "The Benjamites seizing for Wives the Daughters of Shiloh." His first picture, "Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru," had the year before found a place in the Academy exhibition. In 1847 he sent to the government competitive exhibition in Westminster hall a huge picture, some 14 feet by 10, the "Widow's Mite," showing, like his previous works, abundant ambition and industry, but little in style or conception to distinguish it from the mass of youthful academic compositions. But about this time, or shortly after, was formed the solemn league and covenant of the pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, which has called forth so wearisome an amount of foolish talk during the past dozen years. Mr. Millais was one of the most prominent of the original brotherhood. The origin and avowed purpose of the association have been explained under Hunt, William Holman. At the first public appearance of the brethren as painters—they made their debut as authors in "the Germ"—at the Exhibition of 1849 Mr. Millais contributed his "Isabella;" and in the following year "Ferdinand lured by Ariel;" and a representation of the child Jesus in the house of the Carpenter, in which the true pre-Raphaelite type of religio-pictorial symbolism was carried to its fullest extent. But though next year he exhibited another scriptural subject, "The Return of the Dove to the Ark," it was painted after a much more modern manner; and whilst he has ever since chosen secular subjects, and only employed symbolism in a secondary and subservient manner, he has departed more and more from the minute method of handling which was announced by the partisans of the brotherhood, and received by the public, as one of the main distinctions of their system. Mr. Millais' later pictures may be broadly divided into two classes-one illustrative of passages from the poets; the other of original themes, usually the embodiment of an incident that sets forth, or distinctly suggests, some simple story or train of events, the sequence of which the spectator can without difficulty evolve for himself. Mr. Millais was elected A.R.A. in 1853.—J. T-e.

MILLAR, JOHN, Professor of civil law at the university of Glasgow, was the son of the minister of the parish of Shotts, where he was born in 1735. He studied at Glasgow university for the church, but exchanged theology for law. He was much influenced by Adam Smith; and becoming tutor in the family of Lord Kames, these two men determined the bent of his mind. A year after he became an advocate, he was appointed (1761) professor of civil law at Glasgow, and by the vivacity of his lectures and his enthusiasm as an instructor, made his chair one of the most popular in the university. After occupying it for forty years, he died in 1801.—F. E.

MILLER, HUGH, geologist and journalist, was born in Cromarty, on the north-east coast of Scotland, October 10, 1802. His father was the grandson of John Feddes, one of the last of the buccaneers on the Spanish main, and was the owner of a trading sloop, in which he perished in a storm in the Cromarty Firth, when Hugh was five years of age. Hugh traced his earliest intellectual impulses to two uncles, men of remarkable shrewdness and integrity of character, who, on the death of his father, took his place in the work of instruction and discipline. To one of them, who had been in the navy and seen much of the world, he owed his earliest lessons in natural history, for which this observant sailor had a decided taste. Hugh was sent to a dame's school where he was taught to read, and on the Sabbath evenings his uncle imparted to him religious knowledge, with the aid of the Shorter Catechism. In the parish school which he afterwards attended he made no progress in Latin, but contrived stealthily to peruse English translations of Virgil and Ovid; and in the absence of a book of amusement would entertain his nearest class-fellows with the adventures of his sailor uncle, with the story of Gulliver, and Philip Quarll, and Robinson Crusoe, of Sinbad and Ulysses, his indulgent teacher dubbing him the "Sennachie." He even began to write verses and his career at school terminated in a smart poetical lampoon on a new pedagogue (to say nothing of a personal tussle at parting)

who had evinced less tenderness than his predecessor towards young Hugh's desultory habits and vagrant fancies. In the meantime he was introduced, in the library of a friend, to the British essayists, from Addison to Mackenzie. He studied Pope, the minor poets, and the writings of Goldsmith, together with a miscellaneous collection of travels and voyages translated from the French, and translations from the German of Lavater, Zimmerman, and Klopstock. Beyond the pale of the school he had begun to diversify his rural excursions by collecting specimens of the rocks, and classifying their constituents. addition to a respectable amount of knowledge of the primary rocks of his native district, Hugh had, while yet in his teens, studied many of the invertebrate animals of the sea-shore, which have only of late years become objects of attention to the philosophical zoologist. In his intercourse with the highlands of Ross-shire and Sutherlandshire the poetical and romantic elements of his nature found ample scope in clan stories and local traditions and superstitions, which were afterwards embodied in one of his earliest publications. Under such varied influences the many-sided mind of Hugh Miller was becoming gradually developed, and prepared for the prominent position he was destined to occupy in the science and literature of his country. His uncles were desirous that he should study for the church. Hugh's preference was to be a mason. It was while travelling from place to place, working as one of a "squad" in the quarry or the shed, and lodging in highland bothies or in hovels in lowland villages, that Miller was following up and systematizing his early geological observations, and cultivating an intimate acquaintance with the best English and Scotch authors in all departments of literature, including the philosophical works of Reid, Locke, Kames, Hume, Dugald Stewart, and Adam Smith. In 1825, when employment failed him in the north, he proceeded to Edinburgh and obtained an engagement as a stone-cutter. He now made his first acquaintance with the carboniferous system, which he took every opportunity afforded by his evening walks of exploring; groping his way, as he says, in the absence of such digests of geological science as are now so common, without assistance and without even a vocabulary. The precarious state of his health induced him to return to Cromarty after having spent two years in the metropolis, not without adding materially to his knowledge both of men and books. At this time his religious views became of a more definite character. As might have been expected from his thoughtful habits, he had struggled through a period of doubt, till he was able to attach intellect and heart alike to "the true centre of an efficient christianity, the Word made flesh." The opinions he now formed he never found occasion to alter, and they constituted the ruling principles of his future life. On recovering his wonted health and elasticity of mind, Miller began to execute petty jobs on his own account, such as sculpturing tablets and cutting inscriptions in churchyards, thus leading an easy sort of life, which frequently took him into the surrounding country, where he laboured diligently in adding to his stock of local traditions, and continued to enlarge his knowledge of natural history and the science of the rocks. His professional avocations having led him to Inverness, he put a collection of his verses into the hands of a printer, and made his first appearance before the public in a small volume of "Poems written in the leisure hours of a Journeyman Mason." The production was upon the whole favourably received, although the author ultimately discovered that his strength lay in a different direction. In the local newspaper he published about the same time a series of letters on the herring-fishing, descriptive of the habits of the fishermen, which excited still greater interest in the northern counties, and were afterwards published in a collected form. His literary reputation won him many friends, and gained him a footing in the better class of society. At length he was enabled to exchange manual labour for the vocation of accountant in a branch of the commercial bank of Scotland established in Cromarty, after undergoing a brief preliminary training for his new duties in the branch at Linlithgow. Shortly after entering on his accountantship he published a volume entitled "Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland," which speedily acquired popularity, and met with much favour from the critics. Two years after he became an accountant, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to the accomplished lady who survives him, and is now editing the posthumous edition of his works. The non-intrusion controversy was now being waged with increasing keenness in the Scottish church, and Miller was induced, not more by his traditional sympathies

than by his conscientious convictions, to espouse the cause of the popular party. He gave expression to his opinions in the celebrated "Letter to Lord Brougham" on the decision of the house of lords in the Auchterarder case. The leaders of the nonintrusionists in Edinburgh had for some time been desirous of establishing a newspaper in that city for the defence of their views, but had been unable to carry out their purpose for want of a suitable editor. Their attention was at once turned to Hugh Miller on the publication of his masterly pamphlet. The offer of the editorship was without delay made and accepted, and at the beginning of 1840 Mr. Miller commenced his career in Edinburgh as editor of the Wilness. His writings in its columns were elaborate essays, characterized by extensive information on public topics, by breadth of view, strong moral earnestness, and high literary finish-qualities which gave a new feature to the Scottish press, and raised the journal to an influential position in the country. Its columns were enriched from time to time by the successive chapters of "The Old Red Sandstone," the materials of which he had accumulated while exploring the ichthyic remains of his native district. The rocks of the old red sandstone had as yet scarcely been accorded the character of a distinct geological system; and no geologist did more to elevate it to the rank it now holds than Hugh Miller. When the British Association met for the first time in Glasgow in 1840, the papers then appearing in the Witness were a theme of unqualified admiration to Murchison, Agassiz, Buckland, and other leading geologists, and his beautiful suite of specimens proved equally new and instructive. The principal works which he afterwards published were the "Cruise of the Betsy;" the "Footprints of the Creator, or the Asterolepis of Stromness," a refutation of the development theory revived in the Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation; "First Impressions of England and its people," a charming series of descriptive and scientific sketches; "My Schools and Schoolmasters," containing his autobiography till the period of his settlement in Edinburgh; and the "Testimony of the Rocks," his last production, in which he discusses the bearing of geological phenomena upon the Mosaic account of creation. This book was on the eve of issuing from the press when the author became affected by cerebral disease caused by incessant intellectual toil. The brilliant career of Hugh Miller closed under a dark and mysterious shadow. On the 26th of December, 1856, he was found dead in his study, his chest pierced by the ball of a pistol which he had discharged with his own hand. A note addressed to his wife bore the words, "A fearful dream rises upon me; I cannot bear the horrible thought," The sorrow occasioned by this mournful event was universal, and in Edinburgh was touchingly manifested by the multitudes who attended or who witnessed his funeral. In his native town the memory of Hugh Miller is commemorated by a monument, which, on the suggestion of his warm friend and admirer, Sir Roderick Murchison, has been built of old red sandstone. Hugh Miller's principal works have been republished in America.—W. K.

MILLER, PATRICK, one of the inventors of steam navigation, was a Scottish country gentleman, proprietor of the estate of Dalswinton in Dumfriesshire. For many years he turned his attention to various branches of practical mechanics, and especially to naval architecture and the propulsion of vessels; and in 1787 he published a pamphlet containing a description and drawings of a triple vessel, propelled either by sails or by paddlewheels revolving in the channels between the vessel's three hulls, those wheels being driven by capstans worked by the strength of men. In the course of the pamphlet occurs the following passage :- " I have also reason to believe that the power of the steam-engine may be applied to work the wheels, so as to give them a quicker motion, and consequently to increase that of the ship. In the course of this summer I intend to make the experiment; and the result, if favourable, shall be communicated to the public." In 1785, 1786, and 1787, he built and experimented upon several small vessels upon the plan described, propelled by sails and by manual power; but was much hampered in their use by a law then in force which regulated the proportion of breadth to length in merchant vessels, and so prevented his adopting the best proportion. His experiments made in a double or twin vessel in the Firth of Forth, on the 2nd of June, 1787, are described in a letter to the council of the Royal Society, dated the 5th December, 1787. She was sixty feet long and fourteen and a half feet broad, and had one paddle-wheel, which, when driven by five men at the capstan, propelled her at a speed of from three and a half to four and a half miles an hour. The

merit of having first suggested the use of the steam-engine to Miller as a means of driving his paddle-wheels, is claimed by James Taylor, a scholar and a man of science, who in 1785 became tutor to two of Miller's sons, and frequently assisted him in his experiments. In 1788 Miller engaged William Symington, mechanical engineer at the Wanlockhead lead mines, to make a steam-engine capable of driving the two paddle-wheels of a double pleasure-boat which he had on Dalswinton loch, near his mansion. The engine having been finished and fitted in the boat, the first experiment was made on Dalswinton loch in October, 1788, when the boat was propelled at five miles an hour. In 1789 Miller, assisted by Taylor and Symington, built a larger steam-vessel on the same plan, to be used on the Forth and Clyde canal. She was tried in November and December, 1789, but immediately afterwards dismantled by order of Miller; partly because he began at that time to devote his attention chiefly to the care of his estate and the improvement of agriculture, and partly because, as he stated in a letter to Taylor, he had become satisfied that Symington's engine was "the most improper of all steam-engines for giving motion to a vessel." The cause of his coming to that conclusion will be readily understood at the present time. In Symington's engine, such as it was applied to Miller's vessels, the motion was communicated from the pistons to the revolving shafts by a combination of chains, pulleys, and ratchet wheels, producing a jerking and jarring motion fatal at once to economy of power and to durability—the very same defect which had made unavailing the partial success of similar experiments by the Marquis de Jouffroy in 1781 and 1783—(see JOUFFROY D'ABBANS)—and which would have been equally fatal to the practical working of the steam-boat which Jonathan Hulls invented in 1736, had it been tried. That defect was not overcome until Symington in 1801, made wise by former failures, adapted Watt's double-acting engine with its crank to the paddle-wheel, and thus produced the first practical steam-boat, the Charlotte Dundas .- (See FULTON, and Symington; also Woodcroft On the Origin of Steam Navigation.) Miller was from 1788 till 1791 the landlord of Burns, who during that time occupied his farm of Ellisland .- W. J. M. R.

MILLS, CHARLES, whose brief career gave promise of great eminence in historical literature, was born in 1788 at Greenwich, where his father practised as a surgeon. He was intended for the law and articled to an attorney, but abandoned that profession for literature. In 1817 he published "A History of Mohammedanism," which attracted great attention, and reached a second edition in the following year. In 1818 he also published "The History of the Crusades," 2 vols., which in the course of a few years passed through four editions, and was translated into French by M. Paul Tilby, 1835. Mr. Mills, having his attention directed to Italian literature, produced in 1822 an amusing imaginary voyage, written with great spirit, and entitled "The Travels of Theodore Ducas in various countries in Europe at the Revival of Letters and Arts," 2 vols. The first part only of the projected work, that which referred to Italy, was published. At the invitation of the publishers, Messrs. Longman & Co., he contemplated a "History of Rome," which was not, however, proceeded with. His "History of Chivalry," 2 vols., which appeared in 1825, created so much interest that the first edition was sold in a few weeks, and not long before his death he issued a second edition. It led to a friendly correspondence with Sir Walter Scott, as the Theodore Ducas had excited the admiration of Mr. (afterwards Lord) Jeffrey. Mr. Mills died at Southampton on the 9th of October, 1826, at the early age of thirty-eight. R. H.

\* MILMAN, HENRY HART, Dean of St. Paul's, historian, poet, and divine, was born in London in 1791, one of the sons of Sir Francis Milman, Bart. From Dr. Burney's well-known school at Greenwich he went to Eton, where he distinguished himself as a maker of verse. On leaving Eton he proceeded to Brazennose college, Oxford, gaining the Newdegate prize for an English poem on the Apollo Belvedere in 1812, and in 1813 the chancellor's prize for a Latin poem on Alexander visiting the tomb of Achilles; in the latter year he took a first class in classics. At Oxford he wrote his tragedy of "Fazio," which was published soon after he took his first degree. In those days the law of dramatic copyright was more vague than now, and "Fazio," without the author's leave asked or given, was first acted (as the "Italian Wife") at the Transpontine Surrey. It was afterwards performed at Covent Garden, Miss O'Neil personating the heroine Bianca. Mr. Milman entered the church in

Reading, which he retained until 1835. In 1818 he published his "Sanor," begun at Eton and completed at Oxford; in 1820 the "Fall of Jerusalem;" and in 1821 the "Martyr of Antioch," "Belshazzar," and "Anne Boleyn," all four dramatic poems. These and other metrical compositions are collected in the editions

MIL

1816, and was appointed in 1817 to the vicarage of St. Mary's,

of his "Poems," published in 1826 and 1840. He was appointed in 1827 to deliver the Bampton lecture, which in the same year was published, according to custom. In 1821 he was elected professor of poetry at Oxford; and when his ten years' term of office was approaching its close, he was induced to seek, for pro-Sanscrit and its literature. The results of these studies were embodied in his lectures, and given to the world in an article in the Quarterly Review, to which he has contributed, among other papers, a series of essays on the Greek poets. To his exploration of Sanscrit literature we owe the metrical version of "Nala and Damayanta," one of the episodes of the Mahabarata, published in the 1840 edition of his poems. In 1829 he had contributed to the Family Library, and anonymously, a "History of the Jews," and in 1840 appeared his "History of Christianity from the Birth of Christ to the Abolition of Paganism in the Roman Empire." The most laborious and eminent of Mr. Milman's literary performances is his well-known "History of Latin Christianity to the Pontificate of Nicholas V.," 1854. Mr. Milman has also edited Gibbon, with notes, and he prefixed a "Life of Horace" to the illustrated edition of that poet, 1849. Appointed

rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and a canon of West-

minster in 1835, he became in 1849 dean of St. Paul's .- F. E. MILNE, Joshua, an eminent actuary and writer on the theory and practice of life assurance, was born in 1776. He was well educated, and became an excellent mathematician and a good linguist. In 1816 he was appointed actuary of the Sun Life Assurance Office, a position the duties of which he performed with distinction for more than thirty years. In 1815 he published his well-known "Treatise on the Valuation of Annuities and Assurances on Lives and Sunvivariance on the construction and Assurances on Lives and Survivorships, on the construction of Tables of Mortality, and on the probabilities and expectations of life, with a variety of new tables." For the various calculations of the actuary Mr. Milne invented a system of notation which was long of very great service, though now in many cases superseded by others. But perhaps the chief merit of his work was the publication and adaptation of the Carlisle Tables of Mortality. Previously the payments for life assurance and annuities had been chiefly framed on and regulated by the old Northampton tables of Dr. Price, which gave for most ages too high a rate of mortality. The consequence was, that life assurance premiums were fixed at too high, and the payments for life annuities at too low a rate. Since the publication of Mr. Milne's work, the Carlisle tables have been adopted by many offices, and the whole subject of the rate of mortality has been investigated anew with great advantage to life assurers .-- F. E.

\*MILNE-EDWARDS, HENRI, a celebrated French naturalist, was born at Bruges in 1800. His father was an Englishman. He prosecuted his studies in Belgium, and took the degree of doctor of medicine at Paris. He devoted his attention specially to natural science, and in 1838 was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in the room of Frederick Cuvier. He acquired the title of doctor of science, and in 1841 was chosen to fill the chair of entomology at the Garden of plants. In 1844 he became adjunct-professor of zoology and compara-The subject of materia medica also engaged tive physiology. his attention, and he was appointed a member of a commission to organize higher schools of pharmacy. He is an officer of the legion of honour, and a member of many scientific societies in Europe. He has contributed articles to many periodicals such as the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, and the Dictionnaire Classique d'Histoire Naturelle. Among his writings may be enumerated the following—"Physiology and Comparative Anatomy of Man and Animals;" "Natural History of the Invertebrata;" "Elements of Zoology;" "Observations on Crustacea, Ascidea and Polyps;" manuals of materia medica, and of surgical anatomy, &c.—J. H. B.

MILNER, Isado, vonges, breakers of the history of the company of

MILNER, Isaac, younger brother of the historian of the church, was born near Leeds in 1751. Interrupted in his studies by the death of his father, he was then employed at the loom until his brother received him as an usher in the grammarschool of Hull. Going to Cambridge, he was senior wrangler in

1774. Master of Queen's college in 1788, he was twice vicechancellor, in 1792 and 1809. Becoming intimate with Wilberforce, who introduced him to Pitt, he travelled with them both on the continent about 1787; and he died at the former's house at Kensington Gore, 1st April, 1820. He continued his brother's work, besides writing an essay on human liberty, and various polemical productions.—W. J. P.

MILNER, JOSEPH, the church historian, was born in humble life near Leeds, 2nd January, 1744. He was educated at the free grammar-school of Leeds, and by the kindness of some friends who had observed his talents, he was enabled to enter Catherine hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of A.B. in 1766, and gained the second of the chancellor's gold medals for classical proficiency. He next officiated as assistant in the grammar-school in which he had been educated, and then as a curate at Thorpe Arch, near Tadcaster. It was about 1770 that he became a decided member of the evangelical party. In 1780 he was inducted vicar of North Ferryby, and shortly before his death on 15th November, 1797, he was elected vicar of Hull by the corporation. Besides two volumes of posthumous sermons and other smaller publications, Joseph Milner began to publish a "History of the Church" which was completed by his brother the dean of Carlisle, 1794–1812. The dean also edited a complete edition of his elder brother's works in eight volumes, 1810. Milner's history is not a record of heresies, schism, and persecution, but takes special notice of the life of the church, and the growth of genuine piety within it. Not content with picturing the trunk and branches, it exhibits also the core.—J. E.

\* MILNES, RICHARD MONCKTON, poet and politician, was rn in 1809. He was the son and heir of the late Mr. Robert Pemberton Milnes of Freyston hall, Yorkshire, the representative of an old and opulent Yorkshire family. Educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1831, Mr. Milnes made his debut in literature by the publication in 1834 of "Memorials of a Tour in some parts of Greece, chiefly poet-ical;" and in 1837 he entered the house of commons as member for Pontefract, which he has ever since continued to represent. His second volume of poetry, "Memorials of a Residence on the Continent, and historical poems," was published in 1838—the year also of the appearance of his "Poems of Many Years," of which the grace, delicacy, and thoughtfulness were immediately recognized by critics and a select section of the reading public. Of his other volumes of poetry (which has been freely contributed to periodicals and annuals), the most noticeable is his "Palm Leaves," 1844—a musical reflex of what is most attractive and venerable in Eastern life and thought, and in every way contrasting with such works as the Orientales of Victor Hugo. prose, Mr. Milnes has contributed to the Westminster and Edinburgh Reviews, and has published several political pamphlets. His only book of prose is his genial and sympathetic biography of an ill-fated brother-poet, "The Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of John Keats," 1848. Mr. Milnes entered the house of commons as one of the followers of Sir Robert Peel; and like some of the most distinguished of them, has since ranged himself under the banner of a liberal conservatism or conservative liberalism. Disqualified by the catholicity of his disposition for playing a prominent part in the strife of parties, Mr. Milnes is a pretty frequent speaker in the house of commons, with most effect on social questions, or on those which connect themselves with the growth of freedom on the continent. In a graceful epigraph to one of his volumes of poetry, Mr. Milnes defined his own relation to his contemporaries as one not of ambition or antagonism, but such that men of all parties, and even, it is said, of all classes, "their neutral way to his seclusion found."-F. E.

MILTIADES, the Athenian general, was a man of noble family, claiming descent from Æacus, and belonging to the high aristocracy of Athens. He is first mentioned in history as being sent out by Hippias, about 518 B.C. to the Thracian Chersonese, to govern the Athenian colony which had been established there by his uncle, also named Miltiades, with whom he is sometimes confounded. Here he married Hegesipyle, the daughter of Olorus, a Thracian prince, and took into his pay a body of Thracian mercenaries. As governor of the Chersonese he was summoned to accompany the Persian king, Darius, in his Scythian expedition, and was with the other Ionians placed in charge of the bridge over the Danube by which the Persian host was to return from Scythia. According to Herodotus, Miltiades strongly but vainly urged the Greeks to break down the bridge, and thus leave the Persians to

be destroyed by the Scythians, from whom they were flying. The only other circumstance of importance in the life of Miltiades known to us during this period is his conquest of Lemnos and Imbrus, which he reduced under the dominion of Athens at some time during the Ionic revolt. The extinction of that revolt threatened him with ruin; so that when the Phœnician fleet in the summer following the capture of Miletus made its conquering appearance in the Hellespont, he was forced to escape rapidly to Athens from the Chersonese, where he was then living, with his immediate friends and property, and a small squadron of five ships. One of his ships in which was his eldest son, Metiochus, fell into the hands of the Persians. At Athens he was brought to trial for his alleged despotism in the Chersonese, but was honourably acquitted; his reputation as conqueror of Lemnos having probably disposed the people in his favour. His return to Athens probably took place in 494 B.C. His son Metiochus was carried to Susa, and treated with liberality and kindness by Darius. In 490 B.C., the year of the invasion under Datis, Miltiades was chosen one of the ten Athenian generals. Pausanias charges him with having persuaded the Athenians to put to death the Persian heralds who came to demand their submission, but this is not supported by Herodotus. It was mainly through the urgency of Miltiades that the Athenian generals were induced to attack Datis, and that the victory of Marathon was gained. On that day Miltiades was first in command, and his name is inseparably connected with the glory of that memorable event. The Athenians and their allies numbered only about ten thousand men, while the barbarians were at least ten times as numerous. This, too, was the first decisive victory gained by the Greeks over the Persians, and first taught them to look with calm superiority on the vast numbers of an oriental army. The Persian fleet sailed round after this defeat to attack Athens; but Miltiades with great promptitude brought back the army at once to its defence, and the Persians, disappointed, sailed away to the Cyclades. Here the prosperity and glory of Miltiades is abruptly ended. He persuaded the Athenians soon after that victory to intrust to him a fleet of seventy ships, without their even knowing for what purpose the fleet was designed. He proceeded to attack the island of Paros, for the object of gratifying a private enmity. His efforts were unsuccessful; and after receiving a dangerous injury in the leg, he was compelled to raise the siege and return to Athens, where he was impeached by Xanthippus, the father of Pericles, for having deceived the people as to the expedition. He was condemned to pay a fine of fifty talents, and not being able to raise the sum, was thrown into prison, where he soon after died of his wound. The fine was afterwards paid by his son, Cimon. After his death, a monument was erected to his memory by the Athenians on the field of Marathon .-- G.

MILTON, JOHN, the chief of our English poets, by universal admission, out of the drama, and the author of the first of christian if not of all epics, was born in London on the 9th of December, 1608, o.s., at the house of his father of the same names, distinguished by the sign of the Spread Eagle (which was the armorial bearing of his family), in Bread Street, then as now one of the openings leading down to the river from Cheapside, in the very heart, therefore, of the city, almost under Bow-bells and within the shadow of St. Paul's. In Bread Street, too, was the famous Mermaid tavern of Ben Jonson and Shakspeare. Miltons appear to have been sparingly scattered in the sixteenth and preceding centuries over all the country immediately to the west of Middlesex. The father of the poet is supposed to have been the elder of the two sons of a John, or perhaps rather Richard, Milton, under-ranger of the forest of Shotover, in the parish of Holton or Halton in Oxfordshire, about five miles to the east of the city of Oxford. He was probably born in or about 1564, the year in which Shakspeare was born. It is matter of dispute to which of the two religions, the old or the new, Shakspeare's father belonged; but there is no doubt that the under-ranger, like one man in every three in England at that date, still held to the faith of his ancestors. He was, indeed, so zealous a Romanist, that upon finding an English Bible, we are told, in his eldest son's chamber, and ascertaining from him that he had become a convert to protestantism, he disinherited the young man. Upon this the latter, who is stated to have previously been at Christ Church, Oxford, proceeded to London, where by the help of a friend, who was perhaps of that profession, he was enabled without serving an apprenticeship to set up as what was then called a scrivener, that is, a sort of law stationer,

who, however, in addition to the business of his shop, acted both as a conveyancer and as a banker. The company of scriveners, or writers of the court letter, of the city of London, we believe, no longer exists; but it was in so flourishing a state in the time of the elder Milton that in the year 1616 it obtained a new incorporation by royal charter, being then, the charter declares, more numerous than ever, and engaged in affairs of great moment and trust. It may be remembered that the poet Gray's father too, was of this profession. The disinherated but well educated son of the under-ranger, whose first step in life had evinced such integrity and high principle, as well as so much decision of character, prospered as was to have been expected, and acquired in time, Aubrey informs us, "a plentiful estate." Everything, indeed, that has been recorded of his after life bespeaks his easy circumstances, and, we may add, also the liberal way in which he lived, and his generous expenditure of the sufficient means with which heaven had blessed him. He retained in his new social position the refined tastes of his early culture. He was something of a poet, and as a musical composer ranked among the most eminent of his day. Evidently there was the germ in him of much both of the moral and of the intellectual nature of his son; and from first to last, throughout the whole space of nearly forty years that they were permitted to spend together, he seems to have seen in that son another and brighter self, who, it might be hoped, would do more than make up to him for the way in which his own academical career had been cut short. If we suppose his conversion to protestantism to have taken place when he was about one or two and twenty, he would have some fourteen or fifteen years to establish himself in his profession before he married, probably about the year 1600. As we know only the family name of his mother, who was a Haughton by birth, although she was a Mrs. Jeffrey, widow, when his father married her, so it is only the christian name of his wife that is certainly known; but there is every reason to believe that she was a Sarah The modern accounts that would have her to have been a Jefferys, or Haughton, or Caston, seem to have none of them anything to rest upon. She brought her husband six sons and daughters, but only three of them grew up :--- Anne, the second born, who in 1624 became the wife of Edward Philips of the crown office in chancery; John, who was next to her; and Christopher, who came last of all, in 1615, and who, having been bred to the law, took the opposite side to his brother in the contest between the crown and the parliament, at length professed himself a papist, and was eventually made a justice of the common pleas and knighted by James II., but was superseded on account of his age and infirmities some months before the Revolution. Milton describes his mother in the "Defensio Secunda" as a most excellent woman, and particularly known for her charities in the neighbourhood. But it may have been from her that he inherited that weakness of constitution which, as he tells us, showed itself in frequent headaches from his twelfth year, as well as the dimness of eyesight which he himself ascribes to his habit of sitting up at his studies when young usually till midnight, and which ended in total blindness. "She had very weak eyes," Aubrey records, "and used spectacles presently after she was thirty years old," whereas her husband's sight was so good that "he read without spectacles at eighty-four." A curious relation of parallelism or conversity may be traced in some things between the early biography of Milton and that of another of our poets, Pope, who may be regarded as the head of the school which is the most opposite or unlike to his. Pope, whose birth dates exactly eighty years after that of Milton, was also London-born, and his father likewise had been disinherited for changing his religion, only that it was not from Romanism to protestantism, but the other way. He too after this made a good fortune in business. So again in Pope's case it seems to have been his mother that had the good constitution, and his father the bad one. The poet expressly attributes his personal deformity, which made his life a long disease, to the latter, who managed, nevertheless, to attain the age of seventy-five; but his wife lived to that of ninety-three, notwithstanding a liability to headaches which her son speaks of having derived from her. Milton is supposed to have been born when his father was about forty-four; Pope was born when his was forty-six. Pope was an only child; Milton may be fairly presumed to have all along held almost the place of an only son in his father's hopes, if not also in his heart. Both were miracles of precocity; and each, remarkably enough, seems to have had in his father, making his prosperous way

through life along a path far enough, apparently, from any high region of the intellectual, not only one who made the training of his son in literature a first object, but an encourager, and even to some extent a director, in the employment of that special talent with which both were so largely endowed by nature. early age Pope used to be set by his father to make English verses, and when they did not satisfy him the old linen-merchant would say, "These are not good rhymes," and send him back to newturn them. Even in the method of their education there was something of the same spirit, though the form was different. Both, at least after they had been fairly introduced to books, were very much left to themselves, and allowed to take their own course without either direction, advice, or any other kind of interference—undoubtedly the wisest and best plan that could have been followed with minds such as theirs. The results, indeed, were very different in the two cases; but, if Milton became the most learned of poets, Pope too had quite enough of learning for his own purpose. They differed in that matter as the mind and the poetry of the one differed from those of the other in their entire nature. Yet in some things they might perhaps have been more like one another, if they had had the same opportunities and the same cultivation. Milton's father made him a proficient in music, and Pope, in another age, grew up without acquiring any musical science; but he had the natural gift of so melodious a voice that his friends used to call him the little nightingale. Milton's voice was also remarkable for its sweetness. Finally, both Milton and Pope had the rare and great happiness-as Göthe and Brougham have had in our own day-of seeing the afternoon and evening of one parent's life made bright and proud by their renown. As Milton's father died in 1647 in his son's house in London, so Pope's mother closed her eyes in 1733 in her son's house in Twickenham. The parent and the son had been little separated through life in either case.

The earliest express notice we have of young Milton is a memorandum of Aubrey's to the effect that in 1619, when he was ten years old, he had his picture taken and was already a poet, or at least a writer of verse. The portrait, dated 1618, still exists, an oil-painting believed to be by Cornelius Jansen, who had then just come over from his native Amsterdam, and, having established himself in Blackfriars, immediately found as much employment as he could take in painting portraits at five broad pieces a head. Of his earliest education Milton himself says in one of his tracts ("The Reason of Church Government," published in 1641):—"I had, from my first years, by the ceaseless diligence and care of my father (whom God recompense) been exercised to the tongues and some sciences, as my age would suffer, by sundry masters and teachers, both at home and at the schools." One of his tutors at this time, commemorated by his illustrious pupil in a Latin elegiac poem addressed to him some years afterwards under the name of Thomas Junius, was Thomas Young, a native of Perthshire, and an alumnus of the university of St. Andrews, who in the latter part of his life was well known as a puritan divine. But before 1620 the boy had commenced his public education by being sent to the neighbouring school of St. Paul's, then as still one of the most distinguished of the London seminaries, and here he remained till he went to college in 1625. He was admitted a pensioner (the rank commonly assumed by the sons of gentlemen) of Christ's college, Cambridge, on the 12th of February in that year. He has himself preserved and printed metrical versions of two of the psalms (the 114th and 136th), which he states were done by him at fifteen years old. These are the earliest specimens of his poetry that we have, and the second in particular may be regarded as giving some promise of what he was to become. His Cambridge life extends to July, 1632, when he left with his degree of M.A. The record of his seven years' course at the university consists almost exclusively of the succession of his compositions in Latin and English verse; but these show better than any thing else could do both his progress in poetic skill and his general growth of mind. Among them are his fine poem, the first in which his genius shines unmistakably forth, "On the Death of a Fair Infant" (said to have been his sister's child), assigned by himself to his seventeenth year; his Latin elegies on the bishops of Winchester (Andrews) and Ely (Felton), both of the same date: a Latin poem on the Gunpowder Plot, dated 1626; several Latin elegiac epistles to his old master Young, his former schoolfellow Charles Diodati, and others, in 1627 and subsequent years; his College Vacation Exercise, containing the remarkable address to his native language, in his

nineteenth year; his great "Hymn on the Nativity," composed in 1629; his "Ode on the Circumcision," and the pieces entitled "The Passion," "On Time," "At a Solemn Music," all ascribed, as well as the epitaph on Shakspeare, to the following year; his epitaphs on Hobson the university carrier and on the Marchioness of Winchester, in 1631; and, finally, in 1632, his sonnet on having completed his twenty-third year. It has been conjectured that the course of Milton's college life did not run quite smooth throughout, and there is some reason for suspecting that he did not get on well with his first tutor, the Rev. William Chappell, the same who was afterwards promoted by the patronage of Laud first to the office of provost of Trinity college, Dublin, then to the bishopric of Cork, and who is thought by some to be the author of "The Whole Duty of Man." Aubrey has even left it on record that the great coming opponent of monarchy and episcopacy was actually subjected to the indignity of personal chastisement at the hands of the future Laudian. It is known that, at any rate, he was after his first year transferred, somewhat irregularly it would seem, to another tutor, Mr. Nathaniel Tovey. But all this, it is evident, soon blew over and was forgotten. Milton has himself, in a tract published in 1642, explicitly contradicted the charge that he had been expelled from the university; and in his " Defensio Secunda," 1652, he thus sums up the history of his whole residence at Cambridge (to adopt Mr. Masson's literal rendering of the passage):-" There for seven years I studied the learning and arts wont to be taught, far from all vice and approved by all good men, even till, having taken what they call the master's degree, and that with praise, I . . . of my own accord went home, leaving even a sense of my loss among most of the fellows of my college, by whom I had in no ordinary degree been regarded.

He had undoubtedly when he quitted college made up his mind against entering the church—"the church, to whose service," he says in one of his tracts, "by the intentions of my parents and friends, I was destined of a child." And his father, apparently, was soon brought to assent to this abandonment of the young man's original views. The scrivener had by this time retired from business, and the family were residing in a country house they had taken in the quiet little village of Horton in Buckinghamshire. Here Milton passed the next five years in all the luxury of perfect literary leisure. "At my father's country residence," he writes in the "Defensio Secunda," "whither he had retired in his old age, I, with every advantage of leisure, spent a complete holiday in turning over the Greek and Latin writers; not but that sometimes I exchanged the country for the town, either for the purpose of buying books, or for that of learning something new in mathematics or in music, in which sciences I then delighted." It was in this interval that he produced, among other compositions, his exquisite companion pieces of "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso," his "Arcades," and his "Comus." He lost his mother in the beginning of April, 1637; she lies under a stone, on which her name and the date are still to be read, laid flat on the floor of the chancel of Horton church. In August of the same year occurred the death, at the age of twenty-five, of his friend Edward King, son of Sir John King the Irish secretary, lost at sea off the coast of Wales in crossing to Ireland, the subject of his "Lycidas," the most melodicus and brilliant of lamentations. Soon after this, as he tells us himself in the continuation of the passage last quoted, being desirous of seeing foreign lands, and especially Italy, he made arrangements to go abroad with one servant, having, as he expresses it, by entreaty obtained his father's consent. Mr. Masson has found reason for believing that the marriage of his younger brother in all probability took place a short time before this; and that the young couple (Christopher was only three-and-twenty, and had not yet been called to the bar), having nothing so far as appears, sought and found a home in the first instance in the house at Horton, so that the old man, when his eldest son set out on his continental tour, would not be left alone.

Milton was abroad from April, 1638, till July or August, 1639. Staying only a few days in Paris, where, however, he met Grotius, he proceeded to Italy by the way of Nice, and visited successively Genoa, Leghorn, Pisa, and Florence, where he spent the months of August and September and made the acquaintance of Galileo; thence he went on by the way of Siena to Rome, and then, after staying there about six weeks, to Naples, where he was towards the end of the year when he received the news of the great movements in Scotland that had followed upon the proceedings of the general assembly held at Glasgow in Novem-

ber, and immediately determined to return to England, foregoing his original intention of extending his travels to Greece. He spent two months more, however, on his way back in Rome, and about the same time in a second visit to Florence; and then, making a circuit by Lucca, Bologna, and Ferrara to Venice, returned westwards by Verona, Milan, and Geneva, whence he took his way directly home through France by Lyons and Paris. With great advantages of person, in addition to his genius and accomplishments, Milton won the admiration of the Italian literati wherever he appeared. He has himself handed down to us some of the poetical encomiums addressed to him, which in one of his English prose tracts he remarks were such as "the Italian is not forward to bestow on men of this side the Alps." At the same time he had never consulted his safety by a cowardly concealment of his opinions, or sought either his own gratification or the applause of others by any unworthy compliances. "I again take God to witness," he says in the "Defensio Secunda," "that in all those places, where so many things are considered lawful, I lived sound and untouched from all profligacy and vice, having this thought perpetually with me, that, though I might escape the eyes of men, I certainly could not the eyes of God." It was not merely in the fervour of poetic inspiration that some seven or eight years before this he had written, in the solemn close of his sonnet, of the talent wherewith he had been intrusted by heaven-

"All is if I have grace to use it so As ever in my great Task-master's eye."

Up to this time, when he had reached his thirty-second year, Milton does not appear, as Mr. Masson remarks, to have earned a penny for himself. He had, doubtless, wasted nothing; but the necessary expenses of an education, a better than which he could not have had if he had been born a prince, had all been defrayed on a handsome scale, and therefore, we may presume, without grudging, by his father, although the kind old man, it is to be feared, had also at the same time to bear the burden of the maintenance of his second son with his wife and an increasing family. In these circumstances Milton proceeded to enter upon a course of life for himself by hiring apartments in St. Bride's Church Yard, Fleet Street, London, in the house of a tailor named Russell, and there undertaking the education of his sister's two sons, little boys of ten and nine years of age. In a year's time, we are told, he made them able to interpret a Latin author at sight. Soon after he removed to a larger house in Aldersgate Street, situated in a garden, and there received more pupils, the sons of some of his friends. But it was not for this that he had been irresistibly drawn home by the first distinct sounds of the great awakening and uprising that was about to shake his native land. The course of proceedings which ended in the overthrow of the established order both of the church and of the state had not been well begun by the Long parliament, when Milton threw himself into the fray by the publication of an attack upon episcopacy in a tract entitled "Of Reformation, in two books." This was followed the same year by another treatise entitled "Of Prelatical Episcopacy," in reply to Bishop Hall and Archbishop Usher; and that by a third, of a more elaborate character than either of its predecessors, entitled "The Reason of Church Government urged against Prelaty, in two books." Another piece in the same strain entitled "An Apology for Smectymnuus"—that is, a defence of a pamphlet published by Edmund Calamy, his old tutor Thomas Young, and other three puritan ministers, who had assumed that designation from the initials of their names-followed the next year. But in 1643 he married; and, although it is not usual for authors to be regulated in their choice of subjects by such a circumstance, this event speedily both gave a new direction to his studies and furnished him with a new topic for his pen. His wife was Mary, daughter of Richard Powell, a landed gentleman who lived at Forest Hill, near Milton's ancestral Shotover, in Oxfordshire. Strange as it seems, it was a royalist family with which the fierce anti-churchman thus connected himself. The result was that the lady soon got tired of the little gaiety and amusement she found in her husband's house, and, having been permitted by him to pay a visit to her father, refused to return. Milton took his course at once with characteristic decision. He forthwith published, in the course of the years 1644 and 1645, four successive treatises in assertion of the right of a husband to divorce his wife of his own authority, whether for adultery or simply for desertion. Nor did he stop here. He actually proceeded, we are

assured, to pay his addresses to another lady, described as of great wit and beauty, the daughter of a Dr. Davies. This, how-ever, effectually alarmed his wife or her friends; and, a meeting having been brought about between them, at which she fell upon her knees and begged his forgiveness, Milton, who was less stern in nature than in principle, was easily induced to take her back. She continued to live with him till her death, in childbed, probably in 1653; having borne him three daughters, who all survived him, besides a son who died in infancy (as Shakspeare also, it may be recollected, while he left two daughters, speare also, it may be recentered, while he led the dagment lost his only son in boyhood). Milton, however, married again in 1656; but this second wife, Mary, daughter of a Captain Woodcock of Hackney, to whom he appears to have been fondly attached, died likewise in child-bed within a year. He has compared to the compared of the co memorated her in one of his sonnets. The infant, a daughter, soon followed its mother. Finally, about the year 1664 he married a third wife, Elizabeth, daughter of a Cheshire gentleman, Sir Edward Minshull, who survived him.

But Milton's domestic world was neither his only nor his chief one. For the greater part of the busy twenty years of the civil war and the Commonwealth, although he never was a member of the government, or sat in parliament, or held a commission in the army, he was one of the most active of public men, and one of the most efficient ministers of the new political system which had supplanted for the time the old monarchy of England. It might almost be said that what Cromwell was with his conquering sword, he was with his sharp and ever ready pen. Who else is to be named with the one, any more than with the other? For yet a little longer, indeed, we find him still occupied in part with his pupils and his teaching schemes. In 1644 he published a Tractate on Education in the form of a letter to his friend Mr. Samuel Hartlib; and in the same year, having some time before been joined by his father, he removed to a larger house in Barbican, the rooms in which, however, were soon all occupied, not only by an increased resort of boarders, but by numerous relations of his wife, to whom in the ruin of their party he was, notwithstanding all that had happened, generous enough to give shelter. It was in this year, too, that he produced his noble "Arcopagitica, a speech to the parliament of England for the liberty of unlicensed printing." In 1645, also, he gave to the world a collection of all his pieces in verse, both English and Latin, anticipating, so it might seem, that his countrymen and himself would probably have other work on hand than either the writing or the reading of poetry for some years to come. In 1647, having now lost his aged father, and some of his other inmates having left him, he removed to a smaller house in Holborn, opening from the back into Lincoln's Inn Fields, still, however, taking with him a few scholars. But immediately after the execution of the king in January, 1649, we have him again flaming in the front of the battle, with his "Tenure of kings and magistrates, proving that it is lawful, and hath been held so through all ages, for any who have the power, to call to account a tyrant or wicked king; and, after due conviction, to depose and put him to death." Forthwith, on the 13th of March, it is referred by the council of state to a committee "to speak with Mr. Milton to know whether he will be employed as secretary for the foreign tongues;" and two days after it is ordered that he be taken into the service of the council in that capacity. So here is at last an end of his school-mastering. He now removed in the first instance to apartments in the house of a person of the name of Thomson, next door to the Bull-head tavern at Chaning Cross, and opening into Spring Gardens; but on the 19th of November it is ordered that "Mr. Milton shall have the lodgings that were in the hands of Sir John Hippesley in Whitehall;" and on the 14th of June in the following year "that Mr. Milton shall have a warrant to the trustees and contractors for the sale of the king's goods for the furnishing of his lodging at Whitehall with some hangings." From his apartments in Whitehall or Scotland Yard, however, where his son, who was named John, was born and died, he removed in June, who was named John, was born and died, he removed in June, 1651, to what his nephew, Philips, describes as "a pretty garden-house in Petty France in Westminster, next door to the Lord Scudamore's, opening into St. James' Park"—the same house, we believe, in what is now called Queen Square, which was for many years inhabited by the late Jeremy Bentham. Here Milton continued to reside till within a few weeks of the Restoration. His official position, however, did not remain exactly the same during the whole of this time. Several renewals 377

of his appointment are recorded in the books of the council; but in 1655 it is directed that his salary of £288 should be henceforth commuted into a pension for life of £150, and from this date his duties appear to have been divided with a colleague. He had been attacked by a threatening of blindness so early as the year 1644; his right eye continued to serve him for some time after he lost the use of the other; but at last in 1654 he found himself in utter darkness.

No government sccretary in any country, it may be safely affirmed, ever rendered such service to his employers as was rendered by Milton. His first publication was a large quarto volume in English entitled "Eikonoklastes," in reply to the famous Eikon Basilike attributed to the deceased king. It appeared in the latter part of 1649. Then followed, in the beginning of the year 1651, his Defence for the English People, in Latin, in reply to Salmasius-" Defensio pro Populo Anglicano contra Claudii Salmasii Defensionem Regiam"—in another quarto; and this was followed in 1654, after he had become quite blind, by his Second Defence—"Defensio Secunda pro Populo Anglicano contra infamem libellum cui titulus, Regii Sanguinis Clamor adversus Parricidas Anglicanos." The real author of the publication to which this Second Defence is a reply was the Rev. Peter du Moulin, afterwards prebendary of Canterbury, although Milton supposes it to have been a certain Alexander More. He had besides previously corrected to the extent of half rewriting a Latin reply published in 1652 by John Philips, the younger of his two nephews, to another royalist writer whom he took for Bishop (afterwards Archbishop) Bramhall, but whom Mr. Todd has shown to have been really an obscure clergyman called John Rowland. Nor did his occasional services cease with his full salary and sole tenure of his appointment. "We have proof," says Todd, "that long after the date of April, 1655, his matchless pen was officially required, and was ready. Witness his elegant and feeling letters in the name of ready. Witness his elegant and feeling letters in the name of the Protector throughout that year and the three following; and, if such splendid evidence of his talents thus publicly employed had been wanting, he is also found, after the death of Oliver, remunerated for his services, which then had been divided with those of Andrew Marvell, as before they had been with those of Philip Meadows, not with the reduced sum of £150, but with that of £200." There are also other letters written by Milton, in 1658 and 1659, in the name of the Protector Richard. And to all this, and possibly much more official work, must be added several publications on his own account in the last days of the fast dissolving political system which he had laboured so earnestly to uphold:-"A Treatise of Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes," in 1659; "Considerations touching the likeliest means to remove Hirelings out of the church," and "A Letter to a Friend con-cerning the Ruptures of the Commonwealth," the same year; and in the next year, 1660, first, a Letter to Monk entitled "The present means and brief declaration of a free commonwealth, easy to be put in practice and without delay;" then, when the fondly-worshipped vision must have all but faded from almost every eye save the writer's own, whose mystic light was all from within, "The ready and easy way to establish a free common-wealth, and the excellence thereof compared with the inconveniences and dangers of readmitting kingship in this nation. The author, J. M." The advertisement of this last pamphlet may author, J. M." still be read in the Mercurius Politicus (the parliamentary newspaper) of the 8th of March, accompanied with a list of typographical errata which had been left unnoticed in the pamphlet itself, "by reason of the printer's haste," indeed, no time to lose.

The Restoration, of course, stripped Milton both of office and pension. There is a tradition that it was thought prudent to get up a mock-funeral for him in the apprehensions that were felt for his safety. It is certain that he had to hide himself for a time in a friend's house in Bartholomew Close. But in about three months after the king's return the act of indemnity not only secured to him and others impunity for the past, but in his case did not even encumber the boon of life and liberty with any incapacitation for the future. In addition to having some powerful friends in the new government, he is said to have been mainly indebted for the leniency he experienced to the intercession of Sir William Davenant, who, ten years before, when he had fallen into the hands of the parliamentary party, had in like manner been saved through Milton's interest. Upon being obliged to leave the residence which he had occupied while he

held the office of secretary to the late government, he had in the first instance retreated to a small house in Holborn, near Red Lion Fields (now Red Lion Square); but this he soon exchanged for one in Jewin Street, not far from his old abode in Aldersgate. The true old London to the east of St. Paul's, in which he had first seen the light, seems always to have had an attraction for him; and it so happened that he was also to lav his bones there. He was far, however, as yet from feeling that he was done with this world. On the contrary, rising from the midst of his ruined fortunes, he set himself, late with him as the hour was, and deep beyond that of night as was the darkness that had fallen upon him, to rear as it were a new life, with as high a spirit as if he had been still in the bright morning of his days. He returned, not perhaps, for all that he had lost, without some sense of release and restoration, to the beloved studies of his youth. So early as in 1661 we have him bringing out a little treatise on the elements of Latin grammar. But the work of which his mind was full was already his great epic, by which in all future time he was to be chiefly known. Aubrey states that "Paradise Lost" had been begun about two years before the Restoration; and according to the same authority it was finished about three years after that event. It was certainly completed in 1665, when it was shown by Milton to his young friend Ellwood the quaker, at Chalfont St. Giles, in Buckinghamshire, whither he had retired with his family from the great plague of that year to a house which Ellwood had taken for him. It was not published, however, till 1667, when it appeared in a small quarto, divided into ten books. There are copies of the same original edition dated 1668 and 1669. The poem first appeared as we now have it, in twelve books, in the second edition published in octavo in 1674; the alteration having been effected by the division of the original seventh and tenth books. Milton made over to his publishers the right of bringing out three successive editions of fifteen hundred copies each for £5 in hand, and further payments of the same amount on the sale of thirteen hundred copies of each edition. He himself, under this agreement, received only £10 in all; his widow would receive £5 more on the second edition after his death; and she made over the entire remainder of her right over the work for another sum of £8 after the publication of the third edition in 1678.

Shortly before leaving town for Chalfont, Milton had made the last of his many changes of residence in London by removing to a house in Artillery Walk, leading to Bunhill Fields. But he certainly began his "Paradise Regained," the subject of which was suggested to him by a remark of Ellwood's, while he was still in the country, if he did not even finish it there. It was published along with his "Samson Agonistes" in 1671. In the preceding year he had given to the world, in a quarto volume, a 'History of Britain," coming down to the Norman conquest, in six books, four of them, however, written before his appointment as secretary; and also a treatise on logic in Latin, "Artis Logicae Plenior Institutio, ad P. Rami methodum concinnata." In 1673 he brought out a quarto volume entitled "Of True Religion, Heresy, Schism, Toleration, and what best means may be used against the growth of Popery;" and in 1674, in duodecimo, a collection of his letters to his friends in Latin and of some of his academical exercises, "Epistolarum Familiarium Liber Unus," &c. He had besides prepared for the press-bringing together, as he states, "with no cursory pains what was scattered in many volumes"—a "Brief History of Moscovia, and of other less. known countries lying eastward of Russia as far as Cathay:" it appeared in duodecimo in 1682. His Latin State-letters, written in the name of the parliament and of Oliver and Richard Cromwell, were very incorrectly published in 1676; but a new edition of them was brought out for the Camden Society by Mr. W. Douglas Hamilton in 1859, from a transcript prepared under Milton's own direction, which had been found some years before in the State-paper Office. This collection is to be distin-guished from another of "Original Letters and Papers of State addressed to Oliver Cromwell from 1649 to 1658, found among the political collections of Mr. John Milton," which was edited by Mr. John Nickolls in a thin folio in 1743. Much of his time also had for many years been employed upon two works of great labour—the one a Latin dictionary on an extensive or great mount—the one a Latin dictionary on an execusive scale, of which "three large folios, digested into an alphabetical order," though, it would appear, without having been brought to a state in which they could be sent to the press, were left by him at his death, and afforded important assistance to the

editors of the Cambridge dictionary of 1693; the other a complete system of Christian theology in Latin, the manuscript of which, extending to between seven and eight hundred quarto pages, was in 1823 discovered in the State-paper Office by the late Mr. Lemon, and which two years after was by direction of his majesty, George IV., brought out in a magnificent quarto edited by the Rev. Charles Sumner, now bishop of Winchester, under the title of "J. Miltoni Angli de Doctrina Christiana libri duo posthumi," and accompanied in another quarto volume by an English translation with notes, of which a second edition in two

volumes octavo appeared in 1852-53.

Thus did the unconquerable spirit of the man keep the resolution and the promise which he had announced to the world many years before, when, in his "Reason of Church Government, 1641, he spoke of labour and study as being what he took to be his portion in this life, and, while piously acknowledging that the accomplishment of his intentions lay with a power above his own, added-"But that none hath by more studious ways endeavoured, and with more unwearied spirit that none shall, that I dare almost aver of myself, as far as life and free leisure will extend." He had by his poetry alone, if there had been nothing more, and especially by his great epic, conferred upon his country and his native language that which might be compared with what a richer and warmer sunshine would be in the natural world. Our English poetry, without his poetry, would be without half of what

makes its highest glory and renown.

Milton's death took place at his house in Bunhill Fields on Sunday the 8th of November, 1674, and consequently within about a month of the completion of his sixty-sixth year. was buried, beside his father, in his parish church of St. Giles, Cripplegate. Though poor, or at all events not rich, he had had enough for his simple wants to the last. He had for some years been a sufferer from gout. Richardson, one of his biographers, was told by an ancient Dorsetshire elergyman, a Dr. Wicht that in a small handle had been a sufference of the same o Wright, that in a small house, with, he thought, but one room on a floor, he had, "up one pair of stairs, which was hung with a rusty green, found John Milton sitting in an elbow chair, black clothes and neat enough, pale but not cadaverous, his hands and fingers gouty, and with chalk stones. Among other discourse, he expressed himself to this purpose, that, was he free from the pain this gave him, his blindness would be tolerable." Richardson, whose book was published in 1734, adds from other information that he used "to sit in a grey coarse cloth coat at the door of his house, near Bunhill Fields, without Moorgate, in warm sunny weather, to enjoy the fresh air, and so, as well as in his room, received the visits of people of distinguished parts as wel as quality." His three daughters seem to have taken somewhat after their mother. When near his end, he complained to his brother that they had been very undutiful to him. Their fortunes in life were not brilliant. Anne, the eldest, who was deformed, but had a handsome face, married a master-builder, and died of her first childbirth, with the infant. Mary, the second, was never married. Deborah, the youngest, who was her father's favourite, and the one that used to read to him after he became blind, married a weaver in Spitalfields, named Clarke, and had seven sons and three daughters; but all that is known of any of them is, that Caleb, one of the sons, went out to India, where he married and became parish-clerk of Madras, and that Elizabeth, the youngest of the daughters, married, like her mother, a Spitalfields weaver (his name was Foster), and had seven children, who all died early, so that in her old age, about the middle of the last century, she was found keeping a small grocer's or chandler's shop in one of the obscurest parts of London.

The original sources for Milton's biography, besides his own works, are the account given by Wood in the Athenæ Oxonienses; Aubrey's Minutes, or notes, in the Bodleian Letters (1813); and the Memoir by Edward Philips, one of his nephews, first published along with an English translation of his Letters of State (1694). Among his subsequent biographers are Toland; the (1694). Among his subsequent biggraphers are visited with Richardsons, father and son (whose singular work is of the highest interest); Birch; Bishop Newton; Samuel Johnson (in his Lives of the Poets, 1779); Dr. Symmons, in his edition of Milton's Prose Works (1806); and the late Dr. Todd in his variorum collection of the Poetical Works, first published in 1801, again in 1809, again in 1826, and, for the fourth time, in 1842. But the great work upon this subject will undoubtedly be that of Professor Masson, entitled "The Life of John Milton, narrated in connection with the political, ecclesiastical, and literary history of his time," to be completed in 3 vols.; of which, however, only the first, carrying down the narrative to his return from has yet appeared; 8vo, Cambridge, 1859.-G. L. C.

MINTO, GILBERT ELLIOT. See ELLIOT, Family of

MINUTIUS, FELIX. See FELIX.
MIRABAUD, JEAN BAPTISTE, was born at Paris in 1675. His literary reputation was first acquired by a prose translation of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, 1724—a work to which his reception into the Academy in 1726 was mainly due. He subsequently translated the Orlando Furioso, but with less success. The atheistical Système de la Nature, which was so long attributed to him, was in reality the work of the Baron d'Holbach and his clique. In 1742 he was elected perpetual secretary of the French Academy, and died in 1760. He was succeeded

in the Academy by Buffon.-W. J. P.

MIRABEAU, BONIFACE RIQUETTI, Vicomte de, younger brother of the great orator, was born at Bignon, 30th November, 1754. He displayed an almost excessive valour in the war of the American revolution, and on entering public life at home held fast to the privileges of the noblesse, and in no way co-operated with his brother. He had wit enough, for it was he who said:—"In any other family I should be considered a clever fellow, though a profligate; in my own I am looked on as a moral man, but an ass." He exaggerated his own vices, and was but a fat jovial fellow, fond of his bottle, and appropriately enough christened Barrel-Mirabeau. He went over the border to serve with Condè. The circumstances of his death, which took place in 1792, are variously reported: he died of a flux, say some; was run through the body, say others.—W. J. P. MIRABEAU, HONORÉ GABRIEL RIQUETTI, Count de, was

born at Bignon, near Nemours, on the 9th of March, 1749, and died at Paris on the 2d April, 1791. He was descended from an Italian family attached to the Ghibeline party. This family —the Arrighetti—fled from Florence in the thirteenth century, and took refuge in Provence, where the members thereof engaged with success in commercial pursuits. One of the descendants bought the estate of Mirabeau, which Louis XIV raised to a marquisate. The father, the grandfather, and the uncle of the Count de Mirabeau had all served in the army or navy, and the Mirabeaus generally were distinguished by a character bold, impetuous, and original. In none was this character more marked than in the Marquis de Mirabeau, the father of France's most famous orator. The marquis was a man of talent and an independent thinker. He wrote numerous and voluminous works, in which eccentric doctrines were clothed in a still more eccentric style. His writings were devoted to philanthropic and economic subjects. His chief production was the "Friend of Men," which while bringing him celebrity, involved him in controversy. But this shrewd economist grossly mismanaged his own affairs, and this ardent and disinterested philanthropist treated his wife and children with brutal despotism and insane caprice. Honorè Mirabeau had, when three years old, the smallpox, which left his face horribly disfigured. He gave early signs of a robust constitution, of brilliant qualities, of a generous heart, and of a wild and passionate temper, which his father maddened when trying to subdue. It cannot be said that Mirabeau's education was wholly neglected, but, through his father's tyranny and whim, it was so fitfully conducted that there was no harmony of mental and moral development, while the intellect was stimulated and enriched in a few directions without being thoroughly disciplined. Having studied for a year or two at a military institution, Mirabeau entered in July, 1767, the regiment of the Marquis de Lambert, a disciplinarian as ferocious as Mirabeau's father. Mirabeau was not slack in the discharge of his military duties, and read diligently every book that he could obtain on the art of war. After serving a short time Mirabeau was involved in a disreputable quarrel with the Marquis de Lambert, the blame of which the marquis must chiefly bear. The angry subaltern abruptly quitted the regiment. For this act of disobedience he was, with his father's entire approval, imprisoned in the island of Ré. He devoted a part of his half-year's confinement to the composition of an essay on despotism. On leaving Ré, Mirabeau was permitted to join the French legion in Corsica. He gained by his zeal, intelligence, and courage the approval of his superiors, and he seemed destined to an illustrious military career; but just when he was raising his hand to obtain the promotion he had so well deserved, his father with cruel perversity commanded him to abandon a profession to which he had grown attached, and to retire to the

estate of Mirabeau, where he was to perfect himself in the sciences so much loved by his father, and to make agricultural and economical experiments—a fine occupation, truly, for the fiery and ambitious youth. In June, 1772, Mirabeau married the only daughter of the Marquis de Marignane. This was one of those marriages, altogether worldly, with which France is so familiar, and which bear such bitter fruits. The Marquis de Marignane, though rich, would not intrust Mirabeau with any portion of his daughter's fortune. He agreed, however, to an annual allowance of the most moderate kind. Mirabeau's income from other sources was scanty enough; nevertheless he plunged recklessly into the most extravagant expenses, and was soon deeply in debt. father was provoked, the father-in-law annoyed, and the young wife was not sorry to find an excuse for bidding farewell to a husband who had been forced upon her from conventional considerations. By the direct intercession of his father, and by the help of one of those instruments of oppression then so rife in France, Mirabeau was again condemned to imprisonment, first from September, 1774, till May, 1775, in the castle of If, in the Gulf of Marseilles, and then in the fortress of Joux, near the dreary little town of Pontarlier in the Jura. His wife he was never to see more, to the regret neither of her nor himself. Prison and exile did not prove so very formidable. Soon at Pontarlier Mirabeau was a prisoner in little more than the name. He obtained from the commandant of the fortress permission to visit the town, and was admitted into whatever of good society Pontarlier had, including the Marquis de Monnier, an old gentleman of eighty, and his wife, a beautiful young lady of nineteen. As few Frenchmen deem it wrong to reward hospitality by the blackest injury which one man can inflict on another, Mirabeau had no scruple about seducing the marquis' wife. The affair was discovered; the marchioness was sent to her parents; Mirabeau fled. Ere long he was joined by the marchioness in Switzerland; thence, to elude immediate pursuit, the guilty fugitives went to Holland. They fixed their abode in October, 1776, at Amsterdam. By a decree of the parliament at Besançon Mirabeau was condemned to death and executed in effigy. In May, 1777, Mirabeau and the marchioness were arrested; she was sent to a cloister, and he to the fortress of Vincennes, where, strictly watched, he had for three long years and a half ample leisure for repentance and reflection. We have abundant traces of the reflection, but few of the repentance. Mirabeau's productions at Vincennes were on all subjects; and sometimes the topic and the treatment were alike obscene, though now and then there was nobleness in both. Alone of all his Vincennes utterances did his passionate "Correspondence with Sophie," published shortly after his death, gain him more than a passing renown. Freed from his bonds in December, 1780, broken in health, but not bowed in soul, Mirabeau stept from his dungeon only to battle in the courts of justice. He had first to procure the revocation of the decree condemning him to capital punishment. He then entered into an ignominious contest with his wife and her relations, to which perhaps he was chiefly urged by his pecuniary embarrassments. Pleading his own cause, Mirabeau showed that though he might be thwarted, defeated, maligned, France had in him an orator of a rare and peculiar From this time to the outbreak of the Revolution Mirabeau could scarcely be regarded as aught but a literary adventurer, clutching at a precarious livelihood by means not always the purest. His love for Sophie de Ruffey had spent itself in the ardent letters; a Dutchwoman named Nehra took her place, to whom he remained as faithful as such a man could be to any woman. Dashing pamphleteer, indefatigable agitator, as dis-satisfied with public affairs in France and throughout the world as he had reason to be with his own private affairs, Mirabeau went to England at the close of 1784. Here he agitated and pam-phleteered after his wont; and when in 1785 he returned to Paris, it was simply to pamphleteer and to agitate. In his own rough way Mirabeau was an honest man, though falling far below the loftiest standard of integrity. There seems little doubt that in his trashy flying sheets and hasty compilations, his pen was often that of the hireling. Beginning to be felt and dreaded as a power, colossal if chaotic, Mirabeau was sent in 1786 by the French ministry, whom he had virulently attacked, on a secret mission to the court of Berlin. A few days after his arrival Frederick the Great died. Recalled in a few months from Berlin, where he seems slenderly to have satisfied his ministerial em-ployers, he—anew a restless condottiere in Paris—scourged them with all the weight of his vengeance, and all the bitterness of his

He likewise-in a big pamphlet of half a wounded vanity. dozen volumes or so on the Prussian monarchy—dissected and denounced that stringent and pedantic bureaucratism which Frederick the Great had established, and which has been so fatal to Germany. Several of Mirabeau's works, worthless enough in themselves, were burned by the public executioner. The govern-ment was also silly enough to order his arrest; he, however, contrived to escape. Greatly sinning, but far more wronged than sinning; squandering his faculties recklessly, yet preparing them for magnificent results; Mirabeau-born a few months after Alfieri and Charles Fox, a few months before Göthe-had reached his fortieth year when the grandest and most terrible of political dramas opened. His lurid popularity, bought alike by generous self-sacrifice and by venality, by patriotic zeal and by vileness, his leonine courage, his tumultuous and titanic vigour, his contagious sympathies, his electric speech, his quick glance, his genuine insight, his practical sagacity, his martial promptitude, at once made Mirabeau both the Agamemmon and the Achilles of the Revolution. He led his eager troops only too well to the onslaught on the citadel of Yet Mirabeau was really as little of a revolutionist corruption. as of a republican. He was too much a pure politician to delight in extremes; the reformation of abuses, the transformation of the monarchy, the regeneration of France, he aimed at, and not wholesale annihilation and anarchy; no one could be less a dreamer, a doctrinaire, a destructionist. But he had torn wide the floodgates; and it was vain for him or for others to believe that he could control the deluge. The two eventful years from the opening of the states general on the 5th May, 1789, till Mirabeau's death, identify Mirabeau's biography with the history of France. Rejected as a candidate by the nobility of Provence, Mirabeau threatened to crush the French aristocracy, as Marius had crushed the Roman. Turning with wrath from his own class, Mirabeau appealed to that third estate which, after simply claiming equality with the clergy and the patricians, rose to an exclusive omnipotence only to be trampled into insignificance and servitude by a remorseless autocracy. To qualify himself as a deputy for the third estate, Mirabeau opened a shop as a cloth merchant. There was something of paltry, petulant defi-ance, and of French theatricality in this. The states general merged in a few weeks into the national or constituent assembly. As a member of the assembly Mirabeau speedily dominated it by his genius, his audacity, his statesmanship, by the pith, plenitude, pressure of his imposing individuality. The assembly in the main acted with moderation, with wisdom, and with dignity, and passed many valuable measures of lasting benefit to the French people; and the multitude, though guilty of violent acts, such as the taking of the Bastile and the massacres at Versailles, had not yet been heated and stung to a sanguinary mood. The splendour of Mirabeau's eloquence has made men forget how much more the assembly was a doing than a talking body, containing, though it did, orators the most gifted and brilliant. A few of Mirabeau's memorable sayings are continually repeated; but it would be degrading Mirabeau to a mere rhetorician to judge him by these. Mirabeau was continually urging the assembly to hard work; to change, and then to consolidate. The assembly was divided into four principal parties; the extreme monarchists, the rational monarchists, the Orleanists, the opponents of aristocratic distinctions and of all privileges. This fourth party was, however, not compact, but fell into numerous fractions, whereof that anarchic and bloody fraction which afterwards gained such an evil name in the convention, had scarcely any influence. Sieyès fertile in ideas, and Mirabeau as the irresistible champion of order and of progress, could not be classed with any of these four parties. At first Mirabeau op-posed the court intrigues and machinations; then he seemed willing to be the saviour of the Bourbon dynasty. There was no inconsistency herein; there was nothing dishonourable. What alone was blamable was that Mirabeau, while obeying his chivalrous instincts no less than his political prescience, should have accepted large sums from the court. Shattered by his various imprisonments, exhausted by vice-for his harangues in the assembly, and his labours in his cabinet, in committees, and in political clubs could have told little on a man of so much muscle and tenacity-Mirabeau died after a short and severe His death was universally and fervently deplored, and he was buried with prodigious pomp. Ample memoirs of Mirabeau have been published by his illegitimate son, Lucas de

Montigny. The most copious account of him in English is that by Mr. Storer Smith. The recorded discourses of Mirabeau scarcely come up to his reputation; we must therefore conclude that, as in notable orators generally, more than half of the magic, of the invincible impressiveness, was in the voice, the gesture, and the glance.—W. M-l.

MIRANDOLA. See Pico.

MIRBEL, CHARLES FRANÇOIS BRISSEAU DE, a celebrated French botanist, was born at Paris, 27th March, 1776, and died at Neuilly, 12th September, 1854. He devoted his attention early to botany, and was a pupil in the Paris museum. In 1797 he accompanied Ramond to Mont Perdu and the Pyrenees. He was appointed director of the garden at Malmaison, in which the Empress Josephine had a fine collection of plants. He acted as private secretary to Napoleon in Holland; and he was afterwards nominated director of the Dutch school of painting at Paris and at Rome. In 1808 he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France; and he became professoradjoint of botany and vegetable physiology. Subsequently he was a member of the council of state, and was named secretarygeneral of the department of police. He mingled in public affairs for some years, and then resigned office. became professor of culture at the Museum d'Histoire Naturèlle. He was chosen a foreign member of the Royal and Linnæan Societies of London.-J. H. B.

MITCHELL, SIR ANDREW, a Scottish statesman and ambassador, was the son of the Rev. William Mitchell, one of the ministers of St. Giles' church, Edinburgh, and a member of the family of Mitchell of Thainston, Aberdeenshire. He was educated at the university of his native city, where he studied mathematics under the celebrated Colin Maclaurin. He began his public career as secretary to the marquis of Tweeddale, who in 1741 was appointed secretary of state for Ireland. In consequence of the jacobite rebellion of 1745 the marquis resigned his office; but the activity and zeal which Mitchell displayed during that critical period recommended him to the favour of the government, and after the suppression of the rebellion he was in 1747 returned to the house of commons as member for the Elgin district of burghs. In 1751 he was appointed British minister at Brussels. Two years later he was created a knight of the bath, and appointed ambassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the court of Frederick the Great of Prussia. He acquired extraordinary influence over the mind of that monarch, and was celebrated for the plain and strong censures which he often levelled against Frederick's acts of cruelty and oppression. Sir Andrew died in 1771. The Prussian monarch is said to have wept as he saw the funeral procession of his honest and courageous friend pass. -(Memoirs and Papers of Sir Andrew Mitchell, by Andrew Bisset, 2 vols.)-J. T.

MITCHELL, JOHN, the first professor of biblical literature to the United Secession church, Scotland, was born at Beith, 15th October, 1768, his father being the Secession minister of that place. After his term of academic and theological study had been concluded, he was licensed as a preacher by the presbytery of Perth in 1792. Immediately afterwards he was called by the congregation of Whithorn and by that of Anderston, then a suburb of Glasgow. The synod decreed him to Anderston, and he was ordained on the 1st of August, 1793. A long and useful ministry was spent by him, and his congregation so grew that it removed at length to a larger and more handsome edifice, now the United Presbyterian church, Wellington Street. In September, 1825, he was chosen by the synod Street. In September, 1825, he was chosen by the synon-professor of biblical literature, and entered on the duties of his office the following year. In 1804 Dr. Claudius Buchanan gave the university of Glasgow £100 to be awarded as a prize for the best essay on the "Civilization of the subjects of the British empire in India," and Dr. Mitchell gained it. The Essay was at once published, and its graceful style and able discussions made it popular. It deals in a masterly way with the successive points taken up, and always in a benign, christian the successive points taken up, and always in a benign, christian spirit. He received the degree of D.D. from the college of Princeton in 1815, and from that of Glasgow in 1837. years and honour Dr. Mitchell died 25th January, 1844.—J. E. MITCHELL, THOMAS, an eminent Greek scholar, was born

MITCHELL, THOMAS, an eminent Greek scholar, was born in London in 1783, the son of a riding-master. He was educated at the Blue-coat school, which sent him to Pembroke college, Cambridge. His striking essays on Aristophanes he began to contribute to the *Quarterly Review* in 1813. Their success led

him to attempt the translation of five plays of Aristophanes into English verse, which was published in 1820–22, with a most anusing and interesting preliminary dissertation. Mitchell's rendering of Aristophanes is wonderful in its spirit and vigour; and in his imitation of the trochaics and anapæsts of the original, he displayed a singular mastery of English metre. Obliged for a living to edit classics and correct for the Clarendon press, even that resource had failed him when, towards the close of his life, he was aided by a donation, through Sir R. Peel, from the royal bounty fund. He died near Woodstock in May, 1845.—F. E.

MITCHELL, SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTONE, Knight, was the son of a gentleman of Stirlingshire, where he was born in 1792. Entering the army he served in the peninsula, attained the rank of major, and at the close of the contest was commissioned to make surveys for the government of the chief battle-fields in Spain and Portugal. Publishing in 1827 a valuable work on geographical and military surveying, he was appointed in the same year deputy surveyor-general, becoming afterwards surveyor-general of New South Wales. Between 1831 and 1836, under circumstances of difficulty and danger, he made personal explorations, of which he published in 1838 his well-known account-"Three expeditions into the interior of Eastern Australia," followed in 1848 by a narrative of another expedition performed in 1845-46, "Journal of an expedition into the interior of Tropical Australia." The discovery of Australia Felix and of the river which he named Victoria, were among the more important results of these expeditions. During a visit to England portant results of these expeditions. During a visit to England he was knighted in 1839. Among his official publications was an elaborate map of New South Wales and a manual of Australian geography for the use of the schools of the colony. Although not himself a naturalist, he kept in view during his expeditions the claims of science, and added largely to our knowledge of the natural history, &c., of the regions which he explored. He died a colonel in the neighbourhood of Sydney in 1855.-F. E

MITFORD, MARY RUSSELL, the author of "Our Village," and other works, was born at Alresford, Hampshire, on the 16th December, 1786. Her father was a physician with but little practice, but of a sanguine, cheerful, speculative temper, which involved him in pecuniary losses, and made him at length dependent on the exertions of Mary, his only child, for a livelihood. The fortune derived from a lottery ticket given to this little girl on her tenth birth-day, and which won a prize of  $\pounds 20,000$  at Dublin, was dissipated in rash speculations. Mary was educated at a school in Hans Place, Chelsea, where one of the governesses turned the mind of the pupil strongly in the direction of the drama. In her twentieth year she published three separate volumes of poetry, which had all the faults incithree separate volumes of poetry, which had all the faults incident to a young lady's poetry, and were severely criticised in the Quarterly Review. Another poem, "Watlington Hill," in commemoration of a coursing match, appeared in 1812. Her dramatic compositions saw the light at a later period—"Julian" in 1823, "Foscari" in 1826, "Rienzi" in 1828, and after that "Charles the First." The last-named was suppressed by George Colman the licenser, as of dangerous principles, but subsequently appeared at the Column theatre, and was found to do not be considered. quently appeared at the Coburg theatre, and was found to do no Indeed, Miss Mitford's genius lay in describing scenes far removed from the stage; and when in 1819 she contributed to the Lady's Magazine those charming sketches of English and rural life, entitled "Our Village," she secured her true place in the history of English literature. The charm of these simple stories and descriptions is indescribable. In a similar strain, but with not quite the same success, she wrote "Belford Regis, or sketches of a country town;" the materials of which were gathered from the town of Reading, near which she resided. Though less under the pressure of necessity in her later years than she once had been, her literary industry continued unabated, and she was a large contributor to various collections of tales. In 1852 she brought out her "Recollections of a Literary Life, or books, places, and people," 3 vols., which is not a narrative of the personal events of her life, so much as an account of her reading and reflections. Her last publication was "Atherton, and other Tales," 3 vols., 1854. On the 10th of January, 1855, she died

MITFORD, WILLIAM, the historian of Greece, was born in London in February, 1744. He was the eldest son of John Mitford, Esq., of Exbury, near Southampton. He received his education at Queen's college, Oxford; and after quitting the

university, began to read law at the Middle temple, where he was joined by his younger brother. Upon the death of his father, leaving him in possession of the family inheritance, Mitford abandoned his legal studies, and soon after obtained a commission in the South Hampshire militia. His brother worked on at the law, and finally rose to the woolsack, and was created Lord Redesdale. At the mess table of his regiment Mitford had the good fortune to be brought in contact with a mind of a breadth and capacity not often met with at such reunions; he became the friend of Captain Edward Gibbon, whom he succeeded as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment in 1779. Conversation with Gibbon awakened in him a like ardour for historical research; and the plan of the history of Greece was conceived and sketched out during the intervals of his military avocations. Entering parliament, Mitford sat successively for the boroughs of Newport (Isle of Wight), Beer-Alston, and Romney. He scarcely ever spoke except upon military questions, when he expressed himself with sense and clearness. He wrote in 1774 a "Treatise on the Military Force, and particularly on the militia of this kingdom." The first volume of the "History of Greece" was published in 1784, and the remainder appeared in successive volumes in 1790, 1797, 1808, and 1818. His other works are "Observations on the History of Christianity;" a pamphlet on the corn-laws (of course upholding them, for Mitford was a zealous tory); and an "Inquiry into the Principles of Harmony in Language and of the Mechanism of Verse, modern and ancient. The "History of Greece," though it has lost the position which it once held, since the publication of the more learned and critical works of Thirlwall and Grote, can still be read with interest and pleasure. It is written in the spirit of a thorough-going partisan of aristocracy, who sees in the democracy of Athens the same terrific bugbear which the detested French convention was actually presenting to his eyes, and is thence incapable of doing justice to its champions. This is especially manifest in the narrative given by the historian of the struggle between Demosthenes and Philip of Macedon. Yet it must be allowed that the very partiality of the writer imparts a warmth and animation to his style, and renders his work more readable, if not more accurate. Mitford died at Exbury in 1827.—T. A.

MITHRIDATES VI., King of Pontus, surnamed EUPATOR, but commonly known in history as Mithridates the Great, was born about 132 B.C., and was brought up at Sinope, where he received a Greek education. He succeeded his father Mithridates V., about 121 B.C. His grounds of quarrel with the Romans commenced early, as during his minority they deprived him of Phrygia, which had been possessed by his father. He commenced his career by the conquest of Colchis and Lesser Armenia, about 112 B.C., having first secured himself on the throne by the execution of his mother and brother. Being called in by the Greeks of the Chersonesus Taurica or Crimea to their assistance against the Scythians, he expelled the latter from the Crimea, and carried his victorious arms as far as the Dneister. appears to have established a strong influence over the Scythians even as far as the Danube—having in view already his great contest with Rome. The kingdom of Bosphorus in the Crimea became tributary to him, and soon afterwards, by the bequest of its last king Parisades, was incorporated with his dominions. He also allied himself with Tigranes, king of Armenia, and with the Parthians and the Iberians in the vicinity of the Caspian. During some years he, moreover, laboured in various ways to gain entire possession of Paphlagonia, Galatia, and Cappadocia, against the authority and influence of Rome; the republic being much hampered about 90 B.C. with the social war. Our knowledge of these events is very imperfect, but it appears that Mithridates for a long time carefully avoided coming to an open rupture with Rome. The war broke out in 88 B.C. The Roman legate Aquilius and their ally Nicomedes king of Bithynia, were completely defeated in Paphlagonia, and Mithridates followed up his success by the invasion of the Roman province of Asia, which then comprised a large part of western Asia Minor, with Pergamus for its capital. He overran the whole province, and all Asia Minor soon acknowledged his authority, excepting some of the islands and the confederate Greek cities of Lycia. In the middle of the winter he issued orders to all the cities of Asia Minor that all Roman citizens found in them should be forthwith put to death. So hateful had the Romans rendered themselves by their extortions and oppressions, that the massacre seems to have been almost universally carried out, and seventy thousand persons

at the lowest computation are said to have perished in it. In the spring of 87 B.C., Mithridates sent a large army into Greece, and subsequently occupied Thrace and Macedonia also. But in 86 B.C., Archelaus, his general, was defeated with enormous slaughter at Cheronea by the celebrated Sulla, and in 85 B.C. the Roman Fimbria totally routed Mithridates himself and drove him out of the Roman province in Asia Minor. In the same year Sulla gained another great victory over Archelaus at Orchomenos, and in 84 B.C. he crossed over into Asia; but being anxious to attack his enemy Fimbria, he concluded a treaty with Mithridates on behalf of the Romans, by which it was stipulated that the king should give up all the territories he had acquired in the war, should pay two thousand talents to the Romans, and should surrender to them seventy ships of war fully equipped. This last condition was especially grievous to Mithridates, as he had devoted the greatest pains to establishing a powerful navy. Hostilities were renewed again by the Roman governor Murean in the following year, but Mithridates was victorious, and peace was soon restored on the terms of the treaty with Sulla. king devoted this respite to preparing himself for a final struggle with Rome, by improving the discipline of his armies and making fresh alliances. He entered into a treaty with Sertorius, in which he engaged to assist that general with his fleet, and to induce the Cilician pirates, over whom he had influence, to take part with Sertorius. In return, Mithridates was to have possession of all Asia, should they be successful against Rome. The third and final Mithridatic war began 74 s.c., the immediate pretence being a dispute respecting the province of Bithynia. Mithridates with an immense army invaded Bithynia, defeated the consul Cotta near Chalcedon, and shut him up in that city. He then laid siege to the wealthy city of Cyzicus-but the other consul Lucullus compelled him to raise the siege, 73 B.C. Soon after he sustained several severe defeats, and was driven back into Pontus. Lucullus proceeded to invade Pontus, and gained a great victory at Cabeira 72 B.C. Mithridates caused his wives and sisters to be put to death, lest they should fall into the hands of his enemies, and took refuge with his son-in-law Tigranes in Armenia. War ensued between the Romans and Tigranes, and in 69 B.C. Lucullus invaded Armenia. He defeated Tigranes near his capital Tigranocerta, and the next year he gained another victory at Artaxata, and laid siege to the strong city of Nisibis. Mithridates now succeeded in beating two of Lucullus' lieutenants, and recovered a considerable part of his dominions; Lucullus being much hampered by the mutinous spirit of his soldiers. In 66 B.C. Pompey assumed the chief command, and persuaded the Parthian monarch to act on the Roman side, thereby seriously embarassing Mithridates and Tigranes. A quarrel now arose between the kings of Pontus and Armenia, and the former, having been again defeated by Pompey, found no better resource than to attempt to penetrate through Colchis to the Tauric Chersonese which had formerly been part of his dominions, and where he might be safe for a time from the pursuit of Pompey. This arduous enterprise was successfully accomplished, and Mithridates established himself at Panticapæum, now Kertch, the capital of his kingdom of the Cimmerian Bosphorus. He now sent offers of submission to Pompey, hoping to obtain terms of peace as Tigranes had done; but the negotiation was fruitless, as Pompey demanded the presence of the king in person. Still unbroken in spirit, the old king tried to organize an alliance against Rome among the wild tribes of the Sarmatians and Getæ, who surrounded the Crimea, and collected a fleet and army with the object of penetrating westwards through Thrace and Illyricum to Italy, and attacking the Romans on their own ground. But his soldiers were weary of fatigues and dangers, and hopeless of success. They mutinied against him, and his son Pharnaces headed the revolt. Finding that no choice remained to him but death or captivity, Mithridates put an end to his life 63 B.C. He was a man of extraordinary talents and energy; but cruel, suspicious, and treacherous in the extreme. He was, in truth, an oriental despot with a Greek education. With the solitary exception of Hannibal, he was the most formidable enemy that the Roman republic ever encountered .- G.

MOF

MOESTLIN, MICHAEL. See MAESTLIN.

\* MOFFAT, ROBERT, an eminent missionary, was born at Ormiston, near Edinburgh, 21st December, 1795. His father, who was a common labourer when his son was born, not long afterwards got a situation in the customs, and was for a season employed at Portsoy in Banfishire and then at Carronshore. He

finally settled at Inverkeithing in 1811, and joined the Secession Church under the pastoral care of the well-known Ebenezer The young man Robert was reared as a gardener, and wrought at his occupation in various parts of the country. his removal to High Leigh in England, his mother made him promise to read a chapter of the Bible every night, and what may have been begun as a filial task soon came to be welcomed as a delightful privilege. Solemn thoughts had taken possession of him, and he felt a strong impulse toward the mission field, though that impulse, consecrated by faith and prayer, could not be immediately gratified. On leaving High Leigh he went to work in a nursery at Duckingfield under the care of a Mr. Smith, whose daughter he afterwards married. Here in the vicinity of Manchester, and under the ministry of Mr. Roby, his plans and aspirations were realized. His application to the London Missionary Society being accepted, he was in 1816 sent out to South Africa. The designation service was held in Surrey chapel; Williams being set apart at the same meeting for the South Seas. The first scene of Moffat's labours was on the Orange river where the dreaded Africaner was chief, but the lion soon became the lamb through the power of the gospel. Mr. Moffat's subsequent labours have been in the Bechuana country, and remarkable success has attended them. He came to Britain in 1840, and charmed many a meeting in England and Scotland with details of his missionary life—his journeys—his romantic adventures among different tribes-the danger he had encountered, and the remarkable deliverances which he had enjoyed. When in this country he published a volume, called "Missionary Labours and Scenes in South Africa," a volume as full of exciting interest as any tale of fiction. He also carried through the press a translation of the New Testament and the Psalms in the Bechuana language. This brave, shrewd, and self-devoted servant then returned to South Africa, where he still carries on the work of evangelization in all its means and methods-enlightening, educating, civilizing, and blessing these ends of the earth. The travels of his son-in-law, Dr. Livingston, in the neighbouring regions, produced a few years ago a great sensation.—J. E. МОНАММЕD. See МАНОМЕТ, МАНМОИД, and МЕНЕМЕТ.

MOINE. See LEMOINE.

MOIR, DAVID MACBETH, a Scottish poet and physician, was born at Musselburgh in 1798. He was educated at the grammarschool of his native town and at the university of Edinburgh. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed for four years to a surgeon in Musselburgh. Five years later he obtained his surgeon's diploma, and entered into partnership with a respectable medical practitioner in his native town, where he spent the remainder of his useful and honourable life. At an early age Moir showed a fondness for literary pursuits, and some of his pieces, both in prose and verse, appeared in the local magazines in 1812. About the time of his leaving college he published "The Bombardment of Algiers, and other poems." Soon after the establishment of Blackwood's Magazine he became one of its most frequent and popular contributors, under the signature of A, from which he acquired the literary cognomen of Delta. The best of his poetical contributions were collected and published in 1824 under the title of "The Legend of Genevieve, with other tales and poems." This was followed by his amusing "Autobiography of Mansie Wauch," which was originally published in the pages of *Blackwood*. The quaint sly humour displayed in this work, together with its quiet, powerful, and subtle delineation of Scotch character, gained for it a wide circulation, and greatly increased the reputation of its author. Dr. Moir meanwhile discharged his laborious professional duties with unremitting assiduity. He exerted himself with extraordinary diligence and zeal to check the progress of cholera in 1832, and published two able pamphlets on the nature of that virulent disease. In 1837 he edited a collection of the fugitive pieces of his friend Dr. M'Nish, to which he prefixed a memoir; and a few years later he performed a similar service to the memory of the lamented Galt. In 1843 he published his "Domestic Verses," which he had previously circulated among his friends. In 1851 he delivered at the Edinburgh philosophical institution, and afterwards published, a course of six lectures "On the Poetical Literature of the past half century;" and "The Lament of Selim," his last contribution to Blackwood's Magazine, appeared in the summer of the same year. Dr. Moir's health had been seriously injured by his laborious duties and by a severe illness in 1844, and finally by an injury received in consequence of the upsetting of his carriage in 1846,

which made him lame for life. In 1851 he sought relief in rest and change of scene, but it was too late. He died at Dumfries on the 6th July of the same year, at the age of fifty-three, leaving a widow and eight children to lament his loss. Moir's serious verses are distinguished by sweetness and tenderness, rather than by original power. His humour was grave, quiet, and "pawkie" in a word, thoroughly Scotch. His amiable and benevolent character gained him the love and esteem of all who knew him. A complete edition of his works, edited by Thomas Aird, appeared in 1857.—J T.

MOIRA, FRANCIS RAWDON HASTINGS, second Lord Rawdon, Earl of Moira, and first Marquis of Hastings, a distinguished soldier and statesman, was born in 1754. He was educated at Oxford; and having made choice of the military profession, entered as ensign in the 15th foot in 1771. Two years later he was made lieutenant in the 5th, and embarked for America, where, in 1775, he distinguished himself at the battle of Bunker's Hill. He was second in command under Lord Cornwallis at the battle of Camden in 1780, where he played a prominent part; but was blamed for the severe measures which he subsequently adopted against deserters. On the 25th of April, 1781, at the head of only nine hundred men, Lord Rawdon attacked and defeated the American general, Green, who had nearly two thousand troops under him, at Hobkirk's Hill; but his lordship's health having been greatly impaired by his exertions, he was obliged soon after to return to England. The Charleston packet, however, in which he embarked, was captured on its voyage by the French squadron under Comte de Grasse and carried into Brest. He very soon obtained his release, and on his arrival in England was received with great distinction, appointed one of the royal aides-de-camp, and created a British peer, March 5, 1788. Lord Rawdon was an intimate friend of the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., as well as a leading member of the whig party; and took a prominent part in the discussions respecting the famous regency question arising out of the illness of George III. in 1788-89. At this period he inherited the estates of his maternal uncle, Francis, tenth earl of Huntingdon, and in 1793 succeeded his father as earl of Moira. He was now advanced to the rank of major-general, and appointed to the command of a force intended to co-operate with the French royalists in Brittany and La Vendée; but before they could take the field the insurgents had been completely crushed by the republican In the summer of 1794 Lord Moira marched with ten thousand British troops to the assistance of the duke of York, who was then retreating through Brabant to Flanders, and was nearly surrounded by the greatly superior forces of the enemy. His lordship made a rapid march across the country from Ostend; and by his skilful movements in the face of much danger and under great hardships, effected a junction with the duke, and succeeded in extricating him from his perilous situation. When the whigs came into power in 1806, on the death of Pitt, Lord Moira, who was a steady though moderate adherent of that political party, was appointed master-general of the ordnance; but he resigned that post in 1807 on the return of the tories to power. On the assassination of Mr. Perceval in 1812, and the failure of the marquis of Wellesley to form an administration, a similar commission was given to Lord Moira; but the refusal of Lords Grey and Granville to accept office on the terms proposed rendered his efforts abortive. His lordship's dissatisfaction with the demands of these noblemen, and his personal friendship for the prince-regent, caused him now to separate from the whig party. Shortly after, the order of the garter was conferred upon him, and he was appointed governor-general of India. His administration, which lasted upwards of nine years, was distinguished by its combined prudence and vigour. He brought to a successful termination the war with the Nepaulese; repulsed the plundering hordes of the Pindarees and rooted them out of their native haunts; and completely subjugated the Peshwa of Poonah, the Rajah of Nagpore, and the Patans, who had taken advantage of the war with the Pindarees to rise in arms against the British. As a reward for his important services he was created Marquis of Hastings on the 7th of December, 1816, and twice received the thanks of the directors and court of proprietors of the East India Company, and of the two houses of parliament. In consequence of ill health he was obliged to return to England in 1822; and had to defend his administration against several violent attacks made upon it in parliament. In 1824 he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of Malta; and died on the 26th

of November, 1826, on board the Revenge man-of-war in the bay of Baia, near Naples.—J. T.

MOT

MOIVRE. See DEMOIVRE.

MOLÉ, Louis Matthieu, Count, a French statesman, born at Paris on the 24th January, 1781; died on the 23rd November, He belonged to an old and distinguished family, which from the fifteenth century had devoted itself to the profession of law. As soon as he had completed his education—and such as he had was due to his own efforts-he entered the salon life of Paris, being a frequent visitor at the assemblies of Madame de Beaumont, where Chateaubriand, Michaud, Joubert, De Fontanes, and Pasquier were also often present. His taste and talents soon directed him to politics. He studied and knew men much more than abstract principles, and in 1805 made his first literary appearance in a volume of essays on morals and politics. A monarchy limited by constitutional safeguards was the object of the young author; and in the peculiar circumstances of France his work made a sensation. He then visited England, and studied the institutions of Britain. On his return Napoleon, who had read his "Essays," resolved to attach him to the government, and named him auditor of the first class to the council of state, which was soon after followed by his appointment as master of the "requêtes"—the pleas or petitions presented to the emperor. In 1807 he was appointed prefect of the Côte d'Or; but in 1809 was recalled to Paris as councillor of state and director-general of "ponts et chaussées." From this time till 1812 he was almost in daily communication with the emperor. In the disasters of 1813 Count Molé was entirely faithful to Napoleon; and Napoleon gave frequent expression to the high estimation in which he held his minister. On the fall of the empire Count Molé took service with the Bourbons, and was named minister of marine, in which office he distinguished himself by opposing the British right of search, and by using every effort in his power to put down the African slave trade. At the revolution of 1830 he was called by Louis Philippe to the ministry of foreign affairs, but retired for a time in presence of the disturbed state of France. In 1836, however, he was again appointed foreign minister, succeeding M. Thiers, and again retired in 1839. In 1848 he was a member of the legislative assembly; but when the republic gave way to the empire he declared his political career terminated. He was a man of moderate opinions, upright principles, and would if possible have established a constitutional monarchy with a strong government. He spoke much both in the chamber of peers and in the Academy, of which he was a member.—P. E. D.

MOLESWORTH, SIR WILLIAM, Bart., a statesman of the school of "philosophical radicalism," was born in London in 1810. He was of an old Cornish family, the eighth inheritor of a baronetcy first conferred by William III. on an ancestor who became governor of Jamaica. On the death of his father, while he himself was a minor, Sir William Molesworth succeeded to large and valuable landed estates. His mother was an Edinburgh lady, and Sir William received his education partly in the Modern Athens and partly at Cambridge, afterwards studying in Germany, and making the tour of the continent. He returned to England with his opinions formed, and entered the house of commons in 1832 as member for East Cornwall. He joined at once the little party of philosophical radicals, which numbered among its members Mr. Grote and the late Charles Buller. While voting and speaking in favour of the general programme of that political section, Sir William specially addressed himself to the condition of the colonies question, and to the advocacy of their claims to self-government. Exchanging the representation of East Cornwall for that of Leeds in 1837, he obtained in the same year from the house of commons the appointment of a select committee on transportation, of which he was chairman, and the report of which was chiefly drawn up by himself. From 1841 to 1845 Sir William Molesworth was without a seat in the house of commons, and devoted himself to study and literature. In 1835 he had founded the London Review, and for some time he co-operated with his friend Mr. John Stewart Mill in the management of the quarterly organ of philosophical radicalism, which arose out of its junction with the Westminster, and was known as the London and Westminster Review. In 1839, too, he had begun at his own expense the costly publication of a complete edition of the works, both English and Latin, of Hobbes, which was not com-pleted until 1846. In 1845 he became member for Southwark,

which he represented until his decease. The principles of colonial government, whatever might be their value, which he had long advocated, were accepted by the imperial legislature, when on the formation of Lord Aberdeen's coalition ministry, December, 1852, he was appointed first commissioner of works. His claims were still more conspicuously recognized, when soon after Lord Palmerston's first accession to the premiership, the "colonial reformer," par excellence, was offered and accepted, July, 1855, the seals of the colonial secretaryship, of course with a seat in the cabinet. He did not, however, live long to labour in a sphere so congenial, dying suddenly of apoplexy on the 22nd October, 1855. His parliamentary oratory scarcely did justice to his intellect and accomplishments, and his tenure of high office was too brief to exhibit his administrative capacity. In

MOLIÈRE was the name assumed by the French dramatist,

private he was amiable and generous.-F. E.

manager, and actor, Jean Baptiste Poquelin, pronounced by such a judge as Sir Walter Scott to be "the prince certainly of comic writers." He was born at Paris in the Rue Saint Honoré on the 15th January, 1622. His father, a "tapissier" by trade, became, when Molière was nine, "valet-de-chambre tapissier" of the king; and three years later procured for his son the reversion of the place, so that on the accession of Louis XIV. in 1640 Molière was connected with the household of the Grand Monarque. According to his earliest but often inaccurate biographer, Grimarest, who has done for Molière's pretty much what Rowe did for Shakspeare's life, he served in his father's shop until he was fourteen, receiving no other education than a knowledge of reading and writing. A grandfather, it is added, was in the habit of taking him to the play; and finding him disgusted with his trade, persuaded his father to send him as a day-scholar to the college of Clermont conducted by the jesuits. To the college it is certain he did go; and among his fellow-pupils were the Prince de Conti, afterwards his patron; Chapelle the poet; and Bernier, who became famous by his account of the court of the Great Mogul. On leaving college, Molière, with Bernier and others, was placed under the amiable and eminent Gassendi, in metaphysics the precursor of Locke, and from whom he learned that contempt for the current philosophy of the schools, laughably expressed in the scene between Pancrace and Sagnarelle in the "Mariage Forcé." Gassendi was an upholder of the Epicurean against the Aristotelian philosophy; and to his influence may be ascribed a translation of Lucretius afterwards begun by Molière, and of which survives only the fragment on love, declaimed by Cléante in the Misanthrope. Whether so early as 1642 he was in attendance on Louis XIV. as the substitute or successor of his father is uncertain; but there is no doubt that about this time he studied law, and there is reason to believe that he was received an avocat. It was in 1645 that he embraced the career which has indirectly made him famous. He joined a company of actors, who beginning as amateurs adopted the stage as a profession. It was not a reputable profession, and to explain its adoption by Molière several of his biographers have supposed that he joined the company to be near one of its members, Madeleine Bejart, the sister, or as some say, the mother of Armande Bejart, to whom he afterwards transferred his affections, and who became his wife. The pupil of Gassendi remained an actor to the end of his days; and it might be said literally that he died upon the stage. Unlike Shakspeare, Molière, as he called himself from the moment that he went upon the stage, was only less eminent as an actor than as a dramatist. As a comic actor he was among the first of his time-performing the principal parts in all his own pieces. The company of actors which he first joined called itself the Illustre Theatre, but after a year's trial quitted the metropolis for a long and wandering career in the provinces. From 1646 to 1658 Molière and the company of which he had become the manager, played up and down in the provinces—a mode of life which enriched so quick an observer with a knowledge of the varieties and peculiarities of French provincial character, sometimes very happily made available in his plays. It was at Lyons in 1653, in the course of this twelve years' tour, that Molière produced the first of his original plays—his lively and amusing "L'Etourdi," which, translated by the duke of Newcastle and adapted by Dryden, became the Sir Martin Marplot of the English stage. in 1658, he and his company were allowed to play before the king in Paris, and the result was that they were authorized to establish themselves in the metropolis in the theatre of the Petit

Bourbon; to call themselves the Troupe de Monsieur, the king's brother; and to perform in rivalry with the chief company of players in Paris, the comedians of the Hotel de Bourgogne. His "L'Etourdi" had been followed by another lively and amusing piece, "Le dépit Amoureux;" when in 1659 Molière made his first great hit as a dramatist and manager by the production of "Lés Précieuses Ridicules." Unlike his former pieces it was in prose, not in verse, and it was a satire on contemporary manners. It covered with genial ridicule the fair euphuists of the Hotel de Rambouillet, and revealed to Molière where his own strength lay. After some minor or less-known pieces the company meanwhile removing to the theatre of the Palais Royal—Molière in 1661 produced "L'Ecole des Maris," one of his best comedies. He was now a famous man; the "Ecole des Maris" was repeated, and that exquisite trifle, "Les Fâcheux," played for the first time at the splendid fetes given by Fouquet in the summer and autumn of 1661 to Louis XIV. and the court. In 1662 Molière brought upon himself the only serious calamity which marked the course of his prosperous and otherwise happy life. In February, 1662, in his fortieth year, he married Armande Glesinde Béjart, a girl of scarcely eighteen. Under the name of Mademoiselle Molière, she assisted him as an actress while he remained a manager; but she repaid his strong affection by frequent infidelities, and during much of their married life they were virtually separated, though they appeared together in public. At the close of his marriage year, by a curious coincidence, he produced one of the best of his comedies, "L'Ecole des Femmes," imitated by Wycherly in the Country Wife. Molière's fame was now great enough to make him enemies, who based their attacks on some free and easy expressions in the "Ecole des Femmes." He retali-"Critique de l'Ecole des Femmes," and "L'Imated by his promptu de Versailles "-in the latter his troupe being at once the actors and the dramatis personæ. One enemy even accused him to the king of having married his own daughter. Louis consoled him by standing godfather to his first child; and tradition tells more than one anecdote of the friendly familiarity with which the Grand Monarque treated Molière, to shame such of his household as pretended to despise their comrade the actor. Molière could now patronize as well as be patronized. He seems to have given the young and unknown Racine an order for a tragedy. At this time Molière, Racine, and La Fontaine visited together two or three evenings in each week at the house of Boileau, a gathering of celebrities not easily paralleled in the biography of French literature. His next piece was the farcical "Mariage Force," January, 1664; and on the 12th of May was played before the king an instalment, the first three acts, of what out of his own country is regarded as his masterpiece, the celebrated "Tartuffe." The king, in his regard for religion, while recognizing the good intentions of the author, prohibited or suspended the representation of "Tartuffe" in public. Unfortunately for Molière, too, the anger of the zealots, suspicions were roused by the reports of the character of the new piece, found an excuse for an outbreak in his "Don Juan ou le Festin de Pierre," February, 1665, a play on a subject which it is difficult to treat without giving offence. The king, however, remained constant, and in the August of 1665 Molière received a new mark of the royal favour: he and his company became his majesty's servants; the Troupe de Monsieur took the title of the Troupe du Roi. A few weeks afterwards was played the pleasant comedy, "L'Amour Médecin," in which Molière first ridiculed prominently the pompous pretensions and pedantry of the medical It was a subject of which he knew something by experience, for his health was delicate, and the chest complaint which ended his days was already developed. In 1666 he returned to the charge with the "Médecin malgré lui" (in Field-In 1666 he ing's hands, the Mock Doctor), one of the most amusing of his minor pieces, and composed as an afterpiece to the "Misan-4th June, 1661, which is generally considered by French critics Molière's chef d'œuvre. It has been fairly imitated by Wycherley in the Plain Dealer; out of France it is eclipsed by "Tartuffe." It was not until after the appearance of "Amphitryon," "Georges Dandin," and of that powerful picture of avarice, "L'Avare" (the basis of Fielding's Miser), all three produced in 1668, that at length every obstacle was overcome, and on the 5th February, 1669, "Tartuffe" was represented in public, and, says Sir Walter Scott, "in the depth and power of its composition, left all authors of comedy far behind." Singu-

larly enough, this the greatest and most serious of Molière's plays was followed in the same year by the broadest of his farces, "M. de Pourceaugnac;" and of his comedies, "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," with that inimitable M. Jourdain, who had talked prose for forty years without knowing it. After the drolleries of "Les Forberies de Scapin," 1671, and two other pieces of less note, came in 1672 "Les Femmes Savantes," a pendant to "Les Precieuses Ridicules," but in verse, and altogether more elevated in its tone, lashing the scientific pretensions of the fair sex as its predecessor had ridiculed their euphuistic affectations. In Molière's last play, 10th February, 1673, there is an exuberance of his peculiar comic humour; and none of his comedies is still more popular on the French stage than "Le Malade Imaginaire," the dupe of his own hypochon-driac fancies and of interested physicians, and who, to combine economy with physic, is persuaded to seek admission into the faculty for himself. In the mock-ceremonial which accompanies the admission of Argan, an oath is administered. Molière played the part of the Malade Imaginaire, and on the fourth night of the performance, when the oath was recited, he had just pronounced the word "Juro," when he fell back in strong convulsions. It was no theatrical illness. He was carried home, where it was found that he had burst a blood-vessel, and he died very soon afterwards at ten in the evening of 17th February, 1673. In person Molière was about the middle size, the nose and mouth rather large, with full lips and a dark complexion. Though irritable, he was good-hearted and generous. There is a tradition that, when implored not to act on the night of his death, he insisted on making the effort for the sake of his company, and that for the same reason he always refused to leave the stage when his fortune would have allowed him to retire. As a comic writer he is universally appreciated, and of no French author are there so many phrases current in English literature and conversation. If he sometimes stooped to farce, and even to coarseness, he is purity itself when compared with our own "comic dramatists of the Restoration." With all his prodigality of wit, Molière, as Scott says, is distinguished by his strong common sense, and this, in some of his more serious passages, rises into quiet wisdom. "Molière possessed," says Sir Walter in his review of the best life of the French dramatist (Histoire de la vie et des ouvrages de Molière, par J. Taschereau, Paris, 1825), "in a degree superior to all other men, the falcon's piercing eye to detect vice under every veil, or folly in every shape, and the talent to pounce upon either, as the natural prey of the satirist. No other writer of comedy ever soared through flights so many and so various."—F. E. MOLINÆUS. See Du MOULIN, CHARLES.

MOLINOS, MICHAEL, the famous quietist, was born near Saragossa in 1627. He spent, however, the greater part of his life in Rome. In 1670, according to others in 1640, he gave to the world in Spanish his "Spiritual Guide," a work which has been translated into various languages, and was published in Italian, "Guida spirituali," at Rome in 1681. The work soon created the fiercest excitement and hostility. Its author was incarcerated in 1685; and though he recanted, he died in the prison of the inquisition, 28th December, 1697. The epithet Hæreticus was placed on his tombstone. Molinos taught that the pious soul must enjoy quietude in abstraction from visible objects, so that, drawn into itself, it may become more susceptible of spiritual influence; intellect and will being merged in God. As such a doctrine was in opposition to church ceremonial and to all externalism, it roused the enmity of the jesuits, to whom mysticism and Jansenism were as hateful as protestantism. Quietism made no little noise, having been espoused by Fenelon and Madame Guyon.—(See FÉNÉLON and GUYON.)-J. E.

MOLYN, P. See TEMPESTA.

MOLYNEUX, WILLIAM, an Irish man of science, was born in Dublin in 1656, and died there on the 11th of October, 1698. He studied at the university of Dublin and at the Middle temple. In 1683 he founded in Dublin a scientific society on the model of the Royal Society of London. It was dissolved during the revolutionary war of 1688, but may be regarded as the precursor of the present Royal Irish Academy. From 1689 to 1692 Molyneux lived in England, and devoted himself to scientific studies: he wrote a treatise on dioptrics, long considered a standard work on that subject. In 1692 he returned to Dublin, and was elected one of its representatives in the Irish parliament; from 1695 till the time of his death he was member

for the university of Dublin. He exerted himself in his political capacity to promote the advancement of manufactures in Ireland, and the removal of restrictive laws by which they were then kept back.—Samuel Molyneux, son of the foregoing, was also an able mathematician.—W. J. M. R.

MONBODDO. See BURNETT. MONCALVO. See CACCIA.

MONCRIEFF, SIR HENRY WELLWOOD, Bart., D.D., an eminent and influential Scottish divine, descended from an ancient family, settled in Scotland in the twelfth century, was born in 1750. His father, Sir William Moncrieff, was minister of the parish of Blackford in Perthshire, and Henry at an early age made choice of the same profession. He prosecuted his studies, first at the university of Glasgow, and afterwards at Edinburgh. His career at college was one of great brilliancy and promise, and in 1771 he was ordained minister of his native parish; his father having died before Sir Henry had completed his curriculum. His talents and learning soon attracted atten-tion, and in 1775 he was appointed minister of the parish of St. Cuthbert in the city of Edinburgh. The moderate party was then dominant in the Scottish church, as toryism was rampant in the state; but Sir Henry, who was a zealous whig in politics, disregarding all considerations of self-interest and secular rank, attached himself to the evangelical party, and was soon recognized as its leader. Hyear of his age.—J. T. He died in 1827 in the seventy-seventh

MONCRIEFF, Sir James Wellwood, Bart., a distinguished Scottish lawyer and judge, was the eldest son of the preceding, and was born in 1776. After completing his education at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Oxford, he was admitted to practise at the bar in 1799. He applied himself assiduously to the study and pursuit of his profession, and ultimately attained the highest rank as a profound lawyer and a most laborious and conscientious counsel. In 1807 he was appointed sheriff-depute of the shires of Clackmannan and Kinross, and in 1826, in spite of his whig politics, he was chosen dean or official head of the faculty of advocates-a well-merited tribute to his professional eminence and high character. He was elevated to the bench, and also appointed a lord of justiciary in 1829, and died in 1851. Lord Moncrieff was distinguished by his unconquerable energy and vigorous argumentative powers, rather than by breadth of mind or extensive literary culture. Jeffrey called him "the of mind or extensive literary culture. Jeffrey called him "the whole duty of man." He inherited his father's attachment to the evangelical party, and took a prominent part in guiding the counsels of the established church during a very critical period

of its history.-J. T.

MONGE, GASPARD, one of the greatest of mathematicians, was born at Beaune in 1746, and died in Paris on the 28th of July, 1818. He was educated at the college of his native town, and at that of Lyons. Having during a vacation employed himself in making, with instruments of his own construction, a survey of the town of Beaune, which he presented to the municipal authorities, his work came under the notice of an officer of engineers, who, being struck with its accuracy and good execution, obtained for him employment as a draughtsman at the military engineering school of Mézières. In that capacity he soon found an opportunity of giving proof of abilities of so high an order that, at the age of nineteen, he was appointed assistant to Bossut, professor of mathematics, and Nollet, professor of physics. During this period it is said that he discovered, independently, the composition of water by the combination of oxygen and hydrogen; not being aware that the same discovery had been previously made by Watt and Cavendish. At the same time he devised and perfected that new branch of mathematics which has made his name famous-the science of descriptive geometrywhich with some difficulty he got leave to teach to the pupils of the engineering school, but was prohibited from otherwise publishing. In 1780 he was appointed a member of the Academy of Sciences, and joint-professor of hydrodynamics with Bossut at the Louvre. In 1783 he succeeded Bezout as naval examiner; with which office he afterwards combined that of professor of physics at the Lyceum of Paris. In 1792 he became a member of the revolutionary government as minister of marine, a post in which he showed great energy and capacity for business under very difficult circumstances; but he resigned it in 1793. Soon afterwards he was called upon by the committee of public safety to superintend the manufacture of arms and gunpowder, then urgently wanted for the defence of France against invasion;

and it is thought that the necessity of his services to the state in that capacity alone saved his life during the Reign of Terror. At its close he published his famous work on descriptive geometry, containing the exposition of those principles which he had so long been compelled to conceal. He was one of the first founders of the polytechnic school. He was one of a commission who were sent to Italy by the directory to collect works of art. In 1798 he was one of the body of scientific men who accompanied the expedition of Bonaparte to Egypt, and was appointed president of the Institute of Cairo. On his return from Egypt he again became a professor in the polytechnic school; and in that capacity he long opposed, but without success, certain arbitrary ideas of Bonaparte as to its management. On the foundation of the empire, Napoleon appointed him a member of the senate, a grand-officer of the legion of honour, and count of Pelusium, in honour of his scientific services in Egypt. On the restoration of the Bourbons, Monge, as having been a member of the government which put to death Louis XVI., was removed from the Institute and from the polytechnic school. It is said that grief at these unworthy proceedings hastened his death, which took place about two years afterwards by apoplexy. Besides his great work on descriptive geometry he wrote a treatise of the highest order on the application of algebra to geometry, and a long series of memoirs on various mathematical

and physical subjects.-W. J. M. R.

MONK, GEORGE, Duke of Albemarle, was descended from an ancient but decayed Devonshire family, and was born at Potheridge, the family seat, in 1608. He was the second son of Sir Thomas Monk, who died when George was only two years of age. His education seems to have been but imperfect, and in his seventeenth year he joined, as a volunteer, the unsuccessful expedition against Spain under Lord Wimbledon. In the following year he served under Sir John Burroughs in the equally unfortunate affair of the Isle of Rhè. In 1629 he went to the Low Countries with an ensign's commission, and fought under the earl of Oxford, and afterwards under Lord Goring, by whom he was promoted to the rank of captain. After spending nearly ten years in the Netherlands, during which he saw much service and acquired great experience in military affairs, he returned to this own country, at the commencement of the conflict between Charles I. and the Scots. His high reputation, and the recommendation of his kinsman, the earl of Leicester, obtained for him the commission of lieutenant-colonel in Lord Newport's regiment, and he accordingly took part in the king's inglorious expedition to the north. His next service was in Ireland, to which he was sent by Leicester, with the rank of colonel, on the breaking out of the Irish rebellion. The lords justices appointed him governor of Dublin; but the parliament distrusted him and caused his office to be transferred to another. On his return to England with his regiment he was arrested by the king's orders, on a suspicion that he intended to join the parliament. He was allowed, however, to repair to the court at Oxford, and succeeded in satisfying the king of his innocence. His offer of his services was in consequence accepted, and he was appointed majorgeneral in the Irish brigade then engaged in the siege of Nantwich under the command of Lord Byron. He had scarcely joined this brigade when the whole were taken prisoners by Fairfax. Monk was sent first to Hull, and then was transferred to the Tower, where he remained in close confinement till November, 1646, when, through the intercession of his friend, Lord Lisle, he obtained his release. He now abandoned the royal cause. took the covenant, and embarked, in the beginning of 1647, with Lisle for Ireland, where, however, they did not long remain. Monk had scarcely reached England, when he was sent back to take the command of the parliamentary forces in the north of Ireland. He had to contend with numerous difficulties, and in the end had to conclude a treaty with the Irish chieftain O'Neil, and to surrender Dundalk to the royalist general, Lord The parliament expressed their disapprobation of Inchiquin. the former of these measures, but declared "that he should not be questioned for the same in time to come." After this censure Monk remained for some time unemployed; but when war broke out between the parliament and the Scots, he accompanied Cromwell on his Scottish expedition as lieutenant-general of the artillery, and rendered good service by his bravery and skill at the battle of Dunbar in 1650. He was subsequently employed in putting down the "moss-troopers," who gave the republican army a great deal of annoyance; and when Cromwell marched

into England in pursuit of Charles II., Monk was left in command of the forces which remained in the north. He besieged and took Stirling castle, in which the public archives were deposited, and carried Dundee by storm, but tarnished his laurels by the cruelties which he inflicted on the inhabitants. Montrose, Aberdeen, and other towns, intimidated by the atrocities perpetrated at Dundee, surrendered to Monk at discretion. In 1652 war broke out between Holland and England, and Monk was joined with Blake and Dean in the command of the English fleet, and by his courage and activity contributed largely to the splendid victories gained over the Dutch. On the termination of the war Monk was despatched by the Protector, with additional forces, to suppress an insurrection which had broken out in Scotland. He accomplished this so effectually that the last embers of resistance to Cromwell's authority were completely trodden out. He was appointed a member of the council of state to which the administration of public affairs was committed, and seems to have assumed supreme authority in the country. He steadily supported the government of the Protector, executed all his orders with the utmost punctuality, and disclosed to Oliver both the plots of the royalists and a letter sent to himself by Charles II., who was then at Cologne. On the death of Cromwell Monk promptly gave in his adherence to the government of his son Richard, who had indeed been enjoined by his father on his deathbed to do nothing without the advice of the cautious gene-On the abdication of Richard, Monk at first acquiesced in the change of the government and the restoration of the Rump; but on learning that the junto of officers had dissolved the parliament and had usurped all authority in the state, he took offence at their proceedings; and probably feeling some apprehensions regarding the security of his own position, he set out for London at the head of seven thousand veteran troops, with the professed object of freeing the parliament from the oppression of the soldiers. As he advanced towards the capital, the leading gentry of the various counties through which he passed, flocked around him, expressing their earnest desire that he would employ his power in restoring the kingdom to liberty But, habitually taciturn, selfish, and wary, he maintained an impenetrable reserve respecting his plans. bability is, that he did not make up his mind what course he should follow till after he had been some days in the capital, and had satisfied himself as to the popular feeling. He then declared in favour of a free parliament, which when it assembled, as he must have forcseen, proceeded at once to take steps to restore the exiled family. Monk acted throughout with great caution and dissimulation, and took care to conceal his own views and his secret negotiations with Charles till the parliament had declared in favour of the restoration. He frustrated an attempt made by Sir Matthew Hale, to secure some more definite settlement before recalling the king; and to him it was mainly owing that Charles was restored to the throne of his ancestors, without any new securities being given against maladministration or a single provision made in favour of the cause of liberty. Monk's subsequent conduct showed that he was destitute alike of principle and of good feeling. He not only became a member of the commission for trying the regicides; but he acquiesced in the insults so meanly put upon the corpse of his old commander, the illustrious Blake; and he had the baseness and treachery, in order to procure the condemnation of Argyle, to give up some private letters which that nobleman had written to him, expressing attachment to the government of Cromwell.-(See CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD.) He was speedily loaded with honours and rewards; was created Duke of Albemarle, Knight of the garter, sworn a member of the privy council, made master of the horse, gentleman of the bedchamber, and first commissioner of the treasury; and received the grant of an estate worth  $\pounds 7000$  a year, besides various pensions. When war broke out with Holland in 1664, Monk was placed at the head of the admiralty. In the following year he was appointed, in conjunction with Prince Rupert, to the command of the fleet, and encountered the Dutch fleet in a desperate engagement which lasted four days, and terminated without any decisive result. On the death of the earl of Southampton in 1667 Monk was again placed at the head of the treasury; but failing health soon compelled him to retire in a great measure from public life. He died, 30th December, 1669, in the sixty-first year of his age, leaving an immense fortune to his only son by Anne Clarges, a milliner, who had been for some years his mistress before she became his wife.

On the death of the second duke in 1688 the titles became extinct,-J. T.

MON

MONMOUTH, JAMES SCOTT, Duke of, was the natural son of King Charles II., by Lucy Walters, the daughter of a gentleman of Haverfordwest in the county of Pembroke. The lady was in Holland when she attracted the attention of the exiled prince, and their son was born at Rotterdam on the 9th April, 1649. He was committed to the care of Lord Crofts, by whose surname he was called until married to Anne, duchess of Buccleuch, when he assumed her name of Scott. The queenmother, Henrietta Maria, became attached to him, and after keeping him in her family for several years, she brought him with her to London in 1662. He was immediately created Baron of Tindale, Earl of Doncaster, and Duke of Monmouth, and early in the following year was chosen a knight of the garter. In 1665 he was married to the richest heiress in Britain, Anne, daughter of the earl of Buccleuch; was created Duke of Buccleuch, appointed master of the horse, lord great-chamberlain, and high admiral of Scotland. In 1670, on the completion of his twenty-first year, he was sworn of the privy council. At court his triumphs were of a less honourable nature, for he let scarcely a day pass without engaging in some amour. In 1673 he served in the French army as a volunteer, and gained considerable reputation at the capture of Maestricht. In 1678 he was made commander-in-chief of the English forces in Scotland, and defeated the covenanters at Bothwell bridge. The great tenderness the king showed for him encouraged a faint hope that his legitimacy might be established, and the succession secured to him. Designing men fostered this feeling, and the crafty Shaftesbury set afloat the rumour that Charles had been married to Lucy Walters. James, duke of York, naturally alarmed at the thought of losing his inheritance, procured from the king a formal denial of the alleged marriage, and at the same time an order that Monmouth should quit the kingdom. The latter retired to Utrecht, and became the instrument of political intriguers. After soliciting permission to return, and being refused, he nevertheless did return in 1680. Then, under pretence of amusing himself, he made a kind of royal progress through the discontented counties of England, accompanied by a retinue of malcontent nobles, who were conspiring to excite a general insurrection throughout the country. The immediate fruit of this extensive conspiracy was the Rye-house plot, confined to a few whig desperadoes, who proposed to assassinate the king and his brother. The scheme was concealed from Mon-mouth, who loved his father too sincerely ever to have consented to parricide. Charles, persuaded of this, contrived to save his son from the punishment which fell heavily on the whig party on the discovery of the plot. A complete reconciliation might have been effected with both the king and the duke of York, had not Monmouth retracted his first penitent confession. Shame at betraying his friends seems to have prompted this course. Charles allowed the retractation to be made, but bade his son appear no more in his presence. The latter retired again to Holland, where he was well received by William of Orange and the Princess Mary. He soon became the life and soul of the court. Though still favoured and provided for by the king of England, he could not obtain his recall. At the very moment when Halifax, his intercessor, had given him hopes that his wish would be granted, the fatal news arrived that Charles had died (February 6, 1684), and that James II. reigned in his stead. Thus deprived of his best friend, Monmouth, obliged to quit the Dutch court, resolved to retire into private life, and went to Brussels accompanied by his paramour, Lady Henrietta Wentworth, who for love of him had sacrificed her maiden honour and the prospect of a splendid alliance. His feeble resolutions, however, were soon turned aside. The prince of Orange had in vain counselled him to join the imperial armies fighting in Hungary against the Turks, where his undoubted bravery might have secured him an honourable position. Baser counsellors—Robert Ferguson, Lord Grey, and the earl of Argyle—had more success in persuading him, against his own judgment, to undertake that rash and fatal expedition into England which terminated in the battle of Sedgemoor, and led Monmouth to the block. expedition, the particulars of which are to be found in every history of England, lasted but seven weeks. Monmouth sailed from the Texel on the 24th of May, 1685, and he galloped away from Sedgemoor field on the 6th of July. Two days afterwards he was found crouching in a ditch, disguised in a shepherd's

dress, and covered over with fern leaves—a few peas in his pocket being his only nourishment. A watch, a purse of gold, and the rich diamond badge of the garter, together with some superstitious charms, were also found in his pockets. A deeply interesting account of his capture, his removal to London, his craven letter to the king, his interview with James, his piteous supplications for life, and his most distressing death, will be found in the brilliant pages of Lord Macaulay's History of England. He was executed on Tower-hill, on Wednesday the 15th July, 1685. Almost his last words were expressive of his love for Lady Wentworth. After his death many handkerchiefs were dipped in his blood, and his memory was long cherished by the common people.—(See Lodge's Portraits.)—R. H.

MONRO, ALEXANDER, M.D., commonly known as Monro primus, a celebrated physician and professor of anatomy and medicine in the university of Edinburgh, was born in London on the 8th September, o.s., 1697. His father, John Monro, younger son of Sir A. Monro of Bearcrofts, was a practitioner of medicine, and served as surgeon with the army under King William in Flanders; his mother was a Miss Forbes, of the family of Forbes of Culloden. Three years after the birth of the subject of this memoir, his father quitted the army and settled at Edinburgh, where he practised as a surgeon. Determining that his son, who early manifested considerable talent, should adopt the profession of medicine, after giving him the best education that Edinburgh could afford, he sent him to prosecute his studies in London, Paris, and Leyden. In London he studied anatomy under Cheselden; he dissected diligently, and made numerous anatomical preparations which he transmitted to his father in Edinburgh, who exhibited them to the College of Physicians, and afterwards deposited them in the museum then existing at Surgeons' Hall. It is said that Mr. Adam Drummond, the then professor of anatomy to the Surgeons' Company, was so struck with the skill displayed in these dissections that he intimated his intention of retiring in the young anatomist's favour, should the latter continue to progress as he had begun. Whilst studying in London he also read before a society of which he was a member, the first sketch of his work on the bones. At Leyden he was a pupil of the celebrated Boerhaave, who particularly distinguished him and wrote in his commendation to his friends. He returned to Edinburgh in the autumn of 1719, and being offered by Messrs. Drummond and Macgill the lectureship on anatomy to the Surgeons' Company, he accepted it, becoming enrolled as a member. It is related that on the occasion of his first lecture, his father brought the president and fellows of the College of Physicians, together with the whole company of surgeons, to hear him. Not having been informed of the probable attendance of so large and critical an audience, the young lecturer lost his presence of mind, and entirely forgot the address which he had previously written and committed to memory. Having left his manuscript at home, he was at first at some loss what to do. He, however, began by showing and explaining some of the preparations he had sent home from abroad, and gradually gathering up the thread of his discourse, he went on expressing himself in the first words which occurred to him. He succeeded so well as to gain considerable applause, and from that time he resolved never, in lecturing, to repeat the words of a written discourse, but to acquire by practice the art of expressing what he knew and understood with ease and readiness. In 1720 he commenced giving regular courses of lectures in conjunction with Dr. Alston, at that time professor of botany in the university; Monro lecturing on anatomy and surgery, Alston on botany and materia medica. These were the first regular courses of lectures on medical science that were given in Edinburgh, and from their commencement dates the rise of one of the most celebrated schools of medicine in Europe. In the following year regular professorships of anatomy and medicine were instituted in the university. Dr. Monro was the first who filled the chair of anatomy; he held it for nearly forty years, resigning at last in favour of his son. His fame as a teacher and skill as an anatomist attracted to his class-room students from all parts of the United Kingdom. Dr. Monro's father, who had been very active in promoting the establishment of anatomical and medical chairs in the university, was soon after engaged, in conjunction with others, in founding the infirmary. To this institution the son became physician, and in that capacity he engaged in clinical teaching, which he continued after he had resigned the chair of anatomy in the university. Although elected to the professorship of anatomy in 1721, it appears that he was not received into the university until 1725. Soon after the opening of the infirmary the medical professors, together with many of the physicians and surgeons of Edinburgh, formed themselves into a society for the publication of medical observations and essays. To this society Monro was secretary, and, as frequently happens in such cases, the whole labour of collecting and superintending their publications fell upon him. The six volumes of medical essays and observations which were published under his editorship, contain many papers of considerable value even in the present day, and especially is this true of the contributions from the editor's own pen. One of these on the articulation muscles and luxation of the lower jaw, involved the author in a controversy with the celebrated Winslow. Dr. Monro was a loyal subject of the reigning monarch. After the battle of Prestonpans he was actively engaged in attending and succouring the wounded; but faithful to the duties of his calling, his aid was dispensed to the sufferers of both parties; and we are told that he was one of the most active intercessors for the life of the unfortunate Dr. Cameron. He died after a long and painful illness on July 10, 1767, and left behind him a high reputation both as a physician and a man. Amongst his principal works are his "Treatises on Osteology," and the "Anatomy of the Nerves." His last publication was an "Account of the Success which had attended the Practice of Inoculation in Scotland," in answer to inquiries of the Faculty of Physicians of Paris.—F.C.W.

MON

MONRO, ALEXANDER, M.D., secundus, was the third son of Alexander Monro primus. He was born at Edinburgh in 1732. Having embraced his father's profession, he appears to have studied first at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Berlin. On his father's resignation of the professorship of anatomy about the year 1760, he was elected to the vacant chair. He was an eminent anatomist, and distinguished himself by several discoveries in anatomical science. He was the first to point out a communication between the lateral and third ventricles in the human brain, which has since been known as the foramen of Monro; he also traced the ultimate distribution of the auditory nerve. His researches on the anatomy of the ear in whales and cartilaginous fishes, led him into controversies with professors Camper and Scarpa. He also engaged in a controversy with William Hunter on the discovery of the office of the lymphatics; and with Hewson on the discovery of those vessels in oviparous vertebrates. Amongst his numerous anatomical treatises are the following—"The Structure and Physiology of Fishes;" "A description of the Bursæ Mucosæ of the Human Body;" three treatises on the brain, eye, and ear; "Outlines of the Anatomy of the Human Body;" (Observations on the Thoracic Duct." He died in 1817. His son, Dr. Alexander Monro tertius, succeeded him in the chair of anatomy at Edinburgh.—F. C. W.

MONRO, Donald, M.D., was the second son of Alexander Monro primus, professor of anatomy in the university of Edinburgh. He was born in 1731, and obtained his medical education at Edinburgh, under his father's superintendence. He graduated there in 1758. Soon afterwards he was appointed physician to the army, and in 1758 was elected to the office of physician to St. George's hospital. It was not long, however, before his military appointment called him abroad. He served in the military hospitals attached to the British army in Germany from the commencement of 1761 to the spring of 1763. On his return to London he published an account of the diseases prevalent in those hospitals during that period; he was likewise the author of treatises on "Preserving the Health of Soldiers," on "Dropsy," on "Mineral Waters," and on "Pharmaceutical and Medical Chemistry." He received the honour of the fellowship of the London College of Physicians, speciali gratia, in 1771. He resigned his office at St. George's hospital in 1786, and died June 9. 1802. in his seventy-first year.—F. C. W.

and died June 9, 1802, in his seventy-first year.—F. C. W. MONRO, John, a physician eminent in the treatment of insanity, was born at Greenwich, November 16, 1715, o.s. He was the son of Dr. James Monro, physician to Bethlehem hospital. He studied at St. John's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. Having been elected in 1743 to one of the Radcliffe travelling fellowships, he pursued the study of medicine first at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Leyden, under Boerhaave. He travelled or resided on the continent until 1751, when he returned to England, and was elected joint physician with his father to Bridewell and Bethlehem hospitals. During his absence abroad, the university of Oxford conferred on him a

degree in medicine. He confined his practice entirely to cases of insanity, and obtained a high reputation for skill in the management of that class of diseases. His only publication was a pamphlet in answer to a treatise on madness by Dr. Battie, which contained some reflections on the former physicians of Bethlehem. Dr. Monro was a man of cultivated tastes; he was particularly conversant with early engravings, and his collection is frequently referred to by Strutt in his Dictionary of Engravers. He died at Hadley, near Barnet, December 27, 1791, in his

seventy-seventh year .- F. C. W.

MONROE, JAMES, fifth president of the United States, was born in 1759 in the county of Westmoreland, Virginia. At college when the declaration of independence was promulgated, he entered the revolutionary army, and served with considerable distinction until the close of the war. He then studied for the bar, became a member of the legislature of Virginia, and in 1783 was sent to congress for the appointed term of three years. He was afterwards one of the delegates to the convention which met to frame the constitution of the United States, and from 1789 to 1794 he sat in the new congress as senator from Virginia. Belonging to a political party which Washington wished to conciliate, he was sent in 1794 as minister to France; but was recalled for displaying, the administration thought, a tendency to sacrifice American interests to those of France. On his return he published a vindication of himself, re-entered the legislature of Virginia, and became governor of his native state. After the triumph of his party, when Jefferson was elected president, Monroe was sent to Paris to join Livingstone in negotiating the sale of Louisiana by France to the United States. That object accomplished, he was transferred to London, where he discussed the rights of neutrals, and even got the length in 1807 of negotiating a treaty with the British government; but Jefferson refused to ratify it. Returning, again dissatisfied, to the States, he found his claims to the presidency rejected in favour of Madison, who, however, made Monroe (1811) his secretary of state. He retained that position until the war with England, during the last six months of which he took the war department, and by his vigour contributed to the successful resistance of the States. At the close of the war he resumed his former office, and in 1817 was elected president. He was re-elected without opposition in 1821, and in 1825 retired to his residence in London county, Virginia. He died in 1831. Without brilliancy, Monroe was a man of judgment and tenacity. During his presidency Florida was added to the United States, and he has given his name to the "Monroe doctrine," as it is called, that no European power has a right to interfere in the affairs of America, north or south. There is a tunid but instructive biography of him in President John Quincy Adams' Lives of J.

Modison and J. Monroe, Rochester, U.S., 1850.—F. E.
MONSTRELET, ENGUERRAND DE, a French chronicler of the fifteenth century, born about 1390, and died in 1453. He was a gentleman of good family in Cambray, and died governor of that town. He was also bailiff of Balincourt. His chronicle begins at the year 1400, and extends to the year of his death, 1453. An addition by another and unknown hand carries the history down to the year 1467. The title under which it was printed is "Chronique Enguerrand de Monstrelet, Gentil-homme, jædis demeurant à Cambrai en Cambresis." The best edition is that of Paris, published in two volumes folio in 1572. The chronicle, although prolix, is an important contribution to history, filling the space between the chronicle of Froissart and the history of Comines. He gives a narrative of the wars between the house of Orleans and the dukes of Burgundy, the capture of Normandy and Paris by the English, the subsequent expulsion of the English, and the memorable events that took place during the same period. The number of original documents it contains renders this chronicle of great value to the historian. It has been translated into English by Thomas Johnes -P. E. D.

MONTAGU, BASIL, a natural son of John, fourth earl of Sandwich, was born in London, April 24, 1770. His mother, Miss Ray, was assassinated in 1779 in the piazza of Covent Garden, by a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Hickman, who had conceived a mad passion for her. Educated first at the Charterto the bar in 1798. His father had died six years previously, but the handsome bequest he left to him was set aside by a suit in chancery. An intimacy with Godwin, Coleridge, and other "advanced" thinkers, induced Montagu to form the intention of

abandoning the law; but he was dissuaded from doing so by Sir James Mackintosh, and although he never obtained eminence as a public pleader, he published numerous works on legal subjects, and especially on the law of bankruptcy, which procured him both fame and employment. An honest and disinterested man, he laboured to promote legal reforms, even in that branch of the profession from which his own income was derived. A diligent student of our noblest writers, he published "Selections from the works of Taylor, Hooker, Hall, and Lord Bacon, with an Analysis of the Advancement of Learning," 12mo, 1805, and edited the works of Francis Bacon, lord chancellor of England, in 16 vols., 8vo, London, 1825-34. He co-operated with Romilly in his efforts to abolish the punishment of death for minor offences, and published in all about forty volumes. He died at Boulogne, November 27th, 1851.—W. J. P.

MONTAGU, C., Earl of Halifax. See Halifax.

MONTAGUE, Sir Edward, Lord Chief-justice of the courts of king's bench and common pleas successively, was one of the Montagues of Hemington in Northamptonshire, in which county, at Brigstock, he was born towards the close of the fifteenth century. He went to the bar and entered the house of commons. In the parliament of 1523 he is said to have made a violent speech against the breach of privilege committed by Wolsey, who came in state to the house of com-mons, and harangued its members on the duty of granting the supply asked for by the king. Henry, so runs the story, sent next day for Montague, and said to him—"Ho! will they not let my bill pass?" The frightened Montague fell on his knees, let my bill pass?" and Henry added—"Get my bill to pass by twelve of the clock to-morrow, or else by two of the clock to-morrow this head of yours shall be off." Whatever the truth of this story, Montague rose afterwards into favour with the king, and in 1539 was made chief-justice of the king's bench. Finding judicial compliance with all Henry's demands too much for his conscience, according to Lord Campbell, he exchanged the king's bench for the less dignified but also less responsible common pleas, of which he was made chief-justice in 1546. He retained his office during the reign of Edward VI., and was half frightened, half persuaded, into drawing up the will by which Edward altered the succession in favour of Lady Jane Grey. For this he was punished on the accession of Mary by a fine and the loss of his office. He died in retirement in 1556. From Sir E. Montague the earls and dukes of Manchester descended in a direct line.-F. E.

MONTAGUE, EDWARD, Earl of Sandwich, one of the most distinguished of British admirals, was born July 27, 1625, being the son of Sir Sidney Montague. In 1643, when in his ninetcenth year, he raised a regiment on a commission received from parliament, and served under Lord Essex. He was present at the storming of Lincoln, distinguished himself at Marston Moor, was in the battle of Naseby, and at the storming of Bridgewater and Bristol. He sat in parliament for Huntingdonshire. After the Dutch war the Protector gave him a command in Blake's fleet, bound to the Mediterranean. Having done good service against the Spaniards, he was appointed to command the fleet in the Downs, in order to watch the Dutch. He was highly esteemed by Cromwell, on whose death he was invested by Richard Cromwell with the command of an expedition to the Baltic. He was, however, so fettered by his instructions, and by the presence of four commissioners from the parliament, that he became disgusted with the service, and listened to overtures made by Charles and his chancellor Hyde, who required his aid to accomplish the king's restoration. He led the fleet home, and was charged with treason by Algernon Sidney, who had been one of the four commissioners. Acquitted of this charge, but deprived of his command, he retired into private life, whence he was soon recalled by Monk's advance to London. He was reinstated in his command, and soon after conveyed the king from Holland to Dover. Honours were showered upon him. He became earl of Sandwich and a knight of the garter, and was looked upon as one of the king's principal or the gatter, and was contact apon ministers. On the 3rd June, 1665, he gained a great victory over the Dutch, whose admiral, Opdam, was killed in the battle. In 1666 he was employed to negotiate peace both at Madrid and Lisbon, a duty he performed with skill and success. In the third and last Dutch war Lord Sandwich was second in command of the fleet under the duke of York, when De Ruyter took the English by surprise on the 28th May, 1672. Sandwich, in the Royal James, was the first in action, and fought with desperation, disabling seven Dutch ships and driving off three fire-ships. He and his crew were nearly exhausted, when a fourth fire-ship grappled and set his ship in flames. He would not leave her, however, and perished with some of his faithful sailors in the explosion of the ship about noon. His body was recovered, and buried with public honours in Westminster Abbey .- R. H.

MONTAGU, EDWARD WESTLEY, son of Edward Montagu, Esq., and the famous Lady Mary, was born at Wharncliffe Lodge, near Sheffield, in 1713. He rau away from Westminster school several times, on one occasion taking up the trade of a sweep, on another that of a fisherman, and on a third sailing as a cabin boy to Spain. After a visit to the West Indies he was elected to parliament for the county of Huntingdon in 1747, but in 1751 he was obliged to repair to Paris to escape his creditors. He became a papist and then a Mahometan. To prevent a large estate from descending to the family of his brother-in-law, Lord Bute, he was on the point of marrying a young woman whom he had never seen, when he died at Padua in 1776.

MONTAGU, ELIZABETH, the daughter of Matthew Robinson, Esq., a country gentleman, was born at York in 1720, but resided during her early years at Cambridge, where her educa-tion was superintended by Conyers Middleton, who had become her grandmother's second husband. In 1742 she married Edward Montagu, grandson of the first earl of Sandwich. The marriage was without issue; and on her husband's death, in 1775, she was left in a position of great opulence, which she sustained by a munificent hospitality, of which the learned were the chief partakers. She died in 1800. Of her writings, three "Dialogues of the Dead" were published with Lord Lyttleton's; and she subsequently published an essay on the genius and writings of Shakspeare. After her death four volumes of her correspondence were published by her nephew. She will be more familiarly remembered as having originated the literary society which was known as the Blue Stocking Club; and as having for many years given an annual dinner on the first of May to the chimney-sweeps of London.—W. J. P.

MONTAGU, John, fourth earl of Sandwich, a well-known politician, was born in 1718. He entered public life as an opponent of Sir Robert Walpole's administration. In 1744 he was appointed second lord of the admiralty. Two years later he was named plenipotentiary to the congress at Breda, and his powers were continued until the treaty of peace was signed at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. On his return home he was appointed first lord of the admiralty, an office from which he was dismissed 1751. In 1755 he became one of the joint vice-treasurers of Ireland; in 1763 he was reinstated in the admiralty; three years later he was made joint-postmaster; and in 1771 he was a third time placed at the head of the admiralty under Lord North, with whom he acted during the American war, and quitted office on its unfortunate termination. He subsequently held for a short time the office of ranger of the royal parks under the coalition cabinet. He died in 1792. Lord Sandwich was a man of ability, and of great activity and zeal, but utterly unprincipled

MONTAGU, LADY MARY WORTLEY, a celebrated letter-writer and bel esprit, was born in London in 1689. Until her marriage she was known as Lady Mary Pierrepoint, being the daughter of Evelyn, earl of Kingston, a pleasure-seeking and thoughtless nobleman of the whig party, created Marquis of Dorchester in 1706, and Duke of Kingston in 1715. While quite a child Lady Mary lost her worker where at a consequence of the contract of t a child Lady Mary lost her mother, whom at a very early age she replaced in presiding over the hospitalities of her father's table. When she was eight her fond father introduced her to his boon companions of the Kit Cat Club, who caressed the beautiful and clever little girl, and formally admitted her of their fraternity. Lady Mary's education, nominally intrusted to an "old governess," was very much her own work. She browsed upon the Scuderi-romances and miscellaneous English literature of her father's library, even teaching herself Latin, from which, rather than from the original Greek, she seems to have translated, under the auspices of Burnet, the Encheiridion of Epictetus. When a girl of fourteen she met in society her future husband, Mr. Wortley Montagu, a grave, solid whig member of parliament, considerably older than herself, and grandson of the first earl of Sandwich. He fell in love with the young lady, who had not only beauty and vivacity to recommend her, but could talk of Quintus Curtius, and after some correspondence he knew that his passion was returned. On the question of settlement, however, there was a split between Mr. Montagu and Lord Kingston, and at last, pro-

bably in the August of 1712, an elopement was the result. For some years after her marriage Lady Mary lived quietly in the country; but with the accession of George I. and the triumph of the whigs, Mr. Montagu was appointed through the influence of Halifax a commissioner of the treasury; and without seeking a place at court, his beautiful and witty wife played a conspicuous part in the highest society of the new regime. She was the friend of Addison, and Pope professed himself her passionate admirer. In 1716 Mr. Montagu was appointed ambassador to the Porte, with instructions to mediate between the Turks and the imperialists, when the masculine and energetic Lady Mary resolved to accompany him. Delayed on the continent, they quitted Venice for Constantinople in the January of 1717, and after a residence of some fifteen months in the sultan's dominions, returned to England in May, 1718. It is to this embassy that we owe those charming, lively, witty letters addressed by Lady Mary to friends at home, descriptive of Turkish life and society, on which her literary fame chiefly rests, and in which she displays the epistolary talents of a female Horace Walpole. They were not published until after her death, but manuscript copies of them were freely circulated in her lifetime, and were read with avidity. More important still, during her residence in Turkey Lady Mary had become cognizant of the practice and beneficial effects of inoculation for the small-pox, long resorted to in the East. The small-pox was a disease which had carried off her only brother, and which had nearly scarred herself for life. The mitigation of it promised by inoculation she introduced into England on her return from Turkey, and after a battle of several years, in which she was opposed by the faculty and the public—receiving, however the support of the clever princess of Wales, subsequently Queen Caroline-she triumphed, and thus paved the way for the adoption of Jenner's great discovery. Not long after her return she settled at Twickenham, in the neighbourhood of Pope, with whom, nevertheless, her intimacy was not great, or at least not long continued. Political causes might have semicand this, for the comparatively neutral Pope of her early acquaintlong continued. Political causes might have something to do with ance turned out a trenchant anti-whig. Whatever was the cause, from a friend Pope became a foe. In his and Swift's miscellany the attack was begun, continued in the Dunciad, and considered to be consummated in the character drawn of Sappho in the first satire of the second book of the Imitations of Horace, and which, in spite of the author's disclaimers, the world connected with Lady Mary. She was not long in retaliating, it is supposed with the aid of Lord Hervey (q.v.), in verse, and the feud became one of the celebrated quarrels of English literary history. It had the effect, aggravated by Horace Walpole's spiteful pen, of damaging Lady Mary's character to an extent quite unwarranted by facts. In 1737, for reasons which will probably never be known, she left her husband, and spent most of her remaining years on the continent. They corresponded, however, and on terms which forbid the supposition that conjugal infidelity was the cause of their separation. Lady Mary's residence was chiefly at Lovero, in the Venetian States, where she corres ponded with her friends at home, read, worked, gardened, and farmed, the chief drawback to her happiness being the profligacy and persecution of her son Edward. Her husband she never saw after her departure from England. She was at Venice when, in 1761, she received the news of the death of Mr. Wortley Montagu, and at the instance of her daughter, who had married the earl of Bute, the famous minister of George III., she returned to Eng-Metropolitan curiosity was keenly excited by her return, but she did not long survive to gratify it, dying in her seventy fourth year in London, on the 21st of August, 1762. Of her letters she left two copies, one chiefly autograph, the other not. The autograph copy, during her last return to England, she presented to the Rev. Mr. Sowden, minister of Rotterdam; the other she placed in the hands of Mr. Molesworth. Both copies were purchased by Lady Bute after the death of Lady Mary; but an edition of them in three volumes, nevertheless, was published by the infamous Captain Cleland in 1763. This is not, it appears, a transcript, as was once supposed, of the Sowden copy. Cleland added a fourth volume in 1767, which the latest editor of Lady Mary's letters considers to be a forgery. Mr. Dallaway published in 1803 a collection of Lady Mary's works, "by permission, from her genuine papers," of which a second edition appeared in 1817. In 1836 Lord Wharncliffe, Lady Mary's great-grandson, published the Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, with a most lively and interesting introduction of bio-

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graphical anecdotes by her grand-daughter, Lady Louisa Stewart. Lord Wharncliffe's work reached a second edition in 1837, and a third in 1861. This last was enriched by additions and corrections derived from the original manuscripts, illustrative notes, and a new memoir, by Mr. W. Moy Thomas, who has elucidated, more or less satisfactorily, Lady Mary's quarrel with Pope, and has put lance in rest for the purity of her character as a woman and a wife. The chief poetical work of Lady Mary is her "Town Eclogues," 1716, which display considerable talent for satire of the Popian school. Mr. Thomas has republished her and Lord Hervey's retaliatory poem on Pope, excluded on account of its plain-spokenness, from previous similar editions.—F. E.

MONTAIGNE, MICHEL DE, author of the celebrated "Essays," was born at the Château de Montaigne, as he himself tells us, "betwixt eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, the last of February, 1533." The château, which is still standing and corresponds exactly to the minute and well-known description of it in the "Essays," is situated in the valley of the Didoire and district of Perigord—Perigord forming in Montaigne's time one of the six divisions of the large province created by the English under the name of Guyenne. The family name was Eyquem; under the name of Guyenne. but from the circumstance that their dwelling-place crowned an eminence, they were called Eyquems of the Mountain, or simply Seigneurs de Montaigne; and Michel seems never to have used any but the latter surname. Pierre Eyquem, whose third son was Michel de Montaigne, served in his youth in the Italian wars. On his return, having brought with him a fondness for learning and a great admiration of learned men, he married and settled on the family estates. He was a man of a grave and vigorous complexion; in this respect the very opposite of his illustrious son, though like him in being much of a humorist-at least a humorist of that kind of which the cherishing and carrying out of crotchets and whimsies forms the most marked characteristic. One of his most fondly indulged humours or crotchets-caught probably from the scholars and professors who used frequently to call at the Château de Montaigne—related to education, a subject which was at that time widely discussed in France; and he determined to put it to the test in the instance of his little son Michel. He was wakened in the morning with music, lest the tender brain of childhood should be injured by a more sudden process. As soon, too, as he began to lisp he was set to learn his humanities; but this in a way as remarkable for its novelty as its suitableness to his childish capacity. A learned German was sent for beyond the Rhine, who, being utterly ignorant of French, was to act as his tutor and speak with him only in Latin. The whole household, moreover, from Madame his mother down to the turnspit, were forbidden to converse within hearing of the child in his native tongue. Whenever they found their small stock of Latin fail, they were then bound to silence. In this way, to the annoyance, no doubt, of every one but his father, passed the first six years of Michel's The experiment had lasted so long when the fervour of the experimenter began to abate; and instead of learning everything "in all liberty and delight, without any severity or constraint," the young prodigy had henceforward to take his chance and lot among the ordinary ways of ordinary boys.

Towards the close of 1539 he was sent, while yet only six years old, to the college of Guyenne at Bordeaux-an institution which, though not long founded, enjoyed the best reputation of any in France. Here he remained about six years, receiving instruction, among others, from no less a person than George Buchanan. After leaving college he proceeded to the study of law; but where or in what manner we have not the slightest information left us. Almost all we know of the matter is contained in his own words, that when very young he was plunged over head and ears in law. As, however, his father was a man of great importance in the capital of Guyenne, and had held several of the highest municipal offices, it is probable that he designed his third son for the magistracy, and that Michel's legal studies looked forward to the red robe of conseiller. The fact is, at any rate, that in 1554 he succeeded his father as member of a cour des aides newly instituted by the king for the purpose of helping to replenish his coffers; and when that court was three years afterwards incorporated with the parliament of Bordeaux he became a member of the latter, and continued to wear the conseiller's robe for thirteen years.

Montaigne had before this visited Paris and been introduced

Montaigne had before this visited Paris and been introduced at court, where he was in considerable favour. Henry II., we are told, relished his conversation and appointed him gentleman

of the king's bedchamber. The gay capital, indeed, continued for several years to draw him occasionally from his home at Bordeaux; and we know enough to believe that he tasted freely of its pleasures, and failed to imitate the rare continency and self-respect which he himself tells us distinguished—for at that time it did constitute a distinction—the youth and early manhood of his father. But by far the most important event of his conseiller's life at Bordeaux was his friendship with Etienne de la Boëtie, a fellow conseiller, and author of the celebrated treatise against monarchy entitled De la servitude volontaire. Of this remarkable friendship every reader of Montaigne must know the touching record which is contained in the "Essays;" nor will he need to be told that, whenever the name of La Boëtie occurs, it is accompanied with a style of sentiment and expression that contrasts strongly with the ordinary manner of Montaigne.

Montaigne's marriage with Françoise de la Chassagne took place in 1566, when he was thirty-three years of age. It was one purely of convenience and family arrangement. Old Picrre Eyquem, fancying probably that his son would follow out his parliamentary career, was anxious to strengthen his interest in that connection, and decided on a conseiller's daughter for his wife. It has been commonly believed, but seemingly upon insufficient grounds, that Montaigne did not live happily with her. There were, no doubt, occasional jars; for Françoise had a voluble tongue, and philosophers are not the most accommodating husbands. But there is absolutely no proof of her having been a tormenting shrew, as one of his biographers asserts.

The year after his marriage introduces us to an important event in the intellectual life of Montaigne. It was in that year that his father suggested to him to make a translation into French of the Theologia Naturalis, sive Liber Creaturarum Magistri Raimondi de Sebonde—a book which Pierre Bunel, one of the learned men who resorted to the Château de Montaigne, had made a present of to old Pierre Eyquem. Montaigne appears to have been at Paris when he finished his translation, and, singularly enough, wrote a dedication to his father on the very day of that father's death, viz., June 18, 1568. The book was given to the world in the year following; and a second edition appeared in 1581, after the publication of the "Essays."

Montaigne resigned his office of conseiller on the 24th of July, 1570. During the short interval that elapsed between the resignation of his office and his retirement to the Château de Montaigne he busied himself in editing the works of his friend La Boëtie. Literary society having also become more attractive for him than formerly, he loitered a brief space among the learned celebrities of the capital before he shut himself up in his tower, and in a manner shook hands with the pomps and gaieties of the fashionable world.

The following inscription, too interesting to be omitted, still exists in the Château de Montaigne :- "In the year of our Lord, 1571, aged thirty-eight, on the eve of the Kalends of March, the anniversary day of his birth, Michel de Montaigne, having long been weary of the slavery of courts and public employments, takes refuge in the bosom of the learned Virgins. He designs, in quiet and indifference to all things, to conclude there the remainder of his life, already more than half past, and he has dedicated to repose and liberty this agreeable and peaceful abode, which he has inherited from his ancestors." There, in the great tower overlooking the entrance to the courtyard, which still contains many inscriptions written with his own hand, he spent a great part of the remainder of his life. He read, and meditated, and wrote by turns. His studies were indeed wholly desultory and unconnected. Perhaps his most cherished authors were Plutarch and Seneca; but he had gone through after his own fashion great part of the classical writers; for though he had little Greek, most of the Attic philosophers and historians had by that time been put into a Latin dress. So he was at no loss. Provided he could spell out the facts and opinions of his author, he cared little for the medium by which they were communicated to his mind. He does not seem to have ever given any attention to the study of language as such, nor even to have put any value upon the ornaments and graces of style. He was a philosopher, and disdained all trifles save those which concerned himself and his own affairs. But no personal matter was a trifle; nothing of that kind too inconsiderable to be set down in his book for the information of the present and all future generations. And yet we are thankful that it was so. Had Montaigne been a

mere poring grammarian, and endowed with an ordinary share of modesty, the world would have lacked no small amount of the amusement and instruction it has enjoyed these already more than two hundred and fifty years. Scaliger, with a grammarian's pride and jealousy, asks—What matters it what kind of wine Montaigne drinks? but the world has decided differently, and no doubt the familiarity with which he lets us see the management of his household and gossips about his likings and dislikings, constitutes, in spite of some particulars we could have well dispensed with, a considerable part of the charm which fascinates, and for ages will continue to fascinate the reader, in perusing his inimitable "Essays."

Immediately after the publication of the first edition of the "Essays" in 1580, he began to make preparations for the longest journey he had yet undertaken. For though he had travelled extensively in France, and made acquaintance with all conditions and varieties in the life of his fellow-subjects, he had never crossed the frontier. He hoped also to reap some benefit to his health from foreign travel, having now for many years been suffering from a painful nephritic disorder. He put no faith in the doctors, and had felt no relief from frequent use of the baths at the principal watering-places in the south of France. So on the 22nd June, after having given instructions to his household, he set out from the château, and passing through France and Lorraine, Switzerland and the Tyrol, descended into Italy, the country, whose history, of all countries in the world, was most familiar to his thoughts. The journal of his travels, which was only recently discovered, is in the highest degree interesting and instructive. His return home, after an absence of about eighteen months, was hastened by his unexpected election to the mayorship of Bordeaux. This was then an office of high dignity, which none but gentlemen following the profession of arms could legally hold. Montaigne was one of the very few mayors who were reelected, and his vanity was not a little tickled with the honour.

The chief events of his remaining years are soon told. The third book of his "Essays," which he had been working at for some years, was published in 1588. He had seen his only child, a daughter, married. Left thus alone with his Françoise, who long survived him, he felt his latter years gladdened by the affection and reverence of Marie de Gournay (q.v.), a young lady, in whom the reading of the "Essays" had excited a strange yearning to see and converse with the writer of such wise words. Another professed disciple, and one in whose conversation Montaigne found at once a pleasure and recreation, was the Abbé Charron. This man was a popular preacher, and aspired to the honours conferred by philosophy. His book on Wisdom has been translated into English. It is a very different production from those of his master, and apart from his relations with Montaigne, would scarcely have sufficed to preserve his name so long.

Montaigne, who had, as we have said, been long an acute sufferer, was suddenly seized with a quinsey in September, 1592. He had just made his last corrections and additions for a new issue of his "Essays;" but the superintendence of the printing had to be left to his adopted daughter. From the first his disease threatened to prove fatal. But the prospect of death took from him none of his usual clearness and serenity of mind. He manifested no signs of discomposure or regret. We are told that one day, feeling the approach of death, "he got up in his shirt, put on his morning gown, opened his cabinet, sent for all his valets and others to whom he had left legacies, and paid them the sums he had bequeathed them, 'foreseeing the difficulty which his heirs would raise.'" On the 13th September mass was celebrated in his chamber. At the moment of the elevation he tried to rise, but could not, and with his hands crossed fell back fainting and expired.

Montaigne's "Essays" are among the most remarkable of literary productions. Absolutely without order, method, or indeed anything like intelligible purpose, they have yet exercised an influence, particularly on French and English literature, greater perhaps than that of any other single book we could name. Several of his critics have suffered their indignation against the "confusion of the whole book," to carry them a great way further than was necessary; for, indeed, it is partly this want of formal arrangement that gives to the "Essays" their peculiar excellence. He is the very opposite of the grave and "regular" scholastics—whom in one of his chapters he describes with an inimitable mixture of drollery and sarcasm, and from the tyranny of whose barren methods none, save Bacon alone, has contributed more

towards the deliverance of the human mind. He knows nothing of rules, he will be held to no method. "As things come into my head," he says, "I heap them in." It is not knowledge he offers to the reader—merely "fancies of my own, by which I do not pretend to discover things, but to lay open myself." One ignorant of his ways might come to the conclusion, from the frequency with which he asserts it, that his principal design was to "paint himself;" and no doubt this he does, and much more perfectly, too, than he was aware of. But these touches of self-portraiture which we meet with in almost every page, form but a part, though a considerable one, of the value of the It is quite impossible to convey an adequate notion of " Essays." their unrestrained vivacity, energy, and fancy, of their boldness and attractive simplicity. They range over every subject conand attractive simplicity. They range over every subject connected with human life and manners; abound in observations often most felicitously expressed—of great depth and acuteness, and never fail to entertain with their constant eagerness and gaiety. It is not too much to say that they supply the mind with at once the best stimulus and recreation, which the world of books contains. There are no doubt spots and blemishes in these essays. His scepticism, which had probably a constitutional rather than a philosophic origin, and the vanity with which he tittle-tattles of certain things which had better been passed over, frequently betray him into the expression of sentiments and opinions which no sane man will think defensible. But we do not think it probable that any one was ever made an infidel or licentious by reading Montaigne, and we are perfectly sure that none but the unreasonably fastidious could fail to receive from him a very high degree of entertainment and delight.-R. M., A.

MONTALEMBERT, CHARLES FORBES, Count de, politician and author, was born in London in 1810. His father is noticed below. His mother was one of the Scotch Forbeses. Educated in Paris he united himself in 1830 to Lamennais (q.v.), and was one of the founders of L'Avenir, which sought to ally catholicism to democracy. One of the doctrines of the new school was the liberation of the Gallican church from state control, and when this claim failed it was sought to free public instruction from government interference. The government closed a public school which Montalembert and others had opened in Paris without leave being granted by the university, and the pope himself condemned the teachings of the Avenir, which accordingly ceased to appear. Montalembert did not, however, like Lamennais, withdraw his allegiance from the church of Rome. On the contrary, by his speeches in the house of peers and by his books, he came to be considered as one of the heads of the catholic party in France. By the expression of his sympathies for Ireland and Poland, both of them Roman catholic countries, he preserved a kind of connection with the democratic party, and on all social questions he advocated the cause of the people. After the revolution of 1848 his political opinions seem to have fluctuated. He was for a few weeks a member of the consultative commission appointed on the morrow of the coup d'état, but he soon resigned his seat, and has since pretty steadily opposed the policy of Napoleon III. In an article, "Un débat sur l'Inde au parlement Anglais," contributed to a Paris periodical, Le Correspondant, in October, 1858, he drew some contrasts between the government of France and that of England, not flattering to the former, and which brought him before the correctional tribune of the Seine. He was condemned to pay a fine and to suffer six months' imprisonment. Against M. de Montalembert's own wish, the emperor of the French would not allow the sentence of imprisonment to be executed. As an author M. de Montalembert first became known by his "Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary," 1836, which produced the Saint's Tragedy of M. Kingsley. Among his numerous brochures the "Avenir politique de l'Angleterre," at least, has been translated into English. It is an eloquent and interesting panegyric on constitutional govern-ment as it exists in England, on our habits of local and selfgovernment, and of voluntary enterprise. Indeed, M. de Montalembert has no fault to find with England, unless it be that she accepted and adhered to the Reformation. In his combination of the utmost reverence for the papacy, spiritual and temporal, with the utmost zeal for constitutional freedom, M. de Montalembert stands almost alone among European thinkers. His "Moines d'Occident," a glowing plaidoyer for mediæval monasticism, has been recently translated into English.—F. E.

MONTALEMBERT, MARC-RENE-ANNE MARIE, Count de, father of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1777. After the

revolution of 1789 he joined the emigration, and in 1799 receiving a commission in the English army, saw active service in the East and in the Peninsula, and rose to be a lieutenant-colonel. After the Restoration he was employed in the high diplomatic service of France, and died at Paris in 1831.-F. E.

MONTANUS. See Arias Montanus.

MONTAUSIER, CHARLES DE ST. MAURE, Duke of, tutor to Louis XIV., was born in 1610, and died in 1690. He belonged to an old family of Touraine, and was originally a protestant, but conformed to the catholic faith; retaining, however, the strict morals of the French puritans. He was governor of Normandy for some time, but was selected to superintend the education of the young dauphin, Louis XIV., whom in youth he sedulously preserved from the corrupting influence of the courtiers. On taking leave of his royal pupil after the completion of his duties, he said to him-"If you are a man of worth you will love me; if not, you will hate me, and I shall console myself."-P. E. D.

MONTBEILLARD, P. G. DE. See GUÉNEAU. MONTE, MARQUIS DEL. See GUID' UBALDO.

MONTEBELLO. See LANNES.

MONTECUCCULI, RAYMOND, Count of, a celebrated Italian general in the service of Austria, was born at Modena in 1608. He was educated by the jesuits, and afterwards went as private in a dragoon regiment to Germany, where his cousin Ernest already held a commission in the army. By aid of the latter he obtained military instruction and promotion. Thirty Years' war was then raging, and Montecucculi's first important service was against the Swedes, whom he compelled in 1637 to raise the siege of Namslau in Silesia. Two years later, however, he was defeated at Brandeis by General Bauer, and taken prisoner. He availed himself of his two years' captivity to study mathematics and military science. When exchanged he was employed with John de Werth in Bohemia, against General Wittemberg, who was driven out of that country. peace of Westphalia in 1648, Montecucculi visited Sweden and was received by Queen Christina with great honour. Returning to Italy he had the misfortune to kill his friend, Count Malezani, in a tournament held at the celebration of the marriage of the duke of Modena. In 1657 and 1658 he was again in the field, assisting John Casimir in Poland, and the king of Denmark in Holstein and Jutland, both against the aggressive Swedes. From 1661 to 1665 his abilities were taxed to the utmost in campaigns against the Turks in Transylvania, Styria, and other places; and in 1672 a still more redoubtable enemy called forth all the resources of his military genius. He was sent to resist the sudden attack made by Louis XIV. on Holland, and for four years was opposed to the most skilful generals of France, including Turenne and the great Condé. The science of war was exhibited in the greatest perfection in these famous campaigns. The rival generals could not but respect each other, and when Turenne was killed at the battle of Sassbach, Montecucculi exclaimed sadly—"There dies a man who has done honour to mankind." The latter years of Montecucculi were passed in learned retirement, and he died at Linz on the 16th October, 1681. He left military memoirs of considerable value, of which a complete edition was published by Ugo Foscolo in 1807, 2 vols. folio, Milan.—R. H.

MONTEMAYOR, JORGE DE, a Spanish poet, born some time before 1520 at Montemor, near Coimbra, in Portugal. In early life he was a soldier. He afterwards joined a company of musicians whom the infante of Spain, afterwards Philip II., engaged to accompany him in his travels. Probably he left Spain owing to a disappointment in love, and died in a duel at Turin in 1561; but the accounts of his life are conflicting. His "Diana Enamorada"—the first of the Spanish pastoral romances, justly thought worthy of preservation by Don Quixote's curate, and of which he is supposed to be himself the hero-was left unfinished. His lyrical, satirical, and historical poems, are not

deserving of special notice.—F. M. W.

MONTERÊAU, PIERRE DE, a famous French architect who flourished in the first half of the thirteenth century. - He constructed the chapel of Vincennes; the chapter-house, refectory, dormitory, and chapel of the abbey of St. Germain-des-Prés; and the Ste. Chapelle, Paris, which he built (1245-48) for St. Louis, to contain the relics obtained by that monarch from the Montereau's buildings are all remarkable for justness of proportions, and the purity and delicacy of the details. J. T-e. MONTESPAN, FRANÇOISE ATHENAIS DE ROCHECHOUART

DE MORTEMART, Marquise de, was born in 1641. The wife of the Marquis de Montespan, she is better known as the mistres of Louis XIV. As the favourite of this monarch she succeeded the Duchesse de la Vallière, and her grace, her beauty, her lively conversation soon gained remarkable influence over him. She long retained it, and it only yielded at last to that of Madame de Maintenon. By her husband, Madame de Montespan had a son (Gondrin, Duc d'Antin); by Louis XIV. she was the mother of a son who was created Duke of Maine, of two daughters, one of whom married the grandson of the great Condé, and another married the Duc de Chartres, and of several others, most of whom died young. Her latter years were spent at a distance from the court in a state of penitence, the sincerity of which has been much doubted. She died in 1717.—W. J. P.

MON

MONTESQUIEU, CHARLES DE SECONDAT, Baron de, and Baron de la Brède, was born on the 18th January, 1689, at the chateau of La Brède, near Bordeaux; and died at Paris on the 10th February, 1755. Belonging to one of the best families of the district, and destined by his father to the career of law, young Montesquieu became in early life an assiduous student, and devoted special attention to the various codes which at that period encumbered the jurisprudence of France. At the age of twenty he had begun a first essay in the field of literature, based on his love of antiquity-a work in the form of letters intended to prove that the idolatry of the pagans was not worthy of eternal punishment. In 1716 his paternal uncle, who held the office of perpetual president of the parliament of Bordeaux, lost his only son, and Montesquieu was adopted as the heir of his wealth and of his dignities. He entered on the duties with a full sense of the obligations they imposed, and for a time he sacrificed his literary tastes to his official occupations. At this period he was instrumental in founding the Academy of Sciences of Bordeaux. For natural science he had shown a predilection, rather than an aptitude; but his imperfect vision, which in later life amounted almost to blindness, arrested his scientific career, and fixed his attention on those subjects where his natural genius was unquestionably more at home. At the age of thirty-two he published his famous "Persian Letters" (Lettres Persannes); a work which, with all the charm of a romance, struck with remorseless satire at abuses of French society, and at the strange condition into which the court had fallen in the later days of Louis XIV. In 1726 he resigned or rather sold, as was then customary, the presidency of the parliament of Bordeaux. He had been able to understand the merits of the cases, but by his own confession he could never acquire a knowledge of procedure. In 1728 he was received member of the French Academy. After this he entered on a course of travel, visiting Vienna—where he was frequently in the company of Prince Eugene; Hungary; Italy-at Venice forming the acquaintance of the Scottish speculator John Law, who had fallen into poverty and disgrace; then he went to Rome, Genoa, Switzerland, Holland—where he was intimate with Lord Chesterfield; and finally to London. In the English metropolis he was received with great distinction; the Royal Society electing him one of its members, and Queen Anne manifesting towards him peculiar favour. After his visit to England, Montesquieu returned to France and settled in his castle of La Brède. he prepared his "Considerations sur les causes de la grandeur et de la decadence des Romains"-a remarkable work, inferior in style to nothing the author has written. But in pondering on Roman success and Roman decay, Montesquieu was engaged with only one people. He had a more ambitious subject. to extract the principles that rule the civilized nations of the earth, without reference to mere local or accidental circumstances; and after twenty years of labour and meditation, he gave to the world his famous work, "De l'Esprit des Lois," published in 1748. He showed the manuscript to Helvetius, who formed so unfavourable an opinion of the production that he requested permission to consult with Saurin regarding the propriety of publication. Saurin agreed with Helvetius; but Montesquieu followed his own course, and ran the risk of any danger that might accrue to his reputation. The work was much read, admired, praised, and criticised. Madame du Deffand said of it that it was not "l'esprit des lois," but "l'esprit sur les lois"—an epigram that suited France in the middle of the eighteenth century. It aimed a heavy blow at the mere pedantry of law, and taught that laws were made by and for men, and not merely for casuists as the tools and instruments of a legal superstition. It inverted the then current idea of law. It showed that law, instead of flowing

from the will of those in power, was an arrangement for the general benefit of all, and to which all ought to be subject. It was the first popular work which robbed law of its despotism, and based it on the principle of common advantage. After the publication of the "Esprit des Lois," Montesquieu divided his time between La Brède and Paris. He still continued his habitual course of study; and at the solicitation of D'Alembert, contributed to the Encyclopedie an essay on taste. His constitution, however, was rapidly failing, and he was unable to complete the revision which he had contemplated of his works. He died at Paris of fever, after an illness of thirteen days; the jesuits attempting to obtain from him some recantation of his earlier opinions contained in the "Persian Letters." He said to a friend that he would sacrifice anything for religion, but nothing for the jesuits. On receiving the last offices of the church, the cure said to him—"Sir, you understand how great God is?" "Yes;" was the reply, "and how little man is."—P. E. D.

MONTEZUMA II., Emperor of the Aztecs, the last real

sovereign of the Mexican empire, was born about 1466, and succeeded to the regal dignity, which had been previously held by his grandfather and uncle, in 1502. In April, 1519, the Spanish adventurer Cortez landed on the coast with five hundred followers, and determined on the conquest of the empire. An embassy sent to the capital was received with courtesy, and Montezuma betrayed at the same time his riches and his fears, by sending munificent presents, coupled with a request that the strangers should not approach nearer to his capital. Cortez, having first conquered the independent republic of Tlascala, and secured a band of warriors as his allies, marched upon Mexico, and entered the magnificent city, 19th of November, 1519. The emperor was induced, or rather compelled, to take up his residence in the quarter of the city assigned to the Spaniards, and was held by them in a scarcely honourable captivity. In May, 1520, Cortez was obliged to leave the city to meet a strong force sent by his rival Velasquez, governor of Cuba, to seize upon the splendid prize he had won; and during his absence the cruelty of his lieutenant, Alvaredo, led to an outbreak in the city of Mexico. Cortez, having conquered the hostile Spaniards and united them to his own band, returned at the head of twelve hundred warriors, only in time to save the little garrison from destruction, and to make head against Cuitlahuac, brother of Montezuma, who had placed himself in command of the Mexican forces. The hapless emperor, at the request of Cortez, came forth to induce his people to allow the Spaniards to leave the city; but was greeted with a volley of stones, by one of which he was severely wounded. He retired broken-hearted, and died 30th June, 1520, refusing to the last to abjure the religious faith of his forefathers. He left a numerous family, two of whom became the founders of noble families in Spain.—F. M. W.

MONTFAUCON, BERNARD DE, a learned French author, born on the 7th January, 1655. Of noble and ancient lineage, he was sent to the college of Limoux; but disgusted with the discipline he returned home, and was allowed to pursue his studies after his own inclination. At the age of seventeen he had made himself acquainted with several modern languages, with geography, history, and the condition of modern nations. He wished to enter the army, and in a short time his wish was gratified. In 1673 he joined the regiment of Languedoc, and made two campaigns under Turenne. Losing his father and mother, he resolved to renounce the world and to enter the order of St. Benedict. By his superiors he was sent to the abbey of Sorrèze, and there he entered on the study of Greek, philosophy, theology, and ecclesiastical history. So great was his progress, and so accurate was his scholarship, that in 1687 he was called to Paris and became intimate with Ducange and Bigot. He there published some Greek manuscripts hitherto unknown to the world of letters, and assiduously laboured at an edition of St. Athanasius' works. The success of this edition induced his patrons to undertake an edition of St. Chrysostom. He was sent to Rome in 1698, and by Innocent XII. was received with peculiar favour. At Rome he was offered occupation by the papal authorities, and even appointed to office as procurator-general of the congregation of St. Maur; but he soon resigned the office, wishing to devote himself to letters. He therefore visited the principal towns of Italy, and returned to Paris to arrange the materials he had collected. He lived to the age of eighty-seven without infirmities, and died almost suddenly on the 21st December, 1741. He had been a member of the French Academy of Inscriptions for many years. His editions of

St. Athanasius and St. Chrysostom are held in high esteem. He also published a history of Judith in three parts, the two first containing the history of the heroine and of the Medes, drawn from Greek writers; and the third answers to those who regard the biblical narration as a fiction or a parable. In addition to these he published "Diarium Italicum," or notes on the libraries of Italy; "Palægraphia Græca," a work intended to fix the ago of Greek manuscripts; "Bibliotheca Coisliniana," in which fortytwo Greek pamphlets are translated for the first time; "L'Antiquité expliquée et representée en figures," a work of immense research, to which most of the cabinets of Europe contributed, and which evoked in France the study of archæology; "Monuments of the French Monarchy;" and various other works on history, antiquities, and bibliography, considered of high value in the literary history of southern Europe.—P. E. D.

MONTFERRAND, A. R. DE, the architect to whom St. Petersburg owes its most imposing building, the Izak's-church, was born at Paris about 1785, and having completed his education as an architect, was induced to settle in St. Petersburg in 1813. He obtained the confidence of the Emperor Alexander and of his successor Nicholas, and was employed to erect the Admiralty chapel; a theatre on Aplugin island; the Alexander column, a vast monolith eighty feet high, &c.; but his grand work was the Izak's-church, the most spacious and costly ecclesiastic edifice erected in modern times. It was begun in 1818, and could hardly be considered as finished at the architect's death. As regards its architectural character the exterior seems to be fairly open to objection; the effect of the interior is, however, described as gorgeous in the extreme, and very impressive, though not in the purest taste. M. de Montferrand died at St. Petersburg, July 11, 1858.—J. T—e.

MONTFERRAT, CONRAD, Marquis of. See CONRAD.

MONTFORT, SIMON DE, father of the celebrated leader of the English barons, was descended from a noble family, and was born during the second half of the twelfth century. 1190 he married Alix de Montmorenci, and in 1203 served in Palestine. A crusade nearer home, that against the Albigenses, next employed his sword. Appointed by the papal legate as chief of the so-called "crusaders," he obtained in 1213 a signal victory over the king of Arragon and Raymond, count of Toulouse, in which the former was killed, and the estates of the latter were conferred upon his conqueror. In 1217, however, young Raymond of Toulouse, eager to avenge his father's death and to regain his father's possessions, established himself in the town from which he took his title, while Simon was absent. Speedily returning, the old warrior besieged the place, but was struck on the head by a stone during the battle, and expired. The praise of valour and sincerity cannot be withheld from him. Undoubtedly his bravery was signal; probably his zeal for the church was honest, but he had a great zeal also for the possession of property belonging to heretics; and if his courage was remarkable, so also were his cruelties. Much of all this may be laid to the account of his age; but in no age would he have been other than a stern and grasping soldier.—W. J. P.

MONTFORT, SIMON DE, a famous English baron, second son of the preceding, obtained the family possessions in England, his elder brother inheriting the French estates. He came over to this country in 1236, and soon became a favourite of Henry III., who created him Earl of Leicester, and in 1238 gave him the hand of his sister, the countess-dowager of Pembroke, in marriage. In 1258 Henry having summoned a parliament for the purpose of obtaining supplies, to secure for his son the crown of Sicily, the barons compelled him to give his consent to certain regulations called the provisions of Oxford, by which authority was granted to twenty-four nobles, one half chosen by the king's council, and the other by the parliament, to reform the abuses of the government and to redress the grievances of the people. Leicester was placed at the head of this supreme council, which speedily engrossed both the legislative and executive power of the kingdom. The twenty-four barons continued to exercise supreme authority in the country for nearly three years, but at length dissensions arose between their leaders the earls of Leicester and Gloucester, and the former retired to France. Suspicions arose that they intended to subvert entirely the ancient constitution, their administration became unpopular, the pope absolved the king and all his subjects from the oath which they had taken to observe the provisions of Oxford, and in 1262 Henry issued a proclamation declaring that he had resumed the government. In the following year Leicester returned from France and placed himself at the head of the party of the barons, who broke out into open rebellion, and soon compelled the king to offer terms of accommodation. It was ultimately agreed that the differences between the two factions should be referred to the arbitration of Louis IX. of France; and that upright monarch decided that the royal castles, possessions, and prerogatives should be restored, that a universal amnesty should be granted by the king, and that all the privileges and liberties conceded by the charter should be confirmed.

The barons, however, refused to submit to this decision, and immediately had recourse to arms. The royalists at first obtained several advantages, but in 1264 Leicester completely defeated the royal army at Lewes, took Henry and his brother prisoners, and compelled the princes Edward and Henry, the king's sons, also to surrender themselves into his hands as hostages and to submit to his terms. The government of the kingdom now fell into the hands of this powerful noble, assisted by the earl of Gloucester and the bishop of Chichester; and in order to secure his authority he summoned a parliament in 1265. Meanwhile, Gloucester, who had taken offence at the arbitrary conduct of his colleague, left the court and retired to his estates upon the borders of Wales. Leicester followed him at the head of a strong force, carrying the king and prince along with him in order to give greater authority to his cause. By means of a dexterous stratagem Edward succeeded in making his escape, and was immediately joined by a numerous body of royalists, who flocked to him from all quarters, headed by the earls of Gloucester, Mortimer, and other powerful barons. Leicester was now in a position of imminent peril in a remote part of the country, surrounded by his enemies and cut off from all communication with his friends by the river Severn, the bridges on which had been broken down. His son Simon hastened from London to his assistance with a considerable body of troops, but was surprised and defeated by Prince Edward at Kennilworth. The victorious royalists lost no time in advancing upon Leicester himself, whom they encountered at Evesham. Though completely outnumbered, and his men disheartened by their hopeless condition, the resolute old baron fought with indomitable courage and repeatedly repulsed the attacks of his enemies, but was in the end overpowered and slain along with his eldest son and many knights of his party. Leicester possessed a great capacity both for war and government. His memory was long revered by the people, and miracles were believed to have been wrought at his tomb. J. T.

MONTGOLFIER, JOSEPH-MICHEL and JACQUES-ETIENNE, two brothers, French manufacturers and machinists, were the first inventors and constructors of balloons of whose achievements there is any trustworthy record: the history of the supposed balloon of Gusmao being too vague and obscure to be regarded as of much authority.—(See Gusmao.) Their father was a paper-maker at Vidalon-lez-Annonay, where Joseph was born in 1740, and Etienne on the 7th of January, 1745. Joseph died at Balaruc on the 26th of June, 1810, and Etienne at Serrières on the 2nd of August, 1799. About 1783 Etienne Montgolfier became acquainted with the discoveries of Priestley as to the properties "different sorts of air," or gases, as we now call them; and while reading Priestley's memoir it occurred to him that a bag filled with gas lighter than common air would float in the atmosphere. He communicated this idea to Joseph; and the two brothers consulting together and working in concert, invented the plan of giving buoyancy to a balloon by filling it with the rarefied gases which rise from a fire. Their first public experiment was made at Annonay on the 5th of June, 1783, when they sent up a fire-balloon made of paper, one hundred and ten feet in circumference, which in ten minutes rose to the height of one thousand fathoms above the earth. The experiment was repeated at Versailles in presence of the court on the 20th of September, when some animals sent up in a basket hung from the balloon came down again uninjured. The first men who made a similar ascent were Pilâtre de Rozier and the Marquis d'Arlandes. Joseph Montgolfier himself made his first ascent in 1784. The two Montgolfiers, in honour of their great invention, were elected corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences; their father received letters of nobility; and a large sum was allotted to them by the government to enable them to continue their experiments, which, however, were suspended by the Revolution. The rarefied gas from fire, which they exclusively used, was afterwards superseded by hydrogen, and by carburetted hydrogen or coal-gas. They continued to carry on the paper manufacture with success, and made various mechanical inventions; of these the most important is the well-known "hydraulic ram," in which the impulse of a large mass of water descending from a small height is made available to raise a small mass of water to a great height. During the consulate Joseph received the cross of the legion of honour; he became a member of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, and in 1807 a member of the Institute. He was one of the founders of the Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale.—W. J. M. R.

MONTGOMERY, JAMES, a Scottish poet of deservedly high reputation, was the son of a Moravian minister, and was born at Irvine in Ayrshire in 1771. He was educated at the Moravian school of Fulneck, near Leeds. After spending some time as an assistant in a chandler's shop, and then as a clerk to a bookseller in London, he obtained employment in 1792 as an assistant in a newspaper office in Sheffield. In a short time he became the editor and proprietor of the journal, changing its name from the Sheffield Register to the Iris. His political opinions were liberal, but moderate; his disposition most amiable and inoffensive; and the rule of his editorial conduct, he says, was "a plain determination-come wind or sun, come fire or water-to do what was right." But while the jacobins disowned him on account of his moderation, the friends of the government regarded him with suspicion and dislike on account of his liberal opinions, and in 1794 he was tried at the instigation of the government on a charge of having printed a ballad written by an Irish clergyman on the demolition of the Bastile in 1789. It turned out that this really harmless production had been put in type by one of his predecessor's apprentices without Mr. Montgomery's knowledge; but he was nevertheless found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £20. In the following year he was again tried, imprisoned, and fined for inserting in his paper a paragraph reflecting on the conduct of a magistrate in quelling a local riot. All the persons concerned in these prosecutions, however, ultimately manifested their esteem and regard for the amiable poet. Montgomery began at an early age to write occasional verses; but his first volume of poetry did not appear until 1806, and was entitled "The Wanderer of Switzerland, and other poems." It was reviewed in an inselent and offensive style by the Edinburgh Review, but was very favourably received by the public, and ran through thirteen editions before it was inserted in the poet's collected works. His next production was "The West Indies," written to accompany a series of engravings, published as a memorial of the abolition of the slave-trade. This was followed by his "Prison Amusethe slave-trade. This was followed by his "Prison Amusements," composed during his confinement in York castle; "The World before the Flood," 1813; "Thoughts on Wheels," 1817, directed against state lotteries; "The Climbing Boy's Soliloquy," a description of the sufferings of chimney-sweeper's apprentices; "Greenland," 1819, a poem in five cantos, containing many beautiful polar descriptions; and "The Pelican Island," his last and perhaps best long poem. Besides the works enumerated, Mr. Montgomery wrote a number of short pieces remarkable for their beauty and devotional feeling, and the felicity of their diction, which have enjoyed vast popularity. In 1830 and 1831 he delivered a course of lectures at the Royal Institution on "Poetry and General Literature," which were published in 1833. His collected poetical works appeared in 4 vols. 12mo, in 1841; and, in 1 vol. 8vo, in 1851; his "Original Hymns for Public, Private, and Social Devotion" were published in 1853. Mr. Montgomery retired from the management of the Iris in 1825. For some years before his death he enjoyed a well-merited literary pension from government of £200 per annum. He died in 1854 in the eighty-third year of his age. Mr. Montgomery's poetry is characterized by depth of feeling, simplicity of taste, purity and felicity of diction, and picturesque beauty, as well as by sincere, simple, and unsectarian piety.-J. T.

MONTGOMERY, ROBERT, one of whose poems went through twenty-six editions, but who is now chiefly remembered as the subject of a scathing article by Macaulay, was born at Bath in 1807, and devoted himself at an early age to literary pursuits. In 1828 he published "The Omnipresence of the Deity," a poem which at once acquired a remarkable popularity amongst those whose suffrages on matters of poetical taste were least valuable. Rapidly producing several other poems, amongst them his "Satan," with which his name is still chiefly associated, he went to Cambridge in 1830, was ordained in 1835, and devoted him-

self zealously to his duties as a curate in Shropshire. Subsequently officiating in London, then at Glasgow, and then in London again, he drew large audiences by his peculiar eloquence, and received more than once from his congregations substantial tokens of their esteem. Besides various prose theological works, he published several other poems, most of which acquired a suc-cess similar in kind and value to that which had rewarded his cess similar in kind and value to that which had rewarded his earlier efforts. Amongst them may be mentioned "The Messiah;" "Woman, the Angel of Life;" "Luther, or the Spirit of the Reformation;" "Sacred Meditations and Moral Themes;" "The Christian Life;" "Lyra Christiana;" "Lines on Wellington," the "Hero's Funeral;" and "The Sanctuary." He died at Brighton on the 3rd of December, 1855. Of engaging and attractive manners, he acquired much personal esteem and regard; but his claims to rank as a poet are no longer regarded as worthy

of serious discussion .- W. J. P.

MONTI, VINCENZO, poet, born at a small house on the Fusignano road in the Ferrarese, 19th February, 1754; died 13th October, 1828. His early studies completed, his father destined him for agricultural pursuits, and amid country sounds and silence Vincenzo nourished his love for the Latin poets. In 1776 his "Visione d'Ezechiello," composed in praise of a Ferrarese preacher, was published, and then for the first time, as he informs us, he enjoyed the petty youthful gratification (la miserabile giovanil compiacenza) of seeing his name in print. Having obtained his father's reluctant consent, he exchanged the narrower home sphere for Rome, in the suite of Cardinal Borghese. There in 1780 his "Cantica sulla Bellezza dell Universo" attracted the notice of Don Luigi Braschi, who engaged him as secretary. The title of abate, involving neither vows nor clerical functions, now gave Monti entrance into the most fashionable circles. penned verses, sacred, amatory, and courtly; was presented to Pope Pius VI., and charmed with his reception; and in honour of that pontiff's works for the reclamation of the Pontine territory, commenced "La Feroniade," a poem which he continued to elaborate even in his latter days. His first tragedy, "Aristodemo," performed in January, 1787, won for him the applause of Rome and the hand-shake of Göthe. In the same year appeared his "Sonetto Colla Coda," in which he lashes certain opponents, holding them up by name to public contempt. The year 1788 produced a second tragedy, "Galeotto Manfredi," said to be of the school of Shakspeare, whose admirable genius Monti reverenced; but perhaps few English readers will acknowledge in it any echo of that mighty master's voice. The character of *Ubaldo* has been conjectured as intended to pourtray his own. 1795 he married Theresa Pikler, daughter of the well-known gem engraver. In 1797 Monti accompanied General Marmont to Florence, and published the first canto of "Il Prometeo," dedicated to the citizen Bonaparte. Under the ephemeral Cisal-pine republic Monti held office, and at its fall fled destitute towards France, mitigating the pangs of hunger by eating wayside berries, and dividing his last two coins with a stranger yet more necessitous. In 1800 he returned to Milan, an event recorded in the lines beginning "Bella Italia, amate sponde;" and before this was penned his noted sonnet against England, "Luce ti nieghi il sol, erba la terra." In 1804 his "Teseo" paid a tribute to Napoleon as the Decius of Marengo; and, under the conquerer, as court poet, decorated with the orders of the legion of honour and of the iron crown, he enjoyed days of worldly or nonour and of the iron crown, he enjoyed days of worldly prosperity, though full of peril to his political consistency, a danger felt and acknowledged by himself. "La Ierogamia di Creta" celebrates the nuptials of Napoleon and Maria Louisa; "Le Api Panacridi," the birth of the king of Rome; but in 1815 "In Mistico Omaggio" equally records the oath of fealty proffered by Lombardy to Archduke John of Austria. After so many vicissitudes the old age of Monti lapsed peacefully in a modest second floor in the Via San Giuseppe, Milan, varied by the country house of a friend. In his last illness he called for and received house of a friend. house of a friend. In his last illness he called for and received the consolations of a religion to which he had too long done despite, thus giving rise to reports at once contradictory and false, which he thought proper publicly to refute in the Gazzetta di Milano, 6th September, 1827, appealing alike for himself and for others to His judgment, who alone has power to pronounce upon the conscience.—C. G. R.

MONTMORENCI, ANNE DE, Constable of France, was born at Chantilly in 1493, and died at Paris on the 12th November, 1567, at the age of seventy-four. Queen Anne, wife of Louis XII., was his godmother, and from her he derived his name.

The young prince, afterwards Francis I., was a year younger than himself, and with him Montmorenci was intimately allied from early youth. His military career was commenced in Italy, where he saw Gaston de Foix find victory and death. At the defence of Mezières in 1521 he was second to Bayard; and when the count of Egmont challenged the bravest man of the garrison, Montmorenci appeared to answer the call in the field of knightly honour. Lance in hand he overcame his antagonist, and returned victorious from one of the last exhibitions of medieval chivalry. In 1522 he received rank as marshal of France, shortly after executing a mission to the king of England. He then passed to Provence and obliged the Constable de Bourbon to raise the siege of Marseilles, and to evacuate the territory. He firmly opposed the advance of Francis I. into Italy, and before the battle of Pavia was excluded from the council of war. After this period the services of Montmorenci were of the utmost importance to France, and may almost be said to have saved the kingdom. From circumstances not clearly explained, however, he fell for a time under the displeasure of the court, and it was only after the death of Francis I., in 1547, that he regained the dignities he had won. On the accession of Henry II. he was reinstated and appointed to command an army against the inhabitants of Bordeaux and Guienne, who had revolted against the gabelle. In this war he was taken prisoner, and thenceforth his political fortune appears to have diminished. During the reign of Francis II. he was compelled to seek retirement, but once more appeared at court when Charles IX. ascended the throne. His military talents were then directed against the Huguenots; and while engaged in this service, at a conflict on the plains of St. Denis on the 10th November, 1567, he was fatally wounded by a Scotsman named Robert Stuart.—P. E. D.

MONTMORENCI, HENRI, Duc de, was the second of the five sons of the Constable Anne de Montmorenci and of Madeline of Saray and hear of Charlish in 1524. D.

line of Savoy, and was born at Chantilly in 1534. During the life of his father he bore the name of Damville. His first campaign was in Germany; and he served at the siege of Metz, at that time invested by Charles V. of Spain. He afterwards went to Piedmont; returned to France in 1557; was graciously went to Friedment; retained to France in 1977, was gractors, received by his godfather, Henry III., and rewarded with the collar of St. Michael, although only twenty-four years of age. Soon after he married a grand-daughter of the duchess of Valentinois. During the civil war, his brilliant courage led to his nomination as admiral of France. At the battle of Dreux in 1562 he took the Prince De Condé prisoner; the following year was made governor of Languedoc and marshal of France, and in 1567 he was present at the battle of St. Denis. Cardinal Lorraine fearing that the gallant house of Montmorenci might interfere with the ambitious projects he had formed for the advancement of his own relatives, endeavoured to poison the mind of Catherine de Medicis against the family. Henri and his brothers would probably have fallen on the black night of St. Bartholomew, had not the eldest quitted Paris and given the rest timely warning. Henri retired to Languedoc; but on the return of King Henry III. from Poland, he was willing to approach the court and pay homage to the king. Soon, found that the proud, powerful, and treacherous De Medicis did not so soon abandon the designs of hostility. He therefore repaired to his province, and placed himself at the head of the "politiques"—a political party composed of discontented catholics, who were not disinclined to make common cause and common defence with the great body of southern Calvinists. He foiled and repulsed the royal troops sent against him, and reigned like a monarch in Languedoc—levying troops, erecting fortifications, and in all respects making himself master for the time being, and real arbiter of the miserable strife between the hostile sects. On the death of Henry III., he proclaimed Henry IV. in all his towns, and rendered important services to the more liberal monarch, who rejoiced to honour him by entitling him his "compeer." In 1593 he received the sword of constable. He died on the 1st of April, 1614, at the town of Agde. In youth Montmorenci was one of the gallantest and handsomest of French cavaliers; an adorer also of Mary Queen of Scots, when the early death of Francis II. had bequeathed to her so vast a heritage of mischief and misfortune He followed her into Scotland when the jealousy of the Medicis forced her to quit the soil of France. Mary was not insensible to his devotion, and would have married him had he not been already wed.—P. E. D. MONTORSOLI, FRA GIOVANN' AGNOLO, a celebrated Italian

sculptor, was born at Montorsoli about 1497. He was recommended by Michelangelo to Pope Clement VII. to restore various ancient monuments in the Belvedere; among others, the right arm of the Laccoon, and the left arm of the Apollo. He executed numerous works at Venice, Padua, Mantua, Rome, Florence, Genoa, Messina, and Naples. In 1561 he designed and built at his own cost a handsome sepulchre in the chapter-house of the Nunziata for the Brotherhood of Artists, an institution still existing in the Academy of Florence, and which owes its resuscitation mainly to the exertions of Montorsoli. He died

August 31, 1563.—J. T-e.

MONTPENSIER, ANNE MARIE LOUISE D'ORLEANS, Duchesse de, known as MADEMOISELLE, was born at Paris, 29th of May, 1627. She was the daughter of Gaston d'Orleans and of Marie de Bourbon. Much of her life was wasted, much of her energy and talent was warped, in the constant search for At first there was an idea of marrying her to her cousin, Louis XIV., and at another time she had a prospect of becoming queen of Spain. Foiled in this by Mazarin, she con-ceived a deadly hatred for the cardinal, and, during the troubles of the Fronde, was one of his most active opponents. Her life was a busy, but an unhappy one. Baffled in most of her schemes, she was ill-treated even by her father, and sought by restless activity to escape from the contemplation of her sorrows. At the mature age of forty-two, she conceived a violent passion for the Comte de Lauzun; in November, 1670, she asked permission from the king to wed him, and strange as the marriage was, Louis XIV. consented. In the following month he retracted his permission, and in 1671 Lauzun was imprisoned. A secret marriage had been contracted, but its precise date is still a matter of controversy. During her late years, Mademoiselle devoted herself to pious exercises, which she continued until her death. This took place on the 5th March, 1693. In her last sickness she did not care to see Lauzun. She left Mémoires: negligent, often inaccurate in style; tediously minute in unimportant details; throughout egotistical, occasionally tiresome; they are still not without weight and value, as illustrating the troubled life she led.—W. J. P.

MONTROSE, J. G., Marquis of. See GRAHAM.

MONTUCLA, JEAN-ETIENNE, a distinguished historian of mathematics, was born at Lyons in 1725, and died at Versailles on the 18th of December, 1799. He was educated at the Jesuit's college of his native city, and afterwards studied law at Toulouse; and going to Paris to complete his studies, became one of the editors of the Gazette de France. He possessed two gifts which are rarely united—a talent for mathematics, and a taste and capacity for the acquisition of languages; and the union of these fitted him specially for the task which he undertook of writing the history of mathematics. The first edition of that remarkable work, which has ever since been the chief authority on the subject of which it treats, was published in 1758. From 1761 until the time of the Revolution he occupied a series of official posts, employing his leisure in mathematical studies. The last undertaking of his life was the preparation of a new and greatly enlarged edition of his "History of Mathematics," which he did not live to complete. It appeared in four volumes, in 1799, 1800, 1801, and 1802. The last two volumes were edited, and a great part of the last volume written, by Lalande. Montucla was a member of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin, and one of the original members of the Institute.—W. J. M. R.

MOORE, EDWARD, a dramatic writer of the last century, was born at Abingdon in the year 1712. His father was a dissenting minister. Edward, being the third son, was brought up to business, and was at one time engaged in the linen trade; but, meeting with small success, he was induced to abandon the counter for the muse. His first performance, "Fables for the Female Sex," appeared in 1744. In 1748 he wrote an ironical poem in defence of his friend Lyttleton, entitled "Trial of Selim the Persian for high crimes and misdemeanours." After one or two dramatic failures he produced the tragedy of the "Gamester" in 1753, a name still familiar in the ears of all play-goers. The play at first met with indifferent success, yet it is solely to its merits that the author's posthumous reputation is due. Garrick not only sustained the part of Beverley with marvellous power, but also introduced some judicious additions in certain scenes. Mrs. Siddons at a later period was famous in the part of Mrs. Beverley. The dreadful and heart-rending termination of the

piece was censured by many, but was strenuously vindicated by Young. In the same year Moore commenced the World, a miscellaneous weekly publication, which he continued up to the time of his death. He obtained the services of an able staff of coadjutors; among them were such names as Horace Walpole, Lord Chesterfield, Lord Hailes, Warton, and Jenyns. In 1756 he published a complete edition of his works in 4to, with a dedication to the duke of Newcastle. Moore died in the February of the following year at the early age of forty-five. His minor poems, though not ungraceful, are more lusciously expressed than was to be expected from one brought up in the rigid school of

English nonconformity.-T. A.

MOORE, John, M.D., a Scottish physician and miscellaneous writer, was the son of the Rev. Charles Moore, episcopal minister of Stirling, and was born in 1729. He was educated at the grammar-school and university of Glasgow; and having made choice of the medical profession, was apprenticed to Dr. Gordon, an eminent practitioner of that city, with whom Smollett had been an apprentice a few years before. In 1747 Moore accompanied the duke of Argyll to the continent, and in the capacity of surgeon's mate attended the military hospitals at Maestricht and Flushing during the campaign of the allied army in Flanders. On the termination of hostilities he returned to England; and after spending some time in London he went to Paris, where he was appointed household surgeon to the earl of Albemarle, the British ambassador at the French court. He next entered into partnership with his old master Dr. Gordon, and practised for a number of years in Glasgow with great success. was induced to accompany the young duke of Hamilton to the continent, and spent five years with his grace in France, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy. On his return from the continent in 1778 Dr. Moore took up his residence in London, where he died in 1802, in the seventy-third year of his age. Dr. Moore was a in 1802, in the seventy-third year of his age. Dr. Moore was a voluminous and successful author. His principal works are "A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany," 2 vols., 1779; "View of Society and Manners in Italy," 1781; "Medical Sketches," 1785; a "Journal during a Residence in France," 2 vols., 1793–94; a "View of the Causes and Progress of the French Revolution," 2 vols., 1795; a "Life of Smollett;" and three novels—"Zeluco," 1786; "Edward," 1796; and "Mordaunt," 1800. The first of these is the most popular of all Dr. Moore's writings. Childe Harold, Byron tells we was replaced in the "a precised Zeluco,"—I Tells of the series of the us, was perhaps intended to be "a poetical Zeluco." MOORE, SIR JOHN, a distinguished general, eldest son of

the preceding, was born at Glasgow, 13th November, 1761. After attending for several years the grammar-school and university of his native city, he completed his education by travelling for a considerable period on the continent with his father. Having made choice of the military profession, he obtained a commission in the 51st regiment, which he joined at Minorca in 1776. He was next appointed to a lieutenancy in the 82d, and served with that regiment in America, until it was reduced at the end of the war in 1783. In 1788 he obtained the rank of major in the 60th, but soon after exchanged into the 51st, his original regiment, of which he was made lieutenant-colonel by purchase in 1790. He represented for a short time in parliament the burgh of Lanark. At the commencement of the French revolutionary war, Colonel Moore accompanied in 1794 the expedition against Corsica, where he showed equal courage and skill in the discharge of his military duties, and firmness in resisting the unwarrantable interference of Admiral Hood, an able but headstrong and domineering old officer. Moore received his first wound in storming the Mozzello fort at the siege of Calvi. He returned to England in 1795, and was appointed, with the rank of brigadier-general, to serve with Sir Ralph Abercromby in the expedition against the West Indies. That calm and sagacious observer formed a high opinion of Moore's character and qualifications; employed him in every arduous and difficult service; declared in a general order that his conduct at the siege of Morne Fortunee was the admiration of the whole army; and after the capitulation intrusted him with the government of the island of St. Lucie. The laborious and dangerous duties of that office he discharged in the most efficient manner; and by a judicious combination of firmness and humanity he succeeded in re-establishing order and tranquillity in the island. Having returned to England in August, 1797, about the close of the year General Moore was placed on the staff of Sir Ralph Abercromby, commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, and accom-

panied him to Dublin. When the rebellion broke out in the following year, Moore was stationed in the most disaffected district of the country, and at the head of a small force defeated a large body of the insurgents near Wexford, and captured that Immediately after quitting Ireland, General Moore was engaged under Sir Ralph Abercromby in the unfortunate expedition to Holland, in which he was wounded. Early in 1800 he was appointed to serve as major-general under Sir Ralph in the abortive expedition to the Mediterranean, and in the following year accompanied his illustrious friend to Egypt. In the landing at Aboukir, March 4, Moore led the assault on the French batteries, and he fought with signal gallantry in the combat on the 13th, and again in the decisive battle of Alexandria on the 21st, in which he was severely wounded. He continued, however, to serve with the army until the surrender of Alexandria, when he returned home, and was rewarded with the order of the bath. His next service was in the camp of instruction at Shorncliffe on the coast of Kent. On the renewal of the war with France after the short peace of 1802, Moore was sent to Sicily as second in command, first to Sir John Stewart, and subsequently to General Fox, who virtually left the command of the island in Moore's hands. On his return to England he was despatched on an expedition to Sweden, which Napier denounces as alike scandalous and stupid in design and execution; and adds, "Had the troops been committed to the charge of a less able, resolute, and prompt man, ten thousand of the finest soldiers in England would have been sacrificed." He was next (1808) despatched to Portugal, but did not arrive there till after the convention of Cintra. One of the generals implicated in that unpopular transaction having been recalled, and the other having resigned, Sir John Moore was left commander-in-chief of the army. His orders were to march into Spain, for the purpose of assisting the patriots who had risen in arms against the French. The agents of the British government, as well as the Spaniards themselves, held out the most brilliant prospects of success, and gave him the most positive promises of assistance. His advance, they assured him, would be covered by sixty or seventy thousand men, and the whole nation was burning with enthusiasm against the French invaders. He soon discovered, however, that these promises were utterly fallacious. The boasted enthusiasm of the people had either never existed, or had entirely evaporated. Spanish armies were scattered over all the peninsula, and cut up by the enemy in detail. Moore's position had become exceedingly critical. His army, amounting to twenty-five thousand men, was now the only force remaining in the field, and it was exposed to attack on all sides by overwhelming numbers. But well aware of the exaggerated impressions entertained in England respecting the state of matters in the peninsula, he resolved, even in these circumstances, to push into Spain at all hazards, and by a forward movement to draw towards himself the whole mass of the French troops, and thus to afford the Spaniards in the centre and south of the country, an opportunity to rise in arms against the invaders. With this view he nity to rise in arms against the invaders. advanced from Salamanca on the 12th of December, and prepared to strike a blow against a detached French army on the Carrion, under Soult. He had actually defeated the enemy's cavalry at Sahagun, and was preparing to follow up his success, when he learned that Madrid had fallen, and that Napoleon, at the head of from sixty to seventy thousand men, was rapidly advancing on a point in his rear, while Soult was ordered to march by a different road to cut him off at Astorga. He had no alternative left, therefore, but to retreat. His retrograde march through the mountainous region of Gallicia was long and difficult, the weather was severe, provisions scanty, the inhabitants either apathetic or unfriendly, and the enemy pressing closely on his track. But though the discipline of the soldiers was somewhat relaxed by privations and sufferings and their numbers diminished, they repulsed the pursuers in several smart skirmishes, and performed a march of more than two hundred miles without losing a standard or sustaining a single check in action. They reached Corunna on the 12th of January, 1809, with a gain of two marches on their pursuers; and on the 13th, 14th, and 15th, embarked the sick and artillery on board the transports which lay in the harbour. Moore's design was to embark his whole army without fighting, but the ships did not arrive in time; and though his troops were greatly inferior in number, without cannon, and suffering from fatigue and privation, and drawn up in a bad position, he did not hesitate to accept the

battle which Soult offered. The conflict took place on the 16th, and terminated in the complete victory of the British forces, but with the loss of their gallant commander, who, in the heat of the action, was mortally wounded by a cannon ball, and died in a few hours, though not before he had learned the total defeat of the enemy. Napoleon and Soult bestowed a warm commendation on the talents and firmness displayed in his retreat, which the former declared "alone had saved the English army from destruction;" and the duke of Wellington had a high opinion of Moore's talents, and was one of his warmest eulo-"That is an honourable retreat," says Napier, "in which the retiring general loses no trophies in flight, sustains every charge without being broken, and finally, after a severe action, re-embarks his troops in the face of a superior enemy without being seriously molested. It would be honourable to effect this before a foe only formidable from numbers; but it is infinitely more creditable when the commander, when struggling with bad weather and worse fortune, has to oppose veterans with inexperienced troops, and to contend against an antagonist of eminent ability, who scarcely suffered a single advantage to escape him during his long and vigorous pursuit. All this Sir John Moore did, and finished his work by a death as firm and glorious as any that antiquity can boast of." A statue by Flaxman has been erected to the memory of Moore in his native city.—J. T.

MOORE, THOMAS, the national poet of Ireland and biographer of Byron, was born on the 28th of May, 1779, in Dublin, where his father was a vintner of no great figure. Both his parents were Roman catholics, and his mother was a superior woman, who exerted herself to give her genius of a son an education that would fit him for one of the professions. From an early age Moore displayed musical, poetical, and romantic tastes, the indulgence of which it required his mother's influence and authority to retain within proper limits. At fourteen he began to contribute poetry to a Dublin magazine, and at fifteen he entered Trinity college, Dublin, with views towards the legal profession. He studied pretty diligently, though he continued to cultivate the muse, and still more disturbing occupation, to dabble in politics. As a Roman catholic he belonged to a communion the members of which suffered severe civic disabilities, and practical grievances fed the flame of his imaginative discontent. The college friend of Robert Emmet, Moore incurred the suspicion of active disloyalty, and narrowly escaped expulsion in 1798. Having taken his degree, however, he settled in London, to read for the bar, and with but a slender outfit in the way of money. Among his Irish letters of introduction was one to Lord Moira, who took a fancy to the agreeable and gifted young man; and Lord Moira's friendliness procured Moore admission to those higher circles of fashion in which he moved until the close of his career. A translation of Anacreon, which he had begun at Trinity college, was published in 1801, dedicated by permission to the prince of Wales, and with a brilliant list of patrons. It was successful, and "Anacreon Moore" became a lion. The was successful, and Anacreon more became a note. The original poems, too Anacreontic, which he published as the "Works of the late Thomas Little" (in person Moore himself was diminutive), followed in 1802. In 1803, through the influence of Lord Moira, he was appointed registrar of the admiralty court of Bermuda, and proceeded to the scene of his new duties. He soon discovered that they did not suit him, and leaving them to be discharged by a deputy, he returned to England towards the close of 1804. In 1805 he published his "Odes and Epistles," which, with his previous writings, were severely condemned on ethical grounds by the Edinburgh Review; hence the "bloodless duel" with Lord Jeffrey, described with such causticity in the English Bards and Scotch Reviewers. Jeffrey became afterwards his friend, and an angry correspondence with Byron was closed by the formation of that personal acquaintance in 1811, which speedily ripened into affectionate friendship. It was in this year that he formed a still more important connection, marrying Miss Elizabeth Dyke, the beautiful and loving "Bessy" of his Diary—a lady who had been for a brief period on the stage, and whose acquaintance he had made at some private theatricals, in which he acted with her during one of his visits to Ireland. In the meantime, though everywhere received in the best society, Moore had not been making a fortune. His chief literary performance had been those "Irish Melodies," on which his future fame will probably rest, and the arrangement to produce which had been made in 1807 Moore had looked forward to some new exertion in his behalf

of Lord Moira's influence, but circumstances disappointed his hopes. When the prince of Wales to whom "Anacreon" had been dedicated, became regent, and threw his whig friends overboard, Moore assailed his former patron with stinging satire. Soon afterwards Lord Moira was appointed governor-general of India, and "the avowed intimate of the regent," conjectures the Edinburgh reviewer of Moore's Memoirs (April, 1854), "owing this appointment to the personal will and protection of his royal master, was utterly incapacitated from extending his patronage to the notorious satirist of that master." The disappointment came just when marriage, entailing new responsibilities, made Moore more than ever anxious about his future. He could now look to literature alone as a support. He began by removing, in 1812, from the dissipations of London to the seclusion of what he himself describes as "a pretty little stone-built cottage, in the fields by itself, about a mile and a half from the very sweetly situated town of Ashbourne" in Derbyshire. Thence in 1818 he launched the "Twopenny Post-Bag, by Thomas Brown the Younger;" poetical satires on the prince regent, which were at once very popular, and which strengthened his hold on his friends of the circle at Holland house, to which he had been admitted before his departure from London. Through the Irish Melodies and his political satires, Moore's reputation as a master of song was now very high; and in 1815 the firm of Longman agreed to give him for an elaborate poetical work £3000, the highest price then known to have been given for a poem. The work was "Lalla Rookh;" it appeared in 1817, and with its brilliant success Moore's became one of the first names in English poetry. The triumph, however, was followed by a severe blow. A defaication of his Bermuda deputy made him suddenly responsible for a sum of £6000, and in this crisis the independence which, with all Moore's love of high society, distinguished him, shone brightly forth. He declined the offered gifts of his aristocratic and wealthy friends, and resolved to meet the claim or the liabilities in which it involved him, by the industry of his pen. While debt hung over him, however, he for some time travelled and resided on the continent (visiting Byron at Venice); and among the results of his continental experiences, was the composition of "Rhymes on the Road," "Fables of the Holy Alliance," and that pleasantest of all his satires, "The Fudge Family in Paris." Soon after the publication of "Lalla Rookh," Moore had quitted Mayfield, to occupy Sloperton cottage, within a walk of the seat of his steady friend the present marquis of Lansdowne. On his return from the continent he settled at Sloperton, which was his usual residence until his death. His as "Lalla Rookh," appeared in 1823, and after several years of labour, his "Life of Sheridan," in 1825, preceded in 1824 by the "Memoirs of Captain Rock," and followed in 1827 by his glittering and impressive prose romance, "The Epicurean," To the interval belongs the affair of the Byron memoirs; Lord Byron had presented Moore with his MS. memoirs for posthumous publication, a gift of considerable pecuniary value; and Moore made over the MS. to the late Mr. John Murray the publisher, for the sum of two thousand guineas. On the death of Lord Byron in 1824, the noble poet's family and friends, strongly opposed to the publication of the memoirs, succeeded in procuring their destruction. Moore reimbursed Mr. Murray the sum which had been advanced, and with honourable, but perhaps needless scrupulosity, refused to receive any compensation from the representatives of Byron or of his family. He was indirectly compensated, however, by an engagement to compose the biography of Lord Byron, which appeared in 1830, and in which, a difficult and delicate task was performed very successfully,

The works which Moore produced after his "Life of Byron"

The works which Moore produced after his "Life of Byron" were not of striking importance. They include his biography of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the Irish Patriot, 1831; the "Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a Religion," a plaidoger for catholicism; and the "History of Ireland," which he contributed to Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, and on which he spent a great deal of trouble without any commensurate result, for history was a department foreign to his peculiar genius. The money which he had received for copyrights amounted, according to his own calculation, to £20,000; but this had been exhausted when, in 1835, he received from the whig ministry of Lord Melbourne a pension of £300 a year. His latest years were clouded by domestic calamity, and by enfeebled intellect. In 1841 he began, however, and superintended to its completion,

a collective edition of his poetical works, enriched by interesting autobiographical reminiscences. He died on the 25th of February, 1852. As a provision for his faithful and affectionate wife, he left behind him, in the editorial care of his friend Lord John (now Earl) Russell, his diary and letters; selections from which were published by that nobleman in 1853-56. These amusing volumes reflect the sayings and doings of the high society with which Moore mixed, and will be prized by the Macaulays of future generations. Their contents have led hos-Macaulays of future generations. tile critics to reproach Moore with having neglected his home for the pleasures of London society. But, as Earl Russell has remarked, "those who imagine that he passed the greater part of his time in London are greatly in error. The London days are minutely recorded; the Sloperton months are passed over in a few lines. Except when he went to Bowood or some other house in the neighbourhood, the words 'read and wrote' comprise the events of week after week of literary labour and domestic affection." As a man, when we consider his temptations, his difficult position, and the patronage which was showered upon him, Moore is certainly entitled to respect. He was the poet of an aristocratic party, caressed by its chiefs, and welcome in its salons; but he always retained a certain independence, and his career contrasts very favourably with that of another man of talents, his contemporary and somewhat similarly situated, the gifted Theodore Hook. As a poet, Moore will scarcely rank as high in the future as in his own time; yet, sparkling, sensuous, and tender, his verse will never want readers. Without the warmth and strength of the songs of Burns, his "Irish Melodies," despite their concetti, rank among the masterpieces of English song, and the friends of "justice to Ireland" always regard him as their most successful Tyrtæus.- F. E.

MORALES, Luiz de, called el Divino, one of the greatest of the Spanish painters, was born at Badajoz about 1509, but both his birth and education are in obscurity. He lived chiefly in Estremadura, and in 1554 was residing at Frexenal, where his son Cristobal was born that year; his wife's name was Leonora de Chaves. About ten years after this date Morales was invited to the Escurial by Philip II., but seems to have found no favour from that king; he appears to have painted only one picture for him, "Christ going to Calvary," placed afterwards in the church of San Geronimo at Madrid. He retired to Badajoz, and became gradually poorer, when in 1581 Philip II., having occasion to pass through that city visited the painter, and finding him not only very old, but also very poor, granted him a pension of three hundred ducats a year, which bounty, however, the poor painter enjoyed only five years. He died at Badajoz in 1586. Morales painted commonly half figures, and his works are of a

melancholy and ascetic character.-R. N. W. MORAY, JAMES STEWART, Earl of, the celebrated regent of Scotland, was born in 1530, and was the natural son of James V. by Margaret, daughter of John, Lord Erskine. In his seventeenth year he accompanied his sister Mary to France, where he completed his education; and, having been intended for the church, was created prior of St. Andrews. But on arriving at manhood he discovered no inclination to follow the clerical profession; and having in his twenty-second year attended the preaching of John Knox at Calder he became a convert to the reformed faith, and the most active among the lords of the Congregation, as the leaders of the protestant party were called. Along with the earl of Argyll he accompanied Knox in his memorable preaching tour through Fife, which led to the demolition of the monasteries; and he assisted in negotiating the important treaty of Edinburgh, by which the independence of the country was secured, and the way prepared for the overthrow of the Romish faith. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the parliament to be present at the celebration of the marriage of the Scottish queen to the dauphin, in 1558. After the death of her husband, he was despatched by the Estates for the purpose of endeavouring to obtain his sister's approbation of the object of the Congregation, and of an alliance with England. On Mary's return to her own country, Lord James was appointed her prime minister. Mary placed full confidence in his rectitude and wisdom, and as a mark of her regard created him Earl of Mar (January, 1562), on the occasion of his marriage with a daughter of the Earl Marischal; and a few months later, on the rebellion of the Gordons, she bestowed upon him the earldom of Moray, with the extensive estates attached to it, which, during the confusion of the civil war, had been assumed by Huntly.

The prosperity which Scotland enjoyed under the firm and prudent guidance of Moray, was unfortunately not of long dura-He and the other lords of the Congregation were deeply offended by Mary's marriage with Darnley, and encouraged by large promises and a small sum of money sent them by Elizabeth, at length rose in arms against their sovereign; but Mary took the field and chased the insurgents from place to place, till finding that the great body of the people looked coldly on their cause, they were compelled to take refuge in England. On their failure Elizabeth, with characteristic perfidy and dishonesty, publicly disowned them as unworthy traitors. Moray's haughty spirit was now humbled; he deeply felt the error he had committed, and was anxious to return to his allegiance. He even stooped to bespeak the good offices of David Riccio, and sent a valuable diamond ring to this all-powerful adviser of the queen. But Mary, unfortunately for herself, determined to crush her brother and his associates by procuring their condemnation and forfeiture as traitors, at the next meeting of parliament. To prevent these measures, and to frustrate the plot which had been formed for the extirpation of the protestant religion, a conspiracy was entered into by Morton, Darnley, and others, to murder Riccio and expel the queen's Romish advisers .- (See RICCIO, DAVID.) Moray was undoubtedly privy to this atrocious scheme. But the queen, after regaining her liberty, prudently made a distinction between the old and the new rebels, and pardoned Moray on his pledging himself to have nothing more to do with the murderers of Riccio. From this time onward Mary lived on terms of amity with her brother; but he does not seem to have taken any prominent part in the management of her affairs. There is no reason to believe that he was an accomplice in the murder of Darnley. He was absent from the court when that wicked deed was perpetrated; and shortly after—foreseeing, but unable to prevent his sister's marriage to Bothwell—he left the country and went to France. After the flight of Bothwell, the surrender of Mary at Carberry, her imprisonment in Lochleven castle, and forced abdication of the throne, Moray was appointed regent of the kingdom by the confederate barons. On receiving intelligence of his election to the office of regent, he lost no time in returning to Scotland, where he was enthusiastically welcomed by the citizens of Edinburgh. After carefully making himself acquainted with the position of parties and the views of the confederates, and paying a visit to Mary at Lochleven, he ultimately consented at her urgent request to assume the government. Most of the nobility who had hitherto been hostile or neutral, now submitted to his authority, and the courts of England and France were reluctantly compelled to acknowledge his government.

On the escape of Mary from Lochleven, Moray acted with his usual sagacity and unflinching courage, and by his prompt and vigorous measures, completely crushed the queen's party at Langside, and re-established his own authority in the short space of eleven days. Her flight into England left him the undisputed possessor of supreme power in Scotland. The events which followed have already been related in the life of Mary, and need not be recapitulated. Suffice it to say here, that Moray became inextricably entangled in the web of Elizabeth's Machiavelian policy, and was compelled to bring forward his charges against his sister in such a way as to promote the crooked and selfish designs of the English queen, rather than to benefit either his party, or his own reputation. After the termination of the conference at Westminster the regent returned to Scotland, and took vigorous and successful measures to compel the submission of the Hamiltons, and other leading supporters of Mary. Some of his own associates, however, headed by Maitland and Kirkaldy, began to intrigue against him for the restoration of the queen, and seriously impaired his authority. In order to strengthen his tottering rule he requested that Elizabeth should deliver the Scottish queen into his hands for safe-keeping; basely offering in return to surrender the unfortunate earl of Northumberland, then a prisoner in Scotland. In the midst of these intrigues the regent's career was suddenly cut short. He was assassinated at Linithgow (23rd January, 1569-70) by Hamilton of Bothwell-haugh, whose political and family hatred of Moray was inflamed by a private injury inflicted on him by Bellenden the justice-clerk,

one of the regent's creatures.—J. T.

MORDAUNT. See PETERBOROUGH.

MORE or MORO, ANTONII, known in England as Sir Antonio More, was born at Utrecht in 1525, studied under Jan Schoorel, and afterwards visited Italy and studied Titian. He

was early recommended to the notice of the Emperor Charles V., who took Moro into his service; and in 1552 Charles sent him to Madrid and Lisbon to paint some portraits for him. He came also to England, and was appointed her painter by Queen Mary, and remained in this country till the queen's death in 1558, when he entered the service of her husband, Philip II. of Spain, who took Moro with him to Madrid. He fled from Madrid through fear of the inquisition, having been denounced for his familiarity with the king. He returned to his own country, entered the service of the famous duke of Alva at Brussels, and eventually died rich at Antwerp in 1581. Moro was almost exclusively a portrait painter, and he was, at the height of his career, the most distinguished of his class of all the Dutch and Flemish painters of his period.—R. N. W.

MORE, HANNAH, a popular writer on moral and religious themes, as well as the authoress of some dramas which attracted considerable attention at the time of their production, was born in 1745 at Stapleton, near Bristol. Her father, who was in very humble circumstances, had the charge of the charity school at that place; but soon after Hannah's birth he removed to Bristol, where he had a private school. Hannah had four sisters; she was the cleverest of them all, but all were endowed with more than ordinary talent. The family attracted notice and found patrons; and whilst still in their youth, the girls found themselves established at the head of a school, which long continued to be more flourishing than any other in the west of England. Hannah wrote verse at a very early age, and in 1773 she was persuaded by her friends to publish a pastoral drama entitled "The Search after Happiness." In the next year followed a five-act tragedy-founded on the story of Regulus, and named "The Inflexible Captive"-as well as two tales in verse. Her friends, seeing her bent upon the drama, obtained for her an introduction to Garrick, by whom she was very kindly received. Other introductions followed, and the young west country school-mistress soon became the associate of Dr. Johnson, of Oliver Goldsmith, of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and of Burke. During this period she produced two other tragedies, "Percy," and "The Fatal Falsehood," of which the former was received with great applause. The natural seriousness of her character, however, now began to develop itself. Step by step she was led to doubt whether the life she was then leading, blameless though it was, was in full consonance with her own ideas of christian truth. Whilst these questions were agitating her mind, she produced, as a kind of index to her spiritual state, a series of "Sacred Dramas," which were even more favourably received than any of her former publications. In the meanwhile her scruples acquired greater force and consistency; and in 1786, when past the fortieth year of her age, she withdrew from what she called "the world," into the pleasant villages of Gloucester and of Somerset. Here she laboured diligently and lived a life of active benevolence. The somewhat prim and demure reputation which attaches itself to her name, should not persuade nor allow us to forget her many very admirable qualities. If her range of vision was somewhat limited, at least she endeavoured to perform all the duties which came within her ken; nor was the endeavour fruitless. The first work which fully indicated the change which had taken place in her habits of thought, was that which she published in 1788 under the title of "Thoughts on the Manners of the Great." Three years afterwards she published "An Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World;" and in 1799 appeared her "Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education." latter work attracted so much notice that there was an intention, stated to have been greatly promoted by Porteus, then bishop of London, to commit to her the education of the Princess Charlotte of Wales. This plan was never realized, but it induced Hannah More to publish in 1805 her "Hints towards forming the Character of a young Princess." Her next work, which is that by which she is still best remembered, was her novel, "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife." Shrewd and caustic, it was by no means unworthy of the wide popularity which it speedily attained, and which it long continued to enjoy. In 1811 she published "Practical Piety;" in 1812 her "Christian Morals" appeared; and in 1815 her "Essays on the Character and Writings of St. Paul." Among the other claims of Hannah More to remembrance may be mentioned the fact that she was one of the earliest writers of tracts adapted for popular circulation, and that her "Shepherd of Salisbury Plain" is still regarded as one of the best of the class to which it belongs. By this time age

had come upon her. In 1828 she left Barleywood, the village in which she had long lived, and established herself at Clifton, where she continued to reside until her death. This event occurred on 7th September, 1833, when she had attained the ripe old age of eighty-seven. Her collected writings were published in 11 vols., 8vo, and the Memoirs and Correspondence of Mrs. Hannah More, by William Roberts, appeared in 4 vols., 8vo, in 1834.-W. J. P.

MORE, HENRY, a theological and metaphysical writer of the seventeenth century, was born at Grantham in Lincolnshire in the year 1614. He was educated at Eton, and Christ's college, Cambridge, where, after passing with distinction through the academical course, he deliberately fixed his abode in order to lead the retired life of a scholar. The problems of the higher philosophy were what especially commanded his interest, and exercised his faculties. The first product of his metaphysical studies was a work published in 1640, entitled "Psychozoia, or the first part of the Song of the Soul, containing a Christiano-Platonical display of life." About this time he was elected fellow of his college. He had several young men of rank among his pupils, one of whom, Sir John Finch, had a sister, Lady Conway, with whom More formed a close philosophical friendship, and at whose request he wrote his "Conjectura Cabbalistica;" and the "Philosophiæ Teutonicæ Censura." After taking his doctor's degree, he secluded himself still more within the college walls; and when in 1654 the fellows wished to elect him to the mastership, he refused to accept the office, which then fell to Dr. Cudworth. When the victorious puritans imposed their shibboleth on the two universities, More, like Crashaw, refused to subscribe the covenant, but was more fortunate than the poet, in that his contumacy was connived at, and he was left undisturbed in his beloved retreat. When the Royal Society was established after the Restoration, More was nominated among the fellows-a clear proof that his philosophical reputation stood high, since he had no acquaintance with the particular scientific studies of which the new society was to take cognizance. In 1662 he published several of his philosophical works in one volume, prefixing to the collection an interesting preface. He refused all the preferment that was offered him, including the deaneries of Christ church and St. Patrick's, and the provostship of Trinity college, Dublin. At one period of his life he carried on a correspondence with Descartes, of whom he professed himself a warm admirer. He was a member, and not the least distinguished, of the school which rose into notice towards the close of the reign of Charles II., under the name of the Platonizing or Latitudinarian divines. Of the leading thinkers of this school—Cudworth, Wilkins, Leighton, and Henry More— Burnet has given us graphic, if perhaps partial sketches, in his History of his Own Times. More's philosophy, which attracted great attention in his own day, is now little esteemed, chiefly, it would seem, because he thought fit to interweave with his sounder speculations much of the mysticism, not only of the new Platonists, but even of the cabalistic writers. Among his other works, the most important are the "Antidote to Atheism;" "Mystery of Godliness;" the "Mystery of Iniquity;" "Enchiridion Ethicum," and an "Apology for Descartes." More died in his seventy-fourth year, in 1687.—T. A.

MORE, SIR THOMAS, Lord Chancellor of England, and one of the most pleasing figures in English history, was born in London in 1480, in Milk Street, Cheapside, "the brightest star," says Fuller, "that ever shone in that *Via Lactea.*" He was the son of Sir John More, a judge of the court of king's bench, whose turn for pleasantry he inherited. He received his early education at the free school of St. Anthony in Threadneedle Street, an establishment famous for the proficiency of its alumni. At fifteen he entered as a page the household of Cardinal Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, lord chancellor, and Henry VII.'s prime minister. Morton appreciated the boy's intelligence and ready wit, and is said by Roper to have uttered the prediction to his guests:—"This child here, waiting at the table, whoseever shall live to see it, will prove a marvellous rare man." It was from Morton, personally cognizant of the transactions and secret history of the time, that More received much of the material for his life of Richard III., and it was by Morton the material for his life of Richard III., and it was by Morton than the secret history of the time, that More received much of the material for his life of Richard III., and it was by Morton than the secret has the secret history of the time, that was by Morton than the secret has th that he was sent to Oxford. There he studied hard the classical languages under Linacre and Grocyn, acquired fame as a versifier both in Latin and English, and there he formed his lifelong friendship with Erasmus, then resident at Oxford, and of a

disposition the most congenial to More's. Leaving the university to follow his father's profession, he was called to the bar. love of theology which never forsook him, was-thus early displayed by the young barrister, who "for a good space" read lectures in one of the city churches on St. Augustine's De Civitate Dei. Indeed, at this time, he resolved to turn monk, and became a lay brother of the Carthusian monastery (out of which sprang the Charter-house), practising the austerities of that strictest of orders. He then thought of embracing the less ascetic career of a priest, but the social element of his nature regained the upper hand. He returned to his profession, after marrying the daughter of Mr. Colt, a gentleman of Essex. At the bar his abilities and industry soon placed him in the foremost rank of his profession, and in 1502 he was appointed under-sheriff of London, a much more important and dignified office then than now. At twenty-four his reputation was so high that he was returned to serve in the parliament of 1504, summoned by Henry VII. to grant a subsidy on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Margaret to James IV. of Scotland. The marriage seems to have been made a pretext by Henry for a "supply" to himself. More, young as he was, became the chief parliamentary spokesman of the general opposition to the himself. sition to the king's exactions. Henry lost his subsidy, and as little was to be got out of More himself, wreaked his vengeance on the father, whom he fined for some imaginary offence. fear of the king's resentment, however, led him to withdraw into private life until the accession of Henry VIII., when he resumed the practice of his profession. It was, perhaps, during this interval of retirement, passed by him, it is known, in study of various kinds, that More wrote his "History of King Richard III.," which, says Mr. Hallam, "appears to me the first example of good English language, pure and perspicuous, well-chosen, without vulgarisms or pedantry." After the accession of Henry VIII., More was counsel in almost every important case, and his professional income, Lord Campbell thinks, was equivalent to £10,000 a year at the bar of our own day. Henry and Wolsey had now both of them their eyes on More. In 1514, accordingly, More quitted the bar, was made master of the requests, knighted, and sworn of the privy council. He had lost his first wife and married a second—one considerably less amiable than her predecessor when at this time he removed from the city to Chelsea, with which are associated the familiar and pleasing pictures of his domestic life. He was now a personal favourite of the king's. Henry often made him take up his abode in the palace, that they might talk together of science, philosophy, and religion, and that his wit might amuse the royal supper table. He had even to feign dulness that he might be allowed to remain at home. Henry's blandishments never deceived him. Later, the king used to go to Chelsea to enjoy his conversation. In 1523, at Henry's instance, he was joyfully chosen speaker of the house of com-mons in the parliament called, after an interval of ten years, to vote no less a subsidy than £800,000. When Wolsey came in state to the house to browbeat and lecture the commons into compliance, More gave the precedent followed by Lenthal long afterwards in the arrest of the five members, and when Wolsey called on the speaker to reply, More excused their silence and refused to answer for the house.

This was in 1523. During nine years previously More had been often employed in missions, chiefly commercial, to the Low Countries. It is at Antwerp, during one of the earliest of these missions, that he lays the scene of the conversations which usher in the description of "Utopia," the title of his best-known work, first printed, in Latin, in 1516. Probably in the description of a "Happy Republic," which he puts into the mouth of an imaginary Portuguese voyager, it is difficult not to recognize More's own views of a perfect society. There is no private property in Utopia; the mildness of its penal code is contrasted with the severity of that of England; and, most significant of all, every religious opinion is tolerated in it. But the "Utopia" was written before the commencement of the Reformation. Luther's first challenge to the papacy was given in 1517; in 1521 he appeared before the diet of Worms. Like Erasmus, More had been friendly to a moderate reform of abuses in the church; but like Erasmus, too, though at an earlier date, the pacific and contemplative More recoiled as the Reformation marched inexorably towards its goal. Before long the philosophical author of the "Utopia" was aiding Henry to arrange what professed to be the king's "Assertio septem Sacramentorum adversus M. Lutherum;" and in 1523 appeared his own "Responsio ad con-

vicia M. Lutheri congesti in Henricum regem Angliæ." In 1519 More had resigned his civic office of under-sheriff; in 1521 the king appointed him treasurer of the exchequer; and in 1525 chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. It was not long after this that the question of divorce began to be mooted, and More was called on to decide whom he would obey, pope or king. He seems for a time to have hesitated, or to have thought that he could serve both masters. "When consulted by Henry," says More's panegyrist, Lord Campbell, "respecting the legality of his marriage with his brother's widow, he said it was a question only fit for theologians; referred to the writings of St. Augustine and the luminaries of the Western church; and never would give him any explicit opinion from himself." The last of his diplomatic missions was undertaken with Tunstall in July, 1529, to negotiate a general peace at Cambray. He discharged his duty with singular and signal success. On his return Wolsey was falling; and on the 25th of October More took the oaths as chancellor. More's treatment of the reformers during his chancellorship is one of the few moot points of his biography. Otherwise More's conduct as chancellor was most admirable. The business of the court was despatched with a speed before unknown; the sternest impartiality was observed in his decisions. The very appearance of bribery ceased. Unlike his predecessor, the haughty cardinal, More was accessible and affable to the humblest claimants of justice. The dulness of legal proceedings was irradiated by More's wit and pleasantry. His father, too, nearly ninety years of age, had become senior puisne judge of the king's bench, and had lived to see More chancellor. "Every day during term time, before the chancellor began business in his own court, he went into the court of king's bench, and, kneeling before his father, asked and received his blessing." After having held the seals two years and a half, More, pressed by the king to hasten on the divorce, resigned his office, 16th of May, 1532; and in the January following Henry married Anne Boleyn. He retired cheerfully to the privacy, the domestic life, and the studies which he was not long to enjoy. He was included in the bill of attainder introduced into parliament (February, 1534) to punish Elizabeth Barton, the nun of Kent, and her accomplices. More had listened to her innocently; and on disclaiming any surviving faith in her and any share in her treasonable designs, he was excused and his name struck out of the bill. He was less fortunate on the next occasion. Soon after the execution of the nun of Kent the act of succession was passed, which declared the marriage with Catherine invalid, that with Anne Boleyn valid, and fixed the succession in the children of the latter. An oath to the same effect was framed: among those who refused to take it were More, and Fisher, bishop of Rochester. To the words which fixed the succession More did not object; but he would not take the oath as a whole. After a few days he was committed to the Tower, 17th April, 1534. In prison he showed his usual screnity and cheerful wit. He wrote much; he was cheered by the visits of his favourite daughter, Margaret Roper, the wife of his biographer; and he had to submit to the reproaches of his wife, a vulgar and worldly woman, who rated him soundly for staying in prison when he might be at home by doing what others did. After a year's imprisonment he was again examined. On the 1st of July, 1534, he was tried for high treason and was found guilty. He was executed on the 6th of July. His last words were a mild and characteristic jest. The axe of the executioner was about to fall, when he asked for a moment's delay while he moved aside his beard. "Pity that should be cut," he murmured; "that has not committed treason." Thus died Sir Thomas More, who with his jest and his earnest, his sayings and his writings, the playful seriousness that invests his life and character, lives benignantly in the memories of his countrymen. In person, according to his great-grandson, he was of "a middle stature, well-proportioned, of a pale complexion, his hair of chestnut colour, his eyes grey, his countenance mild and cheerful, his voice not very musical, but clear and distinct." His works were collected and printed in London in 1557, with a dedication to Queen Mary. Of the "Utopia," in several English translations, there have been many reprints. Of the biographies of More, the best among the old are those by his son-in-law, Roper, and his grandson, Cresacre More; among the new, Sir James Mackintosh's, in the Lives of English Statesmen, and Lord Campbell's, in the Lives of the Chancellors .- F. E.

MOREAU, JEAN VICTOR, a celebrated French general, born

at Morlaix in 1763, and died from mortal wounds at Laun in Bohemia on the night of the 1st of September, 1813. first intended for the legal profession, of which his father was a member; but his military predilections led him to join a regiment. He did not remain with it long, as his father bought him off and sent him to the college of Rennes to finish his studies. He there acquired great influence over the students, and when the preliminary troubles of the Revolution began to appear, he was the acknowledged leader of the young men who were soon to be drawn into the vortex. He raised a company of volunteers for the national guard and retained command till 1792, at which period he made an attempt to enter the ranks of the gendarmerie. Disappointed in this, he joined a volunteer battalion on its way to the north, made a campaign with Dumouriez, became general of brigade in 1793, general of division in 1794, and took the command of the French forces acting in Lower Flanders. He was soon master of several important towns -Bruges, Ostend, Nieuport, and the port of l'Ecluse. At the same time the revolutionists of Brest sent his father to the scaffold, the only pretext being that he had generously agreed to look after some estates and effects belonging to emigrant families. The first phase of the Revolution was dying out, and Moreau saw the national cause, not in the anarchy of insurrection, but in the order and organization of the army. He was a soldier, though serving a republic—and a republican soldier, not a blood-thirsty democrat. In the campaign of 1794, which gave Holland to France, he commanded the right wing of Pichegru's army, and when that general was removed to the Rhine, he was immediately appointed his successor. In 1796 Pichegru retired, and Moreau moved once more into his vacated place. After beating Wurmser, he crossed the Rhine at Strasburg to engage the Archduke Charles. Forced to retreat, he executed a masterly movement which won the admiration of military men, and gave Moreau an established reputation. In the following campaign he was in full activity, and again crossed the Rhine in the presence of the enemy, and in open day. He soon captured the fortress of Kehl, and took forty thousand prisoners. The national politics now began to interfere with his military operations. The directory summoned him to Paris and compelled him to resign his command, although he afterwards received the title of inspector-general. In 1799, however, the reverses of the French arms made it advisable that he should again be called upon. He was sent to Italy, and remained there without specific office or appointment, only to witness the blunders and defeats of Scherer, who, finding that he could not extricate himself, handed over the command to Moreau. The army had taken up its position behind the Adda, but was compelled by the overwhelining force of Suwarrow to retire to the Ticino, thence to the Po, the Tanaro, and Genoa. His military skill was still sufficient to secure success in several engagements, but he was overpowered. General Macdonald rushed to his aid from Naples, and Moreau thought that as soon as a junction was effected, the French would be able to resume the initiative. Suwarrow, however, with his intense activity had foreseen the movement from Naples, and he completely foiled the union of the French corps. Moreau was compelled to seek the protection of the Apennines, and just at the moment when he was nominated commander-in-chief on the Rhine, Joubert was sent to replace him in Italy. Joubert arrived on the eve of offering battle, and would have left the command to Morean, but the latter preferred to place himself under the orders of the new commander. The battle of Novi took place, and there Joubert was killed. The battle was a defeat, but a defeat that scarcely left an advantage to the victors. Moreau repaired to Paris, where the tottering directory was almost about to fall. Faction prevailed, and a belief had grown up that only a general could rule the country. It is even asserted that applications were made to Moreau to undertake the government, but his sphere was not in the field of politics, and he declined. Another general, with greater confidence in his own powers, was soon to appear. Napoleon Bonaparte returned from Egypt, and Moreau was willing to serve under the orders of the future emperor, at first with cordiality, but at a later period with a conviction that their views were essentially different. By Bonaparte he was intrusted with the command of the armies on the Rhine and Danube, which in 1800 achieved the victory of Hohenlinden. The previous operations that led to that decisive result, and at which Moreau commanded, were the battles of Moeskirch, Eupen, Memmingen, Biberach, Hochstadt, Nedenheim, and some minor

engagements. Returning to Paris, he married a young lady of said to have been ambitious-who is supposed to have fomented the discontent of the general, and to have urged him to plot against the consular government. He was implicated in the conspiracy of Pichegru and Georges, and with fifty-four other persons was brought to trial, found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. This sentence, on account of his military services, was commuted, on condition that he should retire to the United States, and that he should not return without permission. On his arrival in America he bought a fine property near Trenton on the Delaware, and resided there for several years in ease and retirement until, induced by the invitation of the allies, he returned to Europe in 1813. Proceeding to Prague he there found the emperors of Russia and Austria and the king of Prussia, and was received by them with the utmost distinction and cordiality. Alexander himself conducted the king of Prussia to the general's apartments, and Frederick William said "that he had the greatest pleasure in paying a visit to a general so renowned for his talents and virtues." Although not appointed to a specific command he was military counsellor-in-chief to the allied sovereigns, and with them he took the field against Napo-This step was fatal to Moreau. Dresden was the pivot on which the operations of Napoleon were hinged, and the allies resolved to march their grand army to its attack. The siege was commenced on the 26th of August, 1813. On the 27th The siege Moreau accompanied the Emperor Alexander to inspect the position of the armies; and riding forward to reconnoitre more closely some movements of Napoleon's troops, a cannon shot struck him on the right knee, passed through his horse and tore away the muscles of the left limb. He fell saying, "I am lost; but it is sweet to die in so good a cause." The emperor personally rendered him aid, and he was carried off the field on a litter made of the lances of the Cossacks. Both limbs were amputated. Next day, the allies being in retreat, he was carried to Laun; and there, notwithstanding his condition, he wrote to his wife a most interesting letter filled with affection. He expired on the 1st of September. His body was first sent to Prague to be embalmed, and was finally interred at St. Petersburg. The Emperor Alexander made ample provision for the widow, who received from Louis XVIII. the title of Maréchale.-P. E. D.

MORERI, Louis, the original author of the celebrated dictionary which still bears his name, was born at Bargemont in Provence in 1643. After receiving the rudiments of his education at Draguignan and at Aix, he studied theology at Lyons, where he also acquired a knowledge of Italian and Spanish that was afterwards of material assistance to him in compiling the work upon which his reputation rests. In his youth he published "Le Pays d'Amour," a frigid allegory, and "Le doux plaisir de la Poésie," a collection of French poems. He took orders, and even preached upon controversial subjects; but all his leisure was devoted to his great work, the "Dictionnaire Historique," which was originally published in one folio volume at Lyons in 1673. Errors enough, both of taste and of statement, it undoubtedly contained, and with these it has been freely and copiously reproached; not the less was it a marvellous work for a man of thirty, and a work of real and substantial value in itself. Bayle-whose besetting sin was certainly not enthusiasm, and who commenced his own dictionary with the nominal view of correcting the errors of Moreri-has yet borne ample testimony to the worth of his predecessor's labour. The patronage of a French minister, M. de Pomponne, at one time opened to Moreri fair prospects of preferment, for which, however, he cared but little; and on his patron's fall in 1679 Moreri returned to his own house and devoted himself with a true scholar's ardour and industry to the improvement of his great work. Exhausted by fatigue, he died at the early age of thirty-seven, on 10th July, 1680. The dictionary has gone through numerous editions. Originally comprised in one volume, his own additions and corrections required another; the sixth edition, Amsterdam, 1691, was in four volumes; the thirteenth, 1712, was in five; the nineteenth, and most valuable of all, was in ten, published by Drouet in 1759. Of course the dictionary is no longer Moreri's, but his name is still retained. Moreri edited three volumes of the Lives of the Saints, and an Account of the Nations of the East. He collected materials for a biographical dictionary of Provençal worthies, and he left in manuscript a treatise on "New Year's Gifts."—W. J. P.

MORETTO: the name by which ALESSANDRO BONVICINO

of Brescia is commonly known. Neither the dates of his birth nor death are known, but he studied early in Venice, where he imitated first John Bellini and then Titian; eventually, however, he became a devoted admirer of Raphael, but it is not known that he ever visited Rome. Moretto's works range in their dates from 1524 to 1556; he painted in oil and in fresco, and was excellent in portraits in the early part of his career. Brescia still possesses many works by Moretto, its greatest painter. There is also a grand altar-piece by this painter in the National gallery.—R. N. W.

MORGAGNÍ, GIAMBATTISTA, an eminent Italian anatomist, born in 1682. From an early age he showed great aptitude for scientific knowledge; and possessing an astonishing memory, deep reflection, and a penetrating judgment, he soon distinguished himself. He studied at Bologna under the celebrated Valsalva, and for many years filled the first anatomical chair in the university of Padua. This professorship he held, honoured by the greatest men of the day and by all the learned societies of Europe, till his death in 1771. His works are numerous, and his anatomical discoveries of great importance.—W. B-d.

MORGAN, AUGUSTUS DE. See DE MORGAN.

MORGAN, SIR HENRY, a famous buccaneer, whose exploits against Spanish ships and settlements in the West Indies, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, render him conspicuous amongst the lawless adventurers of the period. He was the son of a Welsh farmer, and was born about 1632, in the county of Merioneth. He went to sea early in life, visiting first Barbadoes and afterwards Jamaica. Here he found the means of becoming master of a small bark, in which he commenced, about 1664, his series of privateering enterprises against the Spaniards. At one time he had under his command a fleet of thirty-seven vessels, with above two thousand men. Summoned to England, about 1672, to answer the complaints of the Spanish court, Morgan was thrown into the Tower, and remained a prisoner during three years. At the end of that period he not only obtained his release from confinement, but made his way so effectually into the favour of Charles II. as to receive from that sovereign the honour of knighthood (1674), with a commission appointing him lieutenantgovernor of Jamaica, whither he returned to pass the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of the ill-gotten wealth which his wild career had enabled him to amass. He died in Jamaica in 1688.-W. H.

MORGAN, SYDNEY, Lady, a brilliant writer in various depart-ments of English literature, was born, it is said, on board ship betwixt England and Ireland. The year of her birth she would never admit, but it is placed by a writer in the Athenæum (No. 1642) as early as 1777. Her father was a handsome Irish actor named MacOwen, who was playing in the provincial theatres of England under the name of Owenson when he married a Miss Hill at Shrewsbury. Sydney Owenson's education was conducted chiefly by herself, although she spent some time at a boardingschool in Dublin. Before her twentieth year she published a volume of poems, dedicated to the countess of Moira. an accomplished harpist, and with her great natural talents and unfailing vivacity, made herself welcome in the best society. The well-known song, "Kate Kearney," was written by her in early life. Her ardent feelings gave a strong patriotic tinge to all her writings, and much of the success of her novels is due to the national spirit which they strove not ineffectually to arouse. "The Wild Irish Girl" appeared in 1801; "O'Donnell" in 1814; "Florence Macarthy" in 1818; "The O'Briens and the O'Flahertys" in 1827. Her other novels possess little interest. In 1812 she married Sir Charles Morgan, a physician of some repute, with whom she shortly afterwards travelled on the continent. In 1817 she published the first of her travels in a quarto volume, entitled "France in 1816." The liberality of her opinions, and the extreme boldness with which she pronounced them, excited the animosity of the critics of those days, but increased the public interest in her book. In 1818 Mr. Colburn, the publisher offered her £2000 for a similar work on Italy. She agreed to the proposal, went through France to Italy, and in 1821 appeared the most exciting book of the season, Lady Morgan's "Italy." The "Passages from my autobiography," published "Italy." The "Passages from my autobiography," published just before her death, described the triumphant reception she met with at Paris as she went this journey. Her "Italy" was even more fiercely assailed than the "France," but she never flinched from declaring her whig principles. Her reward came in a pension from the crown of £300 a year when Earl Grey

became minister, a pension granted for her services to literature and to Ireland. Preserving in a remarkable degree her youthful vivacity and love of society, she survived her husband, and died at length in London on the 13th of April, 1859 .- R. H.

MORGAN, Sir Thomas Charles, M.D., the husband of the well-known authoress, himself attained some distinction amongst the literary men of the first half of the present century. He was the eldest son of John Morgan, Esq., of Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury. He obtained his preliminary education at Eton and the Charter-house, and in his eighteenth year he entered at St. Peter's college, Cambridge, where he gained a high reputation for his knowledge of Greek and metaphysics. He obtained the degree of M.B. in 1804, and of M.D. in 1809. His first wife was a Miss Hammond, who died early, leaving him with one daughter. Soon after her death a circumstance occurred which had a considerable influence on his future career. He had settled as a practitioner in a country town, and was on one occasion accidentally called to attend the marquis of Abercorn, who had met with a serious accident in his neighbourhood. The result was an invitation to visit the marquis at his seat, Baron's Court, in Ireland. There he met with Miss Sydney Owenson, a lady who had already achieved considerable success in literature by the authorship of the Wild Irish Girl, and Woman, or Ida of Athens. An attachment ensued, and they were married at Baron's Court, January 12, 1812. Previously, however, Morgan had received the honour of knighthood from the duke of Richmond, then lord-lieutenant, who, it is said, conferred it at a private ball on hearing the declaration from Miss Owenson that she would never change the title of Miss Owenson for that of Mistress Morgan. Although he obtained the fellowship of the College of Physicians, Sir T. Morgan soon relinquished all idea of practising his profession, and devoted himself entirely to literature. To Lady Morgan's books on France and Italy he contributed the chapters on law, medical science, and statistics. In 1819 he published a work called "Sketches of the Philosophy of Life," containing a popular exposition of physiological science; he was also a prolific contributor to periodical literature. a long residence in Ireland he devoted a great part of his time and talents to the cause of catholic emancipation, in behalf of which he wrote constantly in the public journals. As a writer his style was eloquent and sparkling. Amongst his last literary efforts was "The book without a name," which appeared in 1841, the joint production of Lady Morgan and himself. He died in London, August 28, 1843.—F. C. W.

MORGHEN, RAPHAEL SANZIO, Cav., an eminent Italian engraver, was born at Florence, June 19, 1758. The only son of Filippo Morghen, an engraver of reputation at Naples, he was carefully trained by his father; engraved several small landscapes when only twelve years old; and at the age of twenty executed some plates of the Carnival so successfully that his father determined to place him with G. Volpato of Rome, the most eminent engraver of the time. He made rapid progress under Volpato, assisted him in some of his plates from Raphael, and married his daughter. Among the earliest of the prints engraved by Raphael Morghen at Rome on his own account were Raphael's Poetry and Theology; but his reputation was secured by his large plate, after the Aurora of Guido, completed in 1787. Aurora has always maintained its celebrity; but it is not one of Morghen's best prints; the plate was injured by being retouched in the school of Volpato. In 1793, after having declined the offer of a handsome annuity to settle in Naples, he accepted the invitation of the grand duke of Tuscany, who offered him a pension of six hundred scudi, with permission to engrave any plates he pleased for his own benefit, if he would open a school of engraving in Florence. He accordingly removed there; there completed the prints which placed him by general consent at the head of the living engravers of Europe; and there died on the 8th of April, 1833. Raphael Morghen's most famous prints are the Transfiguration, after Raphael; and the Last Supper, after Leonardo da Vinci. In a notice of the Life and Works of R. S. Morghen, published during his life by his pupil Palmerini, a list is given of two hundred prints by him.—J. T—e.

MORHOF, DANIEL GEORG, an eminent German scholar, was

born at Vismar, 6th February, 1639. He was educated in his native town and at Stettin, and devoted himself to the study of law and classical literature in the university of Rostock. To a ludicrous Latin poem on the death of a stork he afterwards owed the chair of poetry in this university, from which, however, he

was transplanted in the same capacity to the newly-founded university of Kiel. In 1680 he was also nominated librarian to this university. He died on returning from the wells of Pyrmont at Lübeck, June 30, 1691. Morhof was a scholar of the most extensive and solid learning, who by his "Polyhistor," Lübeck, 1688, laid the foundation for literary history in Germany.—K. E.

MOR

MORIER, JAMES, diplomatist and novelist, born about 1780 of a Swiss family settled in England, was appointed early in the present century secretary of embassy in Persia. He published in 1812 a "Journey through Persia," &c., followed in 1818 by a "Second Journey," &c., and in 1824 by that exquisite picture of Persian life, character, and manners, "The Adventures of Haji Baba," by far the best of oriental novels. "Haji Baba in England," "Zohrab the Hostago," "Ayesha the Maid of Kars," all decidedly inferior, were among the other fictions of Mr. Morier, who appears to have died in England about 1849.-F. E.

MORIN, JEAN, a learned priest of the Oratory, was born at Blois in 1591. He was brought up a protestant, and was sent to study in the university of Leyden; but on his return to France he abjured the doctrines of the Reformation, and in 1618 he entered the congregation of the Oratory, then recently founded. For some time he was superior of the college of Angers, and in 1625 was chosen one of the twelve priests of the Oratory who were to act as chaplains to Henrietta of France on her marriage with Charles I. But this scheme proved a failure, and he was obliged to recross the Channel to France. He settled in the house of St. Honoré in Paris, and there he resided for the rest of his life. He distinguished himself highly as a biblical critic. He preferred the text of the Septuagint to the Hebrew original -a singularity of opinion which involved him in controversy with the Hebraists, in particular with Simeon de Muis. He is regarded as the restorer of the ancient Samaritan language, of which he managed to acquire a knowledge without a master. The first fruit of his studies on this subject was his "Exercitationes Ecclesiasticæ in utrumque Samaritanorum Pentateuchum," Paris, 1631. In 1645 appeared the Paris Polyglott, which contained the Samaritan Pentateuch, edited by Morin, in Samaritan and Hebrew letters, accompanied with a Latin version. In 1657 he published a Samaritan Grammar and Lexicon, and some various readings of the Pentateuch which had been communicated to him, under the title of "Opuscula Hebraico-Samaritana;" the "Exercitationes biblicæ de Hebraici Græcique textus sinceritate," &c., appeared first in 1633, and again in an enlarged form after his death in 1669, in folio, to which was prefixed a life of the author by Father Constantine of the Oratory. His learning was immense, but his critical judgments and opinions have not been sustained and confirmed by later investigations in the same field. An interesting account of his biblical writings will be found in the Lectures of Bishop Marsh. He died suddenly by apoplexy

in 1659.—P. L.
MORISON, ROBERT, a Scotch botanist, was born at Aberdeen
MORISON, ROBERT, a Scotch botanist, was born at Aberdeen in 1620, and died at London on 9th November, 1683. He espoused the cause of Charles I., was wounded and proscribed, and finally took refuge in Paris, where he studied medicine and He graduated at Angers in 1648. He was appointed botanist to the duke of Orleans, and superintended the garden at Blois. After the death of the duke of Orleans in 1660 he repaired to the court of Charles II., and was appointed physician and botanist to his majesty. He took charge of the botanic garden at Oxford. He possessed an extensive knowledge of botany, and promulgated a new classification of plants, founded on the principle of natural affinities. His system was developed in his work entitled "Plantarum Historia Universalis Oxoni-ensis." Among his other writings may be mentioned his "Hortus regius Blesensis" and "Plantarum Umbelliferarum distributio -J. H. B.

MORLAND, GEORGE, a celebrated animal painter, was born June 26, 1763. His father, Henry Robert Morland, a painter of some talent, but best known by his crayon drawings of figures of familiar life, taught him to paint, and he drew for a short time in the Royal Academy. But as his drawings early began to find ready purchasers, his father, who had bound him apprentice to himself, removed him from the Academy and from any associates who would have been likely to be of benefit to him, and kept him closely confined at the drudgery of making drawings and pictures for the dealers. As soon as his apprenticeship expired, Morland left his father. He painted animals, interiors of stables, farm-yards, &c.; and his paintings at once brought

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him fame and profit. But he gave himself up to the most reckless dissipation, and at last died in a sponging-house in Eyre Street, Coldbath Fields, on the 29th of October, 1804, in his fortysecond year. Morland painted horses-especially old unkempt farm-horses—asses, dogs, &c., with great truth and spirit, and with wonderful facility. His pigs are beyond comparison. He is also often happy in rendering the pollard oak or other raggedly picturesque tree. But he got little beyond this. There is a certain cleverness about his composition, and his execution is singularly light and facile; but both are tricky and conventional. Sometimes his colour is refined and pleasing; but at other times, and almost always in his later pictures, coarse and dull. His best pictures are interiors of stables, or gypsies with dogs and donkeys .- J. T-e.

MORLAND, SIR SAMUEL, Bart., an inventor and projector of note, was the son of a Berkshire clergyman, and was born about 1625. Educated at Westminster and Cambridge, he accompanied Whitelocke as one of the suite in the embassy to Queen Christina, and after his return became assistant to Thurloe, Cromwell's secretary. When the wrath and compassion of Cromwell and puritan England were roused in the summer of 1655, by the news of the duke of Savoy's persecution of the Vaudois, Morland was appointed to distribute the subscriptions raised for the "saints" of the "Alpine valleys cold," and was sent as English commissioner to Savoy. He discharged his duty with success; and after his return to England in 1658 he published his "History of the Evangelical Churches of the Valleys of Piedmont," comprising an account of the then recent persecution. According to his own statement to Pepys (14th August, 1660), Thurloe's "bad usage" led him to betray to Charles II. the secrets of his office, and after the death of Cromwell he went to the king at Breda, At the Restoration he was rewarded with a baronetcy, a pension on the post-office, and the appointment of master of mechanics to the king; but the reward of his treachery did not grow in his hands. Late in life he was entrapped into a second marriage with an infamous adventuress whose debts he had to pay, and from whom he had to obtain a divorce. His penury was aggravated by loss of sight, and during his last years he seems to have subsisted on the charity of Archbishop Tenison. He died in 1695. As an inventor Morland claims a place in the history of the steam-engine. In a MS. in the Harleian collection there is a treatise by him, in which he shows an accurate knowledge of the power of steam, and explains how it can be employed to work cylinders in raising water. He invented a calculating machine, which worked the simple rules of arithmetic, and is described in his tract published in 1662. He was the first to construct an available speaking-trumpet, and similar credit may be allowed to him in the case of the fire-engine.-F. E.

MORLEY, GEORGE, successively bishop of Worcester and Winchester, was born in London in 1597. Educated at West-minster and Oxford he entered the church, became chaplain to Lord Carnarvon, and was appointed chaplain-in-ordinary to Charles I. Although a Calvinist he was staunch in his adherence to the king, and in 1648 was deprived. On the execution of Charles, upon whom he had been in personal attendance, he retired to the continent. After the Restoration he was made bishop of Worcester and then of Winchester. Isaac Walton lived with the bishop for several years at Farnham, and there wrote his Lives, dedicating them to his hospitable friend .-- F. E.

MORLEY, THOMAS, a celebrated musician, was born about 1570, and is supposed to have died in 1604. He obtained a bachelor's degree in 1588, and published his first work, "Canzonets, or little short songs to three voices," in 1593.—E. F. R.

MORNAY, PHILIP DE, commonly called Du Plessis-Mornay, baron of La Forêt-sur-Sevre, and Seigneur Du Plessis Marly, a distinguished French protestant nobleman, was born in 1549 at Buhi in Vexin. His mother brought him up in the tenets of the reformed faith, and he adhered to them during his life. In 1567 he joined the army during those civil wars which desolated France. But he quitted the army after no very long time, and, retiring first to Geneva, and then to Heidelberg, gave himself up to the study of jurisprudence. Visiting England after a lengthened tour through Italy and the north of Europe, he was graciously received by Queen Elizabeth, and congratulated on his attachment to protestantism. When Henry of Navarre put himself forward as the Huguenot leader, De Mornay joined his standard, and fought in all the campaigns against the league. But when Henry in 1593 conformed to secure his throne, and publicly abjured his protestantism, his privy counsellor and

gallant compeer in arms resigned all connection with the royal renegade. He spent in virtual retirement the remainder of his life, earning his highest distinction by the works which he published. In 1578 he had already published "On the Church," and the next year added a volume, "On the Truth of Christian-Four years after he had quitted the camp of Henry, or in 1598, he published an able and erudite book in defence of the Calvinistic theory of the eucharist, and against transubstantiation. Seven years afterwards he was so bold as to publish on the papacy, as the "Mystery of Iniquity." De Mornay was a man of high religious character, an ornament to his order in society, sincere and conscientious in seeking and holding the truth. He died in 1623 at the château of La Forêt in Poictou.-J. E.

MORNINGTON, GARRET, first earl of, a distinguished musician, was born in Ireland about the year 1720, succeeded his father Richard Colley Wellesley, in the barony of Mornington in 1758, and was advanced to the dignities of Viscount Wellesley and Earl of Mornington in 1760. For his musical abilities the university of Dublin conferred on him the degree of doctor in music, and he was made professor of that faculty to the university. His lordship died in 1781. The glory that encircles his name derives its highest lustre from the acts of one of his own immediate progeny. The great Arthur, duke of Wellington, was his son. Of Lord Mornington's compositions, "Here in cool grot;" "Gently hear me, charming maid;" "Come, fairest nymph;" "O! bird of eve," and many others, are pieces of vocal harmony of great beauty.—E. F. R.

MORNY, CHARLES-AUGUSTE-LOUIS, Duc de, was born in Paris on the 23rd of October, 1811. His parentage is involved in some degree of obscurity, though he is commonly supposed to have been the natural child of a distinguished French statesman. To the comptesse de Souza he was indebted for his earlier train-He was next placed at the Lycée Bonaparte, where the ability he displayed led Talleyrand to predict of him that he would "be a minister some day." After spending two years at the Staff college, he, as a sub-lieutenant in the first regiment of lancers, served with distinction under the duke of Orleans in Africa. Under General Changarnier he was present in the campaign of Mascara; in the first campaign of Constantine he was wounded, and saved the life of General Trézel, for which he obtained a decoration. In 1838 he quitted the army, and took to the study of industrial and commercial affairs, producing a work on the sugar question, which was received with high approbation. He also engaged extensively in the manufacture of beetroot sugar, near Clermont. In the chamber of deputies, to which he was returned by the Puy-de-Dome in 1842, he supported the Guizot ministry. In the revolution of 1848 he took no part; but his former constituents having returned him to the legislative assembly in 1849, he threw the whole weight of his talents and character into the scale for Louis Napoleon, whose thorough confidence he gained and enjoyed to the last, and to whom, during the noted coup d'etat as well as afterwards, he rendered immense service by the courage and energy he displayed. that critical period he acted as minister of the interior, making himself a direct party to those bold and arbitrary measures by which the power of the democracy was broken. He was, however, opposed to the confiscation of the property of the Orleans family, and on that ground retired from office; but being again returned to the legislative assembly as the government candidate for Clermont, he in 1854 was appointed to succeed M. Billault as president of the assembly—an office which he held till his death, and the duties of which he discharged with consummate judgment and address. He represented France at the coronation of the present emperor of Russia, at which time also he married the Princess Troubeskoi, a lady of ample fortune, by whom he has left four children. He was created Duc de Morny in 1862. Not only as a politician, but in enterprises conducive to the material improvement and prosperity of France—railways, canals, mines, the establishing of credit societies, &c.—his name of late years figured conspicuously. He was a liberal patron of art, and had a choice and extensive collection of paintings. He was a knight of the legion of honour, and a member of several other orders. He died on the 10th March, 1865 .- J. D.

MORONI, GIAMBATTISTA, a celebrated Italian portrait painter, was born at Albino, near Bergamo, about 1510, and studied under Moretto of Brescia. The duke of Sutherland has a celebrated portrait of a jesuit by this painter, who died at Bergamo, 5th February, 1578.—(Tassi, Vite die Pittori, &c.)—R. N. W.

MOROSINI, Francesco, called the Peloponnesiae, Doge of Venice from 1688 to 1694, Procurator of S. Mark, and four times elected generalissimo of the Venetian forces; born, of one of the twelve Venetian families termed apostolic, in 1618; died at Napoli di Romagna, 6th January, 1694. His career was one long struggle with the Ottoman power. As doge and generalissimo he fought his country's battles till the age of seventy-five, then, worn out with labours, died. Three memorials perpetuated his name in Venice—a brazen statue erected during his lifetime; a monument raised to him after death by the senate; and those renowned lions from the Athenian temple of Minerva, sent by him to Venice, and placed in the arsenal.—C. G. R.

MORREN, CHARLES FRANÇOIS ANTOINE, a Belgian botanist, was born at Ghent on the 3rd March, 1807, and died at Liege on 17th December, 1858. His early studies were prosecuted at Brussels, whence he went in 1825 to the university of Ghent. Here he pursued the study of science and of medicine. After taking his degrees in natural philosophy and mathematics he repaired to Paris, where he devoted himself to natural history. He subsequently studied natural science at Göttingen and Berlin. In 1831 he was chosen professor of physics in the industrial school of Ghent, and in 1833 he became professor of the same subject in the university of that city. In 1835 he was chosen extraordinary professor, and in 1837 ordinary professor of botany, in the university of Liege. He was also member of the Royal Belgian Academy, and director of the botanic and agricultural garden of Liege. He was an eloquent lecturer, and possessed extensive information in various departments of science. His writings are very numerous. He was principal editor of the Belgian Horticultural Journal, of the Annals of the Royal Agricultural and Botanical Society of Ghent, and of the Journal of Practical Agriculture. Morren was a chevalier of the order of Leopold, of the polar star of Sweden and Norway, of the Danebrog, &c.—J. H. B.

MORRIS, GOUVERNEUR, an American diplomatist, was born at Morrisania, near New York, January 31, 1752, and graduated at King's college in 1768. He became a member of the provincial assembly in 1775, and two years later was elected one of the general congress which directed the revolution. He was appointed one of the commissioners employed along with Washington to examine into the condition of the army, and exerted himself strenuously in promoting the efficiency of the national forces. From 1781 to 1784 he served under his namesake, Robert Morris, in the finance department, and subsequently assisted in framing the new constitution of the United States. In 1788 he set out for Europe as an agent in some important commercial transactions, and reached Paris in the eventful year 1789. He resided there in a private capacity till 1791, when he went to England and thence to Germany. The following year he was appointed minister of the United States at Paris, which office he held till October, 1794. He had access to the best society, was a man of wit and keen observation, and has left an interesting account of his life in Paris in a journal published by Jared Sparks in 1832. The horrors he had witnessed in France cooled his love for democracy, to the annoyance of some of his countrymen. He returned to America in 1798,

and died at Morrisania in 1816 .- R. H.

MORRIS, ROBERT, superintendent of finances in the United States during the war of independence, was born in 1734, in Lancashire, England. At the age of thirteen he accompanied his father to America, and in 1749 was placed in a merchant's counting-house at Philadelphia. He was but twenty years old when admitted a partner in the firm whose commercial transactions he helped greatly to extend during a partnership of nearly forty years. He was a member of congress in 1776, and signed the declaration of independence. In 1781 the national finances were confided to his management, and by his zeal and energy the army was provided with necessaries and enabled to execute important and decisive operations. He resigned his office after a tenure of three years, and after having established a national bank on the joint-stock principle, which was incorporated in 1781. Though successful in economizing the public finances, he was unfortunate in private speculations, and some of the last years of his life were spent in the debtors' prison. He died at Philadelphia, May 8, 1806.—R. H.

MORRISON or MORYSON, SIR RICHARD, a distinguished member of a family originally from Yorkshire, but settled in Hertfordshire, where Sir Richard became lord of the manor of

Cashio, near Watford, and built the house at Cashiobury, which passed by the marriage of his great-granddaughter Elizabeth into the possession of Lord Essex's family. Richard Morrison, after spending several years very profitably in the university of Oxford, travelled abroad. King Henry VIII. appreciating his learning and accomplishments made him a knight, and employed him in several embassies to the Emperor Charles V. and other princes of Germany, in which he was attended by Roger Ascham. King Edward VI. continued to employ him in the same capacity, and subsequently made him one of the commissioners for reforming the university of Oxford. His zeal for the protestant religion exposed him to the dangers of persecution in Queen Mary's reign, and he fled to the continent. After residing a short time in Italy, he returned to Strasburg, where he died in 1556. Sir Richard wrote several books, of which a list is given in Lowndes' Manual.—(See also Wood's Athenæ, Oxon., and Fuller's Worthies.)—R. H.

MORRISON, ROBERT, D.D., the father of protestant mis-

sionary effort in China, was born at Morpeth on the 5th of January, 1782. He was the son of a Scotchman, a last and boot-tree maker, who, when Morrison was three years old, removed with his family from Morpeth to Newcastle. Brought up to his father's trade, he received a little education, and at sixteen became a member of the presbyterian church in Newcastle. He began to study at intervals of leisure; and having made some progress in learning, religious and secular, was, through his pastor, admitted to the Independent college at Hoxton (now at Highbury) in 1801; and in 1804 his services were accepted by the London Missionary Society, who placed him in their college at Gosport. In 1805 the directors of the society began to turn their attention to China, and Morrison was recommended to commence the study of Chinese, with the view of qualifying With the scanty himself for missionary effort in that empire. aid of a MS. Latin and Chinese dictionary lent him by the Royal Asiatic Society, and a Harmony of the Gospels and Pauline epistles translated into Chinese by some one unknown, and preserved in the British museum, he began the study of that most difficult language. In January, 1807, he was ordained a missionery and in Sertember of the converge he will be the converge to the control of the converge he will be the converge to the convergence t sionary, and in September of the same year he arrived at Canton. In 1808 he was considered competent for the appointment of translator to the East India Company's factory at Canton, which rendered him independent of the pecuniary aid of the London Missionary Society, while it afforded him great facilities for the acquisition of Chinese. In 1810 he printed a revised and amended edition of the Chinese version of the Acts of the Apostles, which he had studied at home; in 1811 he transmitted to Bengal a Chinese grammar, not printed until 1815; and in 1812 the gospel of St. Luke was printed in Chinese. In January, 1814, he announced to the Bible Society the completion of the printing of the New Testament in Chinese; the translation of the gospels, the closing epistles, and the book of Revelations being entirely his own, while the central section of the volume was based on the Museum MS. During this year the East India Company sent him out an experienced printer with the necessary apparatus, and in the previous year he had been joined by Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Milne, as a fellow-missionary and translator. In 1818 the printing of the Old Testament in Chinese, translated by Morrison and Milne, was completed; and in 1822 that of his great Chinese dictionary, at an expense to the East India Company of £15,000. The expense of printing the Bible in Chinese was defrayed, mainly but not wholly, by the Bible Society. Meanwhile, Morrison had accompanied Lord Amherst in his embassy to Pekin; had received the degree of D.D. from the university of Glasgow; and, besides other publications, had added to his former Chinese version of the Shorter Catechism one of the Liturgy of the Church of England. In 1824 he visited England, and presented to George IV. a copy of the Chinese Bible and an account of the Anglo-Chinese college at Malacca, founded at his suggestion, and of which his fellow-labourer Milne had been appointed president. In 1808 he had married at Macao a Miss Morton, who died of cholera in 1821. Before leaving England a second time he married a Miss Armstrong of Liverpool, and returned to China. The rest of his life was spent in the routine of missionary duty, in his case multifarious. On the termination of the East India Company's exclusive trade with China, Morrison was appointed by the crown to the same post which he held under the company. He did not long perform its duties, dying on the 1st of August, 1834. Morrison

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mastered Chinese at a time when Sir George Staunton was the only Englishman who could be said to know the language, and he was the earliest protestant missionary in a country the government of which was singularly jealous of innovation. In his studies and work of translation he displayed the perseverance, and in his relations, official and unofficial, with the Chinese and their authorities, the caution, both of which characterize the Scotch. Besides the works already mentioned, he was the author of the following, among others—"Horæ Sinicæ," translations from the popular literature of the Chinese, 1812; "A View of China for Philological Purposes," 1817; "Memoirs of the Rev. Dr. Milne," 1824; "Chinese Miscellany," 1825; and of contributions to the Chinese Repository. Memoirs of the Life and Labours of Robert Morrison, by his widow, were published in 1839; and there is a good synopsis of his missionary biography in Mediurst's China, its state and prospects.—F. E.

\* MORSE, SAMUEL FINLEY BREEZE, an American artist, one of the inventors of the electric telegraph, was born at Charleston in the state of Massachusetts on the 27th of April, 1791. He was the son of Jedediah Morse, an eminent geographer. He was educated at Yale college. In 1811 he went to London to become a pupil of his countryman, the painter West. He remained there about four years, in the course of which he exhibited at the Royal Academy some paintings in an ideal and classical style. In 1815 he returned to America, where for several years he practised his art, chiefly as a portrait painter. It is well known that almost since the first discovery of the conduction of electricity, schemes for using that force as a means of telegraphic communication had been written and spoken of by various projectors; but they were all vague and speculative, and unfit for practical execution and use, until different forms of efficient working electric telegraphs were invented independently, and nearly at the same time, in Europe and America. Mr. Morse's telegraph was first exhibited at work over a short distance at the City university of New York in 1835. Its peculiar mode of transmitting, making, and recording signals by the alternate magnetizing and unmagnetizing of a bar, which causes a point to mark dots and scores on a travelling strip of paper, is remarkable for its ingenuity, simplicity, and convenience. was first carried out on a great scale in 1844 between Washington and Baltimore, and has since been extended in all directions over the United States, besides having been partially

adopted in Europe.—R. MORTIER, EDOUARD ADOLPHE CASIMIR JOSEPH, Duke of Treviso and Marshal of France, was born at Chateau-Cambresis in 1768, and in 1791 joined the first battalion of the volunteers of the department with the rank of captain. He served with the army of the north, and was at Maubeuge, Mons, Brussels, Louvain, and Fleurus. At Maestricht, under Kleber, he com-manded the attack on fort St. Pierre. In 1796 he was adjutantgeneral, and after the peace of Campo Formio, refused the rank of general of brigade, preferring the command of the 23rd regi-ment of cavalry. In 1799 he was made general of division, and in the army of the Danube commanded the advanced post and the vanguard. In the operations that led to the capture of Zurich, he commanded the right wing of Massena's army. After their defeat he pursued the Russians with brilliant success, and was appointed to command the second division of the army of the Danube. This post he quitted to command the 15th and 16th military divisions of Paris. In 1804 Napoleon made him one of his marshals, and sent him to take command of the army in Hanover. On his return to Paris he was appointed one of the chiefs of the consular guard—the artillery being committed to his especial care. In September, 1806, he was named annual president of the electoral college of the Gard, and in 1807 he distinguished himself at the battle of Friedland. He then went to Spain, and won the battle of Ocana. In 1812 he went to Russia, and served in the wars of that year and of 1813 and 1814. With Marshal Marmont he defended Paris against the allies, but when the allies were victorious, he sent in his adhesion to the new order of affairs. He was then made governor of Lisle. On the return of Napoleon he was made a peer, a title suppressed by the Bourbons, who, however, acknowledged his high merit by making him governor of the 15th division. He was afterwards restored to his peerage. Louis Philippe placed great confidence in him, and it was while accompanying the king to a review of the national guard in July, 1835, that he was shot by the infernal machine of Fieschi.—P. E. D. MORTIMER, JOHN HAMILTON, R.A., was born at Eastbourne, Sussex, in 1739; was a pupil of Hudson, and obtained a prize of fifty guineas from the Society of Arts for an oilpainting of "Edward the Confessor," and shortly after one of one hundred guineas for a painting of "St. Paul Preaching to the Britons." He painted afterwards "King John Signing Magna Charta;" the "Battle of Agincourt," engraved by Ryland, and two or three other historical subjects; and made a large number of chalk drawings, which were in great request. He was elected R.A. a few months before his death, which occurred on the 4th of February, 1779.—J. T—e.

occurred on the 4th of February, 1779.—J. T-e.

MORTIMER, Roger, Earl, the favourite of Edward II.'s queen, Isabella, was born about 1287. When the Despensers obtained the great ascendancy over the weak and luxurious king, which placed the sceptre virtually in their hands, Mortimer and other discontented barons demanded the dismissal of the favourites from court. Being sent to the Tower for this petition, the earl bribed his keeper, escaped, and took refuge in France. At the court of Charles the Fair he met Queen Isabella, then conducting negotiations between her husband and her brother. Common hatred of the Despensers was a bond of sympathy between the queen and Mortimer, who ere long were united by the closer ties of adulterous love. Discarding all shame and fear, they openly conspired for the overthrow of King Edward and his favourites. Having raised in the Low Countries three or four thousand men, they landed in Suffolk, were joined by the disaffected barons, captured the king, and put the Despensers to death. They now governed the kingdom in the name of Edward III., who, though a minor, was raised to the throne on the deposition of his father. That unhappy monarch fell a victim to Mortimer's fears of new insurrections, and was foully murdered in Berkeley castle. This act of violence, and the scandal raised by the queen's open adultery with Mortimer, roused great dis-content in England. Mortimer sought to strengthen his position by terror, and seizing the earl of Kent, the king's uncle, had him tried for treason and executed; the earl of Lancaster he threw into prison. Despite all his precautions, however, he and the queen were seized by night in the castle of Nottingham, which the malcontents entered by a secret subterranean passage. was taken to London, tried, and hanged in 1330.—R. H. MORTON, JAMES DOUGLAS, Earl of, the celebrated Scottish

regent, was the second son of Sir George Douglas of Pittendriech, brother to Archibald, earl of Angus. He married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James Douglas, third earl of Morton, who, naving no male issue, obtained in 1553 a royal charter entailing his earldom and estates on his son-in-law, who shortly after succeeded to the dignity. During his early years his father and uncle were in disgrace and exile; and their extensive estates were forfeited by James V., whose anger against the Douglases was inexorable. The education of young Douglas was in consequence greatly neglected, and it is said that he was obliged even to change his name and to act as steward or chamberlain to a great nobleman in England. On the death of the king in 1542 he returned to Scotland with his relatives; and having made the advantageous match already mentioned, he assumed the title of Master of Morton, and soon gave proofs of his possessing both great abilities and a haughty spirit. On the invasion of Scotland by the English in 1544 he garrisoned and bravely defended his castle at Dalkeith. Three years later, after the fatal defeat of the Scots at Pinkie, this fortress was taken by the earl of Hertford, and Morton himself was carried prisoner into England. He remained there for several years, and formed intimacies and engagements which had a powerful influence on his future career. On regaining his liberty he applied himself assiduously to repair the defects of his education, and to improve his dilapidated estates. It was not until 1559 that he quitted his retirement, embraced the protestant cause, was enrolled among the lords of the Congregation, and was employed by them to secure the support of the English queen. On the return of Queen Mary to Scotland in 1561 Morton was sworn a member of the privy council, and in 1563 was appointed lord high-chancellor of Scotland; but his connection with the murder of Riccio soon after lost him his office and the favour of the queen. After a brief exile in England, he was pardoned on the intercession of Moray, Maitland, and Huntly, and was permitted to return home in January, 1566-67. On the queen's surrender at Carberry Hill. Morton conducted her into Edinburgh, where she was treated with great brutality; and next day he and the

other confederate barons sent her a prisoner to Lochleven castle, which belonged to Sir Robert Douglas, a kinsman of Morton. On the deposition of the unfortunate queen and the appointment of the earl of Moray to the regency, Morton became his principal adviser; was restored by him to his office of chancellor in November, 1567; and a few weeks after, on the forfeiture of Bothwell, was appointed hereditary high admiral of Scotland and sheriff of Edinburgh. At the battle of Langside he commanded the van of the regent's army; and when Mary fled into England Morton speedily followed, and was Moray's principal assistant at the conference held first at York and then at Westminster respecting her case. After the assassination of the regent, Morton was the most prominent leader of the king's party; and on the death of the earl of Mar in 1572 he was chosen regent, mainly through the influence of the English queen, to whose interests he was devoted. He carried on the civil war against the supporters of Mary with great ferocity for several years; but at length, by his crafty policy, he succeeded in breaking up the party by detaching from it the duke of Chatelherault and the earl of Huntly, the two principal nobles who had maintained the queen's cause. He then, with the assistance of an English force, besieged and took possession of the castle of Edinburgh, in which his former associates, Kirkaldy of Grange and Maitland of Lethington, had taken refuge, and cruelly put the former to an ignominious death. In return for Elizabeth's support he infamously deliv-ered up to her vengeance the earl of Northumberland, who had taken refuge in Scotland after his unsuccessful insurrection. embezzled the royal revenue, debased the currency, robbed both the nobility and the clergy, and even converted the courts of law into engines of extortion and oppression. His tyranny at length became intolerable. A formidable coalition of the nobles was formed against him, headed by the earls of Athol and Argyll. They persuaded the king to summon a council composed of certain of the nobility, by whom it was agreed to call upon Morton to resign his office as regent, in order that the king himself might now assume the government. To the astonishment of his friends Morton at once complied with the demand, and obtained in return an act of approval of his administration from the parliament, and the royal pardon for any illegal acts he had committed. He retired to one of his country seats, and professed to devote himself to agriculture and gardening; but he was in reality busy plotting his return to power, which was soon accomplished by one of those violent revolutions common in Scottish history. The young earl of Mar, at his instigation, made himself master of the king's person and of the castle of Stirling, in which the king resided. A council was shortly after assembled at Stirling, of which Morton was chosen president; and the whole power of the state was speedily vested in his hands. His opponents had recourse to arms; but through the mediation of Bowes, the English ambassador, a reconciliation was effected. died suddenly, not without suspicions of poison; his office of chancellor was bestowed upon Argyll, who in consequence became reconciled to his former rival; the Hamiltons were banished and their estates forfeited; and the authority of Morton seemed once more securely established. His final ruin, however, was close at hand. Two new court favourites, Monsieur D'Aubigny and Captain Stewart, succeeded in inflaming the mind of the king against his old servant; and one day at the council board Stewart suddenly appeared and accused Morton as an accessory to the murder of Darnley, the king's father—a crime of which no mention had been made in the indemnity granted to the earl at the termination of his regency. He was immediately arrested, and was soon after brought to trial; found guilty of the foreknowledge and concealment of, and being "art and part" in the king's murder; and executed, June, 1581, in spite of the urgent intercession and even menaces of Elizabeth in his behalf. Morton was one of the ablest, but most unprincipled statesmen of his day; courageous, crafty, cruel, treacherous, and avaricious, he certainly did not deserve that his hoary head should go down to the grave in peace. He left no issue. J. T.

MORTON, John, Cardinal, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Chancellor of England, was born in 1410 at Bere in Dorsetshire, the son of a gentleman of that county. He studied the civil and canon law at Oxford, and afterwards practised with distinction at Doctors commons. There he attracted the notice of Cardinal Bourchier, who recommended him to Henry VI., and he was made a member of the privy council, receiving also some valuable ecclesiastical preferments. Staunch to the Lancastrian

cause, he was honoured by Edward IV. for his fidelity, appointed master of the rolls, bishop of Ely, and one of his executors. Richard III., failing to gain him over, imprisoned him. He escaped to the continent and joined the earl of Richmond, whom he aided in planning the expedition which resulted in the battle of Bosworth. Morton is even said to have been the author of the scheme for uniting the White and Red Roses, by the marriage of Henry VII. to Elizabeth of York. In the new reign he was made a cardinal, archbishop of Canterbury, and lord chancellor. During the thirteen years of his chancellorship he was Henry's prime minister, if not more: Lord Campbell compares him to Cardinal Richelieu. From his activity in promoting Henry's fiscal exactions he was never popular with the people. He died in September, 1500.—F. E.

MORTON, SAMUEL GEORGE, distinguished as an ethnologist and cranioscopist, was a physician of Philadelphia. He lost his father early; his mother, who was a member of the Society of Friends, educated him in strict conformity with the principles of that sect. She married again when Morton was about thirteen, and from his stepfather he received some instruction in mineralogy and geology, branches of science which in after life commanded much of his attention. It appears that he was destined for mercantile pursuits; but finding them uncongenial to his tastes, he turned his attention to medicine, and became a pupil of Dr. Joseph Parrish, one of the leading physicians of Philadelphia. Dr. Parrish although unconnected with any public institution, had a large class under his tuition, and he had associated with himself several young physicians as teachers of medical science. One of these was Dr. Richard Harlan, a zoologist of some reputation, with whom Morton formed an intimate acquaintance. By Dr. Harlan, Morton was introduced to the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia; and arriving at his majority in 1820, he received the degree of M.D. in March, and was elected a member of the academy in April of the same year. He soon after visited Europe, studied and graduated in Edinburgh, spent a winter in clinical study in Paris, and travelled in Italy. In 1824 he returned to Philadelphia, where he commenced practice. His scientific pursuits were for several years principally geological. Amongst other works on that subject, he published a series of papers in the Journal of the Academy of Sciences and Silliman's Journal, on the organic remains in the cretaceous formations of New Jersey and Delaware, which considerably enhanced his reputation. These papers were commenced in 1828, and the series closed in 1846. During this time he was largely engaged in practice, and several works on medicine and anatomy also appeared from his pen. For some years he lectured on anatomy in conjunction with Dr. Parrish, and in 1839 he was elected to fill the chair of anatomy in Pennsylvania college. As an anthropologist his career may be dated from 1830, when he delivered an introductory lecture on the different forms of skull exhibited in the five races of men. Finding it impossible to obtain specimens to illustrate this lecture, he determined on making a collection himself. This afterwards became one of the leading objects of his life, and he was so successful that at the time of his death his museum contained nine hundred and eighteen human crania of different nations, ancient and modern. His great work on the forms of the skull in the American nations, "Crania Americana," appeared in 1839. In it he advanced the opinion that the aboriginal American races differ from all others, not excepting the Mongolian; and that the American nations, excluding the Polar tribes, are of one race but of two families. This work was succeeded in 1844 by one on the skulls of the ancient and modern Egyptians, "Crania Egyptiaca." Dr. Morton was president of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, and a fellow of the College of Physicians of that city. He died in Philadelphia, after five days' illness, May 15, 1851.—F. C. W.

MORTON, THOMAS, of the same family as the cardinal, was born at York in 1564. Taking his days of P.D. at Sciences of P.D. at Science and P.D. at Science an

MORTON, Thomas, of the same family as the cardinal, was born at York in 1564. Taking his degree of B.D. at St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1598, he became rector of Long-Marston, near York, and was soon afterwards chaplain to the earl of Huntingdon, lord-president of the Council of the North. The succeeding lord-president, earl of Sheffield, had an opportunity of estimating Morton's high ability in a public conference which was held with two popish recusants at the manor-house at York. After a journey to Germany and Denmark as chaplain to the English ambassador, Morton proceeded D.D. in 1606, and soon afterwards received the deanery of Gloucester, from which he was removed to that of Winchester in 1609. About 1610, in

which year he was made a prebendary of York, he formed an acquaintance with Isaac Casaubon, which continued until the death of that illustrious scholar, to whose memory Morton erected a monument in Westminster abbey. In 1616 he was appointed bishop of Chester; and three years afterwards he published a defence of the innocency of the three ceremonies of the Church of England, a work intended to remove the scruples of the nonconformists in his diocese. A far more famous production of the bishop's was the declaration, drawn up by command of the king, which is known as the Book of Sports (1618). Translated to Lichfield and Coventry in 1618, and to Durham in 1632, he suffered much during the great civil war, but was at last allowed to retire to the house of Sir Christopher Yelverton in Northamptonshire, acting as tutor to that gentleman's son Henry, Henry, himself famous in after years, had an affectionate regard for his venerable teacher, whom he maintained after Sir Christopher's death. Bishop Morton reached the great age of ninety-five, dying in 1659. His life was written by Dr. Barwick, dean of St. Paul's.—W. J. P.

MORTON, THOMAS, a dramatist of signal popularity in his

day, was born in Dorsetshire in 1764. He was intended for the bar, but forsook law before he was called, and devoted himself to dramatic composition, in which he was very successful. In his evidence given before the select committee of the house of commons on theatrical literature, Morton stated (Gentleman's Magazine, December, 1838) that the lowest price he had ever received for a piece was £90 or £100; the highest £300. He added that he had never seen one of his own plays acted, though some of them had been represented fifty nights in succession. He died in 1838. A few of his more popular pieces, such as "Speed the Plough" and "A Roland for an Oliver," kept possession of the stage until a comparatively recent date,

and are even yet occasionally performed.—F. E. MORVEAU, L. B. G. See GUYTON DE MORVEAU.

MOSER, GEORGE MICHAEL, R.A., was born in 1704 at Schaffhausen in Switzerland, but came to London very young to practise as a gold-chaser, an art then much in request, and in which considerable skill was required, as the chaser usually made his own designs. In this art Moser "was always considered," says Sir Joshua Reynolds, "to hold the first rank." To this he afterwards added enamel painting, chiefly for lockets and watch-cases, in connection with his own branch as a chaser. A clever draughtsman of the figure, when good figure draughtsmen were not numerous in London, he was elected manager successively of the Art-schools in Salisbury Court and St. Martin's Lane, and he taught design to the prince of Wales, afterwards George III. Moser was one of the founders and the first keeper of the Royal Academy, in which last capacity he was superintendent of the students in drawing from the antique. He died on the 23rd of January, 1783.—J. T-e.

MOSER, MARY, R.A., daughter of George Michael Moser, was born in 1774. She distinguished herself greatly as a flower-

painter, and was much employed by George III. and Queen Charlotte. For the latter she decorated a room at Frogmore with flowers, for which she received £900. On her marriage to Mr. Lloyd she ceased to paint professionally. Mary Moser was one of the original members of the Royal Academy, and the only lady, besides Angelica Kauffman, who ever obtained that dis-She died on the 2nd of May, 1819 .- J. T-e.

MOSHEIM, JOHANN LORENZ VON, the eminent ecclesiastical historian, was born of a high family at Lübeck on the 9th of October, 1694. Having passed through the gymnasium at Lübeck, he studied at the university of Kiel. In this university when still a young man, he was appointed professor of philosophy. and such was his popularity that the king of Denmark invited him to a chair at Copenhagen. In 1725 the duke of Brunswick summoned him to the chair of theology in the university of Helmstädt, and he occupied it with great credit for twenty-two years. In 1747 George II. of Britain gave him a professorship of divinity and the chancellorship in the university of Göttingen. In that high position he remained eight years, or till his death on the 9th of September, 1755. Mosheim was thrice married, and a daughter of his third wife became duchess of Noailles. Mosheim's works are very numerous, indeed considerably beyond a hundred. His best known works, however, are his "De rebus Christianorum ante Constantinum Magnum Commentarii."
They were translated by Vidal in two volumes octavo, London, 1813. The work is full of information, and the translation is

on the whole correct and easy. His most popular work is his "Institutionum Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ antiquioris et recentioris, libri iv.," first published in a smaller duodecimo form in 1726, and then in an enlarged and amended shape in quarto in the year of the author's death. An edition by one of his pupils in 1764 was translated into German by Von Einem and Schlegel. The Institutes were translated into English by Maclaine, minister at the Hague. But the version is both uncouth and unfaithful; the text is warped now and then to support the translator's opinion, and the notes are sometimes a flippant assault on the A far better translation was published in 1832 views. by Dr. Murdock of Newhaven, United States; and it may tend to correct the prejudices which Maclaine's version may have created, though, indeed, Mosheim's Latin is too succinct to be either elegant or classical. The Institutes are an excellent compendium, clear, though sometimes superficial. They deal too much with the husk, and forget the kernel within; too much with the external form, and neglect the precious inner life of the church. Mosheim's neutrality as to the numerous religious parties appears sometimes to be indifference, of which, indeed, he has been accused. It is but justice therefore to add, that his other writings discover decided and ardent piety. Mosheim, so far from being so devoid of feeling and imagination as his Institutes would imply, was a fervid and eloquent preacher, his models being Watts and Saurin.-J. E.

MOSKOWA. See NEY.
MOTHE LE VAYER. See LA MOTHE LE VAYER.
MOTHERWELL, WILLIAM, a Scottish poet and journalist, was the third son of William Motherwell, an ironmonger in Glasgow, where the poet was born in 1797. At the age of fifteen young Motherwell was placed as a clerk in the office of the sheriff-clerk of Paisley, where he acquired great skill in deciphering ancient legal documents. In 1818 he was appointed to the office of sheriff-clerk-depute of the county of Renfrew, which brought him a respectable income and was held by him till 1829. In the previous year he became editor of the Paisley Advertiser, an office which he exchanged in 1830 for the management of the Glasgow Courier, a thrice a week journal which was the organ of the West Indian and extreme tory party in the mercantile capital of Scotland. Motherwell was but slenderly equipped for such a situation. It withdrew him to a great extent from other and far nobler pursuits in which he was peculiarly fitted to excel; and it ultimately wore out his robust frame and shortened his days. He died suddenly of apoplexy, on the 1st of November, 1835, at the early age of thirty-eight, deeply regretted by his fellow-citizens of all classes and polideeply regretted by his fellow-chizens of and classes and poli-tical parties. From his school-boy days Motherwell exhibited a strong predilection for poetry and antiquities. Several of his pieces, both in prose and verse, appeared in 1818 in a small work called the Visitor, published at Greenock; and in the following year he edited the Harp of Renfrewshire, containing biographical notices of the poets of that district from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. His "Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern," appeared in 1827; and in 1828 he commenced and conducted a Paisley monthly magazine, which he enriched with some of his best poetical productions. After his removal to Glasgow he contributed to the Day, edited by Dr. Strang, a considerable number of poems and a series of humorous papers in prose entitled, "Memoirs of a Paisley Bailie." His scattered poetical pieces were collected and published in 1832 in a small volume, with the title of "Poems, Narrative and Lyrical," which was greatly enlarged after his death, and has passed through three editions. At the time of his death he was engaged with the Ettrick Shepherd in preparing an edition of Burns' works, which he did not live to complete. Motherwell has enriched the literature of his native country with many noble lyrical pieces. It may be safely predicted that his "Battle Flag of Sigurd;" "The Wooing Song of Jarl Egill Skallargin;" "The Sword three editions. At the time of his death he was engaged with "The Wooing Song of Jarl Egill Skallargin;" "The Sword Chant of Thorstein Raudi;" "My Heid is like to rend, Willie;" and above all, "Jeanie Morrison," will last as long as the language.—(Poems of Motherwell, third edition, with a Memoir by James M'Conechy, Esq.)—J. T.

\* MOTLEY, JOHN LOTHROF, one of the most distinguished

members of the modern school of American historians, belongs to a family of Boston, the Athens of the United States, and was born about 1814. He graduated at Harvard in 1831. Eight years afterwards he published his first book, "Morton's Hope, or the Memoirs of a Provincial," New York, 1839. In the meantime the author had visited Europe, and studied in Germany, and there are some lively sketches of German university life in "Morton's Hope," which also includes pictures of the war of the American revolution. In "Merry Mount, a Romance of the Massachusetts Colony," Boston, 1849, Mr. Motley produced a tale of colonial life, belonging to "the crepuscular period which immediately preceded the rise of the Massachusetts colony." One of the figures of "Merry Mount" is Miles Standish, the hero of Mr. Longfellow's latest poem. Abandoning fiction for reality, Mr. Motley conceived the design of writing the history of the Dutch republic, a subject naturally congenial to a literary citizen of the United States of America. To study it at first hand he came to Europe, and after several years of research in the royal archives of the Hague, of Brussels, and of Dresden, he published in 1846, "The Rise of the Dutch Republic, a History." Without the polish of Prescott, or the graceful elegance of Washington Irving, Mr. Motley's work was successful, both from the novelty of much of its matter, and from the glow of its sympathy with the Dutch in their heroic struggle. "Rise of the Dutch Republic" has been translated into Dutch and French, the French translation being preceded by an introduction from the pen of Guizot. It closed with the assassination of William the Silent, who was the central figure of the work. Mr. Motley resumed his narrative at that point, and in 1860 published two volumes of the "History of the United Netherlands, from the death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort." The point reached at the close of these volumes was the destruction of the Spanish armada. In this work, from the close relations between the countries, the history of England was blended with that of Holland, and much new light thrown on the reign and policy of Elizabeth, as well as on the details of the continued struggle of the Dutch. On the breaking out of the civil war in America Mr. Motley published, with his initials, in the Times, a series of papers on the history of the relations between North and South, reprinted in pamphlet form in 1861, with the title—"Causes of the Civil War in America." Soon after their appearance he was appointed American minister at Vienna, a post which may give him facilities for the execution of another of his historical projects—to trace, namely, the history of the Thirty Years' war, and combine with it, to quote his own words, "the civil and military events in Holland down to the epoch when the Thirty Years' war and the Eighty Years' war of the Netherlands were both brought to a close by the peace of Westphalia." He is a corresponding member of the French Institute.-F. E.

MOTTÉ. See LA MOTTE.

MOTTEUX, PIERRE ANTOINE, a Frenchman, who made some figure in the English literature of his age, was born at Rouen in 1660. A Huguenot, he migrated to London after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, became the prosperous owner of a large East India warehouse in Leadenhall Street, and, from his knowledge of languages, received an appointment in connechis knowledge of languages, received an appointment in connection with the foreign department of the post-office. Sir Walter Scott (Works of Dryden) adds, that he was also a bookseller. Motteux amused himself with literature; edited the Gentleman's Journal; wrote some twenty plays in English, many of them well received; a good deal of English poetry; and took a place among the London wits of the time. Dryden dedicates his fourteenth epistle "to my friend Mr. Motteux on his tragedy called Beautry in Distance willighed in 1698" and apportunities. called Beauty in Distress, published in 1698," and apostrophizes

But whence art thou inspired, and thou alone, To flourish in an idiom not thine own?"

About the beginning of the eighteenth century, and in two instalments, Motteux published his English translation of Rabelais, which enters as an element into the standard version of Sir Thomas Urquhart and others. The translation of Don Quixote, which appeared in 1706, professes to be merely "published by Mr. Motteux;" but there is little doubt that he had a principal share in it. It was the version selected by Mr. Lockhart for republication, and to which he prefixed an essay on Cervantes. Motteux died, under disgraceful circumstances, in 1718.—F. E.

MOUFFET or MUFFET, THOMAS, a physician and naturalist of the sixteenth century, was born in London and educated at Cambridge. He afterwards travelled on the continent, and became acquainted with and adopted the doctrines of the chemical sect of physicians, which at that time attracted considerable attention, especially in Germany. He took his degree of M.D. abroad, but was incorporated at Cambridge in 1582. He then

settled and practised as a physician in London. He resided also for some time at Ipswich. He was patronized by Peregrine Bertie (Lord Willoughby), and accompanied him on an embassy to the king of Denmark. It also appears that in 1591 he was in camp with the earl of Essex in Normandy. Mouffet was one of the first physicians who introduced the doctrines and remedies of the chemcial school into England. His apology for the chemical sect, entitled "De Jure et Præstantia Chemicorum Medicamentorum, Dialogus Apologeticus," was published at Frankfort in 1584. It was reprinted with five epistles by the same author in the Theatrum Chemicum in 1602. The Apology and Epistles display learning and a keen power of argu-But that Mouffet was not a bigoted follower of Paracelsus and others of the early chemical sect, who allowed little or no value to the writings of the ancients, is proved by his work "Nosomantica Hippocratica, sive Hippocratis Prognostica cuncta, ex omnibus ipsius scriptis, methodicè digesta," which appeared in 1588. His last medical treatise is entitled "Health's Improvement; or rules comprising and discovering the nature, method, and manner of preparing all sorts of food used in this nation." It is interesting for the curious information it affords as to the diet and culinary art of the period. But the book on which Mouffet's reputation chiefly depends is the "Insectorum sive Minimorum Animalium Theatrum." This work, which cost him great labour and expense, he left in manuscript. It was published in 1634 by Sir Theodore Mayerne, who complains that he found great difficulty in getting a printer to undertake it. It was translated into English in 1658. For the time it appeared it was a work of great merit. Haller assigns to its author a place above all the entomologists who preceded Swammerdam. Mouffet spent the latter years of his life at Bulbridge, near Wilton, in Wiltshire, under the protection of the Pembroke family, from whom he received an annual pension. He died about the close of the reign of Elizabeth.—F. C. W. MOULIN or MOLINEUS, PIERRE DU, an eminent divine of

the protestant church of France, was born on the 18th October, 1568, in the chateau of Buhl, where his father, a protestant minister, had found an asylum from persecution under the pro-tection of Du Plessis Mornay. He studied at Sedan, and after-wards for four years in England. He filled the chair of philosophy at Leyden for several years with much distinction, and in 1599 returned to France to occupy the important charge of the Reformed church of Charenton, near Paris, where he was also made chaplain to the protestant princess, Catherine of Bourbon. He was a zealous and able preacher, and the vigour and violence of his polemics against Rome often exposed him, during the twenty-two years he was at the head of the church of Charenton, to the fury of the populace. He was as strict a Calvinist as he was an uncompromising protestant, and was deputed by the Reformed church of France to attend the synod of Dort. The formal prohibition of Louis XIII. prevented his attendance, but he compensated for the disappointment by the zeal with which he promulgated and defended the decrees of the synod, and by obtaining for them the sanction of the national synods of the protestant church of France. In 1615 he made a second visit to England, and drew up there at the request of James I. a plan for the union of the protestant churches, which Blondel has inserted in his Actes Antiques. In 1626 he was moderator of the synod of Alais, and soon after was appointed to a theological chair at Sedan, which he continued to occupy till his death. He died on the 10th of March, 1658, at the age of ninety. His works, sixty-five in number, are enumerated in the Synodes des Eglises Reformées de France, by Aymon. The most important of them are—"Nouveauté du Papisme opposée à l'antiquité du Christianisme," Sedan, 1627, fol. (this work was composed by request of James I.); "Anatomie de la Messe," Leyden, 1638; "Eclaircissements des Controverses Salmuriennes, ou Défense de la doctrine des Eglises Reformées," 1649. In this work he opposed himself to the doctrinal innovations introduced by Amyraud and other professors of Saumur .- P. L.

MOUNIER, JEAN JOSEPH, one of the most distinguished members of the states general in 1789, was born at Grenoble 12th November, 1758, and died 26th January, 1806.

MOURAD. See AMURATH.

MOURAVIEFF, MICHAEL NIKITITCH, a Russian writer,

was born at Smolensk in 1757, and at the age of seventeen entered the imperial guard. His intellectual accomplishments, however, made the czarina choose him as tutor of her grandsons,

Alexander and Constantine, for whose benefit he wrote several moral treatises, which are considered models in Russian literature. His subsequent career was one of advancement and prosperity. As curator of Moscow university he enjoyed deserved popularity.

He died at St. Petersburg in 1807 .- R. H.

\* MOURAVIEFF, NICOLAS, General, a distinguished member of an illustrious Russian family, was born at Moscow in 1793, and entered the army of the Caucasus in 1810. In 1819 he was sent by General Yermoloff on a mission to Persia, of which he has published an account. In the Persian war of 1828 he served as major-general, and signalized himself before Kars and before Kalila. In 1830 he commanded the grenadiers of Lithuania in the Polish campaign, and by his conduct at the battle of Kazimiez earned his promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general. At the taking of Warsaw he commanded the right wing of the Russian army. His next public service was rendered in the character of a diplomatist in certain negotiations with Mehemet Ali in 1832, after which he again held various important military posts. In 1838 he incurred the displeasure of his imperious master the Czar Nicolas. Although a man of singular capacity and extensive knowledge, General Mouravieff is not a good courtier. He is said to have been so maladroit as to out-manœuvre the emperor in a sham campaign at Peterhof -an unpardonable offence in the eyes of that monarch. For a time the general acted as governor of Novgorod, but on the breaking out of the Crimean war his military talents were once more in request, and he returned to the scenes of former glory. His siege of Kars has been well described by more than one of the gallant English defenders of that citadel .- (See Sandwith's Kars; Williams' Siege of Kars; Lake's Kars, &c.)—R. H.
MOXON, EDWARD, the Dodsley, as he has been called, of the

last generation of London publishers, was a native of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and was born about 1800 probably. His love of books induced his father to apprentice him to an eminent publishing house in the metropolis, and before his apprenticeship had expired he rushed into print. About 1824 he made the acquaintance of Charles Lamb, whose ward, Miss Isola, he married, and whose publisher he became. Moxon was a poet, as well as a publisher. His "Prospect, and other Poems" appeared in 1826, a volume of sonnets in 1830, and another so late as 1835. dedication introduced him to the banker-poet Rogers, who aided him to establish himself in business, and gave him his illustrated Italy to publish. As a publisher Moxon was select, and the rany to publish. As a publisher Moxon was select, and the issue of the works of the elder D'Israeli, Charles Lamb, Leigh Hunt, Wordsworth, Barry Cornwall, Talfourd, and Tennyson, gave him a high position. He died in June, 1858.—F. E.

MOZART, LEOPOLD, a musician, father of the illustrious composer, was born at Augsburg, November 14, 1719, and died at Saltzburg, May 28, 1787. He was the youngest son of a bookbinder, who had married the widow of a member of his own trade; and his brothers being trained to the business of their father, he was taught music as a means of livelihood, and gained his subsistence for a while by playing the violin at dancing parties. He was ambitious from the first of improving his social position; and feeling that he could only effect this object by means of moral conduct and intellectual cultivation, he early adopted the rigid rule of life from which nothing ever tempted him to deviate. He went to Saltzburg, and there studied jurisprudence; but being unable to obtain any employment in this profession, he engaged himself as valet to Count von Thurn, in whose service he had opportunity to develope his musical talent. This was observed by the prince-archbishop of Saltzburg, who in 1743 appointed him one of his court musicians; subsequently gave him the office of principal violinist and composer in his chapel; and finally, in 1762, made him his vice-kapellmeister. In November, 1747, he married Maria Anna Pertlin, and the bridal pair were counted the handsomest couple in Saltzburg. They had seven children, of whom only two survived their infancy. One of these, Maria Anna (the "Nannerl" to whom her brother addressed, under this pet name, countless loving letters), was born in August 29, 1751; was the companion of this brother's early studies and first journeys; subsequently became a most esteemed pianoforte teacher at Saltzburg; then married an officer of the court, at whose death she returned to her profession; and died at an advanced age, totally blind. To his admirable technical training, and scarcely less to his excellent moral culture, may mainly be ascribed the transcendant greatness of his son, whose pre-eminent powers might, but for the father's care,

have remained undeveloped; and this alone is enough to command for Leopold Mozart the veneration of all musicians. His only published music consists of six trios for string instruments, and twelve pieces for the harpsichord. His compositions are described by Schubart as antiquated in style, but profound, and rich in contrapuntal contrivance. He was well esteemed as a violinist, and his instruction-book for his instrument, "Versuch einer gründlichen Violinschule," is pronounced by most competent judges to be the best work for its purpose of the time when it was produced. It was first published in the year of his son's birth, twice reprinted in Germany during the author's life, and again nineteen years after his death; and it has been

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translated into French and English.

MOZART, Wolfgang Amadeus (baptized Johannes CRYSOSTOMUS WOLFGANG GOTTLIEB, named in his first publications J. G. or JOHANN GOTTLIEB, but always called in after life as at the head of this article), was born at Saltzburg, January 27, 1756, and died at Vienna, December 5, 1791. His unparalleled musical organization was first manifested in the delight with which he listened to his sister's practice on the harpsichord, and the pleasure he had in finding out the consonances on that instrument, in 1758; his father began in 1759 to teach him to play, his daily lessons varying from half an hour to an hour in length; and in 1760 he composed melodies, which his father wrote down from his dictation. Schachtner, the trumpeter in the chapel of the archbishop of Saltzburg, was an intimate friend of the Mozart family; his cheerful and genial nature seems to have supplied the single thing that was wanting in the character of Leopold Mozart to make him an all-sufficient companion for his son—the capability to become a child with him. In 1762 Leopold Mozart obtained leave of absence, to travel with his two children, Wolfgang and Nannerl, for the exhibition of their talents, and he took them to Munich, where they played before the elector, and were the astonishment of every one. In the September of the same year the party went to Vienna, where the boy performer was immensely fondled by the empress, and the archaelus and the party with the party of the property and duchesses, children like himself; and the musicians who frequented the court, with Wagenseil at their head, were charmed to recognize his prodigious powers. Nannerl was attacked with scarlet fever, and Wolfgang caught it from her. On their recovery the father took them to Presburg, where they won fresh applause; and returned with them to Vienna, at the beginning of 1763. After a brief sojourn they went back to Saltzburg, where the quiet discipline of home was resumed.

A more extensive journey was undertaken in the July of this year, when the elder Mozart started with his children, first to Munich, and thence, resting at each of the small courts on the route, to Paris. Wolfgang's facility in all kinds of musical exercise, found everywhere fresh opportunity to prove itself; his almost instantaneous command of the pedals of an organ was matter of wonder to the ablest veterans; and his faculty of improvisation was incredible to any who did not test it. In November he reached the French capital, where he was idolized as he had been in Vienna; the Baron von Grimm introduced him at Versailles, and he was loaded with endearments by the queen and her ladies. At Paris his first publications appeared; they are two sets of two sonatas, the first dedicated to the queen of France. The father and children next came to England, where they arrived April 10, 1764. Their reception was most cordial, and they found a good friend in Christian Bach, who, holding an appointment at court, had the means of introducing them to George III. In August the father being ill, so that he could not bear the sound of the harpsichord, Wolfgang occupied himself with the composition of his first symphony, of which his sister copied the orchestra parts as he finished the score, sheet by sheet; and this was played at his public concerts. Such wonder was excited by the precocious child, and such natural doubts were entertained of the verity of the stories related of him, that Danes Barrington, F.R.S., visited him for the purpose of putting his powers to the severest proof, and wrote a paper (printed in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society) describing his marvellous passage through the ordeal. Among other tests he gave the boy a single word—such as "affetto," "perfido"—for the theme of a song, and was enchanted to hear him extemporize an aria, full of expression, and truthful to the sentiment he proposed. In May, 1765, the Mozarts gave a concert at Hickford's rooms, Brewer Street, Golden Square. It was thus announced:—"For the benefit of Miss Mozart of thirteen, and Master Mozart of eight

years of age, prodigies of Nature, A concert of music, with all the overtures of this little boy's own composition." The Mozarts overtures of this little boy's own composition." The Mozarts left England in July; they then went through Artois and Flanders to Holland; remained some time at the Hague—where the princess of Orange was a kind patron to the children, and where they were both laid up with another serious illness-and stayed at Amsterdam long enough for Wolfgang to write a symphony for performance at the installation of the stadtholder. After this they revisited Paris; and proceeded thence, through the chief towns of the south of France and Switzerland, back to their own country, arriving once more at Saltzburg in May, 1766. The fame of Wolfgang's foreign successes had preceded him, and he was now regarded with peculiar interest by his townsmen. The archbishop was doubtful of the marvellous stories of the powers of the boy-composer; and, to verify his reputation, he set him to write an oratorio-probably of less than an hour in length, to form portion of some occasional church service; and to preclude his receiving any assistance in the labour, he locked him up for a week in a chamber of the palace, allowing him to communicate with no one but the servant who brought him refreshment. Little Mozart completed the work within the period; and it was performed in the cathedral, to the equal delight of his taskmaster, and astonishment of all who could best judge its merits. He now went through a course of study, under his father's assiduous direction, of the works of the great Italian contrapuntists and of the German composers who flourished before his own time, save only those of Sebastian Bach, with which he made no acquaintance until a later period. The cantata of his composition, "Apollo and Hyacinthus," performed at the university, shows that he not only gathered knowledge from the works of the old masters, but improved the acquisition by practical exercise of his powers.

In September, 1767, the family again visited Vienna. It is represented that the artists there resident were jealous of the boy's reputation, and that his father's utmost diplomacy was needed to counteract their machinations against him. Joseph II., however, no less kindly disposed than was his predecessor towards the boy, thought to give him an opportunity of refuting all aspersions of his ability, by commanding him to write an Italian opera, for performance at the imperial theatre. Affligio, the manager of this establishment, and also the librettist, furnished young Mozart with the words of "La Finta Semplice," which he straightway set to music. The work, however, was never represented, and to console him in some degree for his disappointment, Dr. Mesmer, the magnetist, gave Mozart a German opera to set, "Bastien und Bastienne," which was privately performed by a company of dilettanti at the doctor's residence. Returning with his father to Saltzburg at the end of 1768, Mozart received the appointment of concert-meister from the archishop, which, however, he held without salary until the beginning of 1772, when the annual stipend of one hundred and fifty gulden

was granted to him.

In the last century, it was indispensable to a musician's acknow-ledgment by the world, that he should visit Italy; accordingly, after a year's preparatory study, Wolfgang started with his father, at the end of 1769, upon a journey to the land in which the highest musical honours were to be won. His success in Milan, where he passed the first months of 1770, was such that, boy as he was, he received the commission to write an opera for performance during the ensuing carnival. At Bologna he was a candidate for membership of the Philharmonic Society; to obtain which he was required to undergo a most rigid examination, and to write an extremely elaborate exercise; and he not only gained his diploma with commendations almost unprecedented, but won the esteem of Padre Martini, the most learned contrapuntist of the age, which he accounted the greatest honour he could achieve. He subsequently submitted to a similar test, with like success, at Verona. At Bologna he made the acquaintance of Farinelli, then living in princely retirement, whose conversations are supposed to have had due influence in maturing his exuberant feeling for dramatic expression. The celebration of Passion week in the pontifical city was an irresistible attraction to the pious Leopold Mozart, who went thither with his son, to witness the solemnities of this occasion. It was then that Wolfgang performed the famous feat of transcribing Allegri's Miserere from memory, the use of which had previously been restricted to the pope's chapel, the singers being forbidden, under pain of excommunication, to carry copies of their several parts

out of the sacred building. At Naples, Mozart's improvisation and his harpsichord playing were ascribed to the effect of magic. Returning through Rome, he was there created a cavaliere by the pope, with the order of the Golden Spur—the same that had been conferred upon Gluck—but he never asserted his title out of Italy. He reached Milan again in October, that he might consult with the singers during the composition of his opera. This initiation of his dramatic career was "Mitridate, Re di Ponto," which was produced on the 26th of December, and had the extremely rare fortune of twenty successive representations. After visiting Venice and some other cities, father and son returned to Saltzburg, in March, 1771; but Wolfgang was recalled to Milan, to compose (for the marriage festivities of the Archduke Ferdinand) "Ascanio in Alba"—an opera in extent and importance, though, from some nice distinction in the plan, classed as a serenata. It was produced on the 19th of October. Once more at Saltzburg, Wolfgang wrote another serenata, "Il Sogno di Scipione," for the installation of the new archbishop, March 14, 1772. He again returned to Milan in October, probably taking with him the oratorio of "Betulia liberata" for performance in Padua, the composition of which is assigned to this year. At Milan he wrote "Lucio Silla," for the carnival, and it was produced, December 26, with still greater success than had attended "Mitridate."

Mozart's brilliant career in Italy was succeeded by two years of quiet, but not of inaction, in his native town. In the course of 1773 he went with his father to Vienna, in hopes that one or both might obtain some lucrative appointment; but, failing in this design, they made a brief stay. As deputy for his father, he had to furnish many pieces of more or less importance for the cathedral of Saltzburg; besides which he composed several symphonies at this period, and numerous detached songs, including the grand dramatic scene of "Andromeda." He wrote also, in 1774, the conic operaof "La Finta Giardiniera," a work described as presenting a great advance upon those he had written in Italy. He went with it to Munich, where it was produced on the 14th of January, 1775, with even greater applause than had greeted his previous works. Its success interested the elector to hear a composition of Mozart in another style; and he commanded him, at a short notice, to write a motet for his chapel; this piece, in the severe contrapuntal school, the composer subsequently sent to Padre Martini at Bologna, as an example of his progress. Mozart and his father were summoned back to Saltzburg, to prepare for the reception of the elector of Cologne, in honour of whose visit to the archbishop, Wolfgang had to write a serenata, "Il Re Pastore," which, hurriedly as it was produced, appears to have highly merited its cordial reception. In the course of time he became impatient of his position in the petty town, which was no field for his powers; he asked therefore for another leave of absence, which was denied him; and he then besought his dismissal, which was granted. The temerity of such a request gave great umbrage to his patron, and his father was involved in the disgrace at the archbishop's court, which Wolfgang thus brought upon himself. The prudent Leopold, however, had the address to creep again into favour; but, forbidden to be his son's companion, he resigned this duty to his wife, enjoining that Wolfgang should acquaint him with the minutest details of what occurred in his progress, so that he might be enabled to advise him in every step of his career. In September, 1777, Mozart set forth as full of hope as of genius. At Munich, notwithstanding his former success, his application to the court for an appointment, was dismissed with cold excuses; and at Augsburg, infinitely as he delighted the best judges by his performances on the pianoforte and organ, when he gave a concert, he scarcely cleared its cost. At Mannheim, a new world was open to him, in the acquaintance of Wieland and other of the most eminent masters of German literature. Mozart left this place in March, parting, with vows of eternal constancy, from Aloysia, the daughter of Dr. Fridolin Weber; but a very different fortune now awaited him in the French capital, from that which greeted him when he appeared there as a child. Persons could be amused by, if they could not appreciate, the prodigious performances of the boy of eight years old; but the sterling merit of the matured artist of two-and-twenty taxed their powers of perception to an inconvenient extent. He wrote successively for the Concerts Spirituel a choral work (a Misererc), a concertante, and a symphony; a portion only of the first of which

was performed, the second was wholly withheld, and the last was given in July, with distinguished applause. On the 3d of this month, the death of his mother plunged Mozart into deep affliction, and incapacitated him to enjoy the success of his symphony so short a time afterwards. The cathedral organist and the kapellmeister of Saltzburg both died while Mozart was away; it was not without exercise of the diplomatic address which marked all his movements, that the father was able to obtain the present grant of the first office for his son, and the promise of the kapellmeistership, for which he was deemed too young, but which was to be reserved for him. Having gained these important points, he commanded Wolfgang's immediate return. Mozart accordingly set off homewards, but he took advantage of any pretext for lingering on the road. At Mannheim, he strained every energy to procure some fixed appointment; and he began the composition of a monodrama, called "Semiramis," in the form of those of Benda, consisting of spoken declamation accompanied after the manner of recitative; but he could not procure its performance. The Webers had removed, with the elector's court, to Munich, which induced him to take this city in his route; he wrote a grand aria for Aloysia, to display the specialities of her voice and style, and went to her, all confident in the warmth of his reception. When he entered the room, the fickle fair one feigned not to know him. Stung, but not cast down by this treatment, he went to the pianoforte and sang with careless accent, "I quit the girl gladly who cares not for me," and departed the house, leaving her a stranger to the undercurrent of his true emotions.

He reached Saltzburg, and entered on his new duties there, in Jamary, 1779. During the next two years, he wrote very extensively for the church, and composed also the opera of "Zaïde," first published in 1838. With extreme joy he accepted a commission to write an opera for production on the elector's birthday, at Munich, in January 29, 1781. This remarkable composition, an enormous advance upon all that had preceded it, was "Idomeneo," in which we have to admire the wonderful dramatic power, and the first manifestation of the art of orchestral colouring, which owes its origin and its perfection to Mozart. It was completed with immense rapidity, rehearsed with enthusiasm, and produced with triumph. Mozart was obliged to leave Munich by an order to attend his patron at Vienna, where he arrived March 16, 1781. Henceforth the Austrian capital was his abode, the place above all others best suited for the gratification of his personal and social wants, and for the exercise of his genius. Subjected to indignities which he could not brook in the employment of the archbishop, he resigned the offices of cathedral organist and kapellmeister in May, and in August he was engaged to write the "Entführung aus dem Serail." Many accidents procrastinated the performance of this opera until July 12, 1782, when it was given with entire success. In December, 1781, Mozart was called by the emperor to a trial of skill as a pianist, with Clementi, who then made his first visit to Vienna, and strange to say, though his powers of manipulation were extraordinary, revealed none of those higher qualities for which his playing is now famous; the triumph of the Saltzburger was, therefore, decisive. Mozart had found out Mad. Weber-the mother of his faithless Aloysia—who now kept a lodginghouse; and, notwithstanding the council of his father, he married her third daughter Constanze.

Prince Esterhazy spent a few months of every winter in Vienna, whither Haydn accompanied him, whose acquaintance Mozart made on one of these occasions. The well-known dedication of the six violin quartets, printed in 1685, is a token to the world of the veneration of our hero for his great predecessor and successor. Of a most vivacious temper, Mozart relieved his intervals of labour by the gayest enjoyment; and he was free of hand as he was light of heart. Yet with all his love of pleasure, Mozart never fluctuated in his duties to his art. He was devoutly religious, and as was the case with Haydn, his piety had the most cheerful influence upon him; the greater part of his church music must, however, be judged rather by what was expected of him than by what he felt. He was an enthusiastic freemason; and on the occasion of his father's being admitted to the lodge of which he was a member in Vienna, he composed "Ub" immer Treu," a standard masonic song in all the lodges on the continent. Mozart paid a visit to Saltzburg, with his wife, from July till October, 1783. He here began a comic opera, "L'Oca del Cairo," the greater por-

tion of the music of which he wrote in Vienna; but the work, never completed, was not printed until 1860.

Passing over productions of minor extent, where none can be considered as of minor importance, we come to the oratorio of "Davidde penitente." Mozart was requested to write a work for performance at the annual concert in 1785, for the benefit of the widows of musicians in Vienna; but at so short a notice that even he, prodigiously rapid as was his power of creation, had not time to accomplish what was proposed. He planned, therefore, a shorter work than was at first intended; incorporated in this two pieces, adapted to other words, from his votive mass of 1783; wrote the remaining movements; and thus completed the composition in time for the charitable occasion for which it had been asked. "Der Schauspiel Director," an operetta for the display of the diverse singing of Mesdames Lange and Cavalieri, who divided the favours of the Viennese public, was composed by Mozart for performance in the palace at Schönbrun, in February, 1786, and its merit consists in the happy manner in which the specialities of the rivals are contrasted. "Le Nozze di Figaro" was the next dramatic work that engaged him; it was given May 1, 1786. Notwithstanding the cabals of Italian composers and singers leagued against Mozart, "Figaro" was received with immense applause, but still the power of the opposition to Mozart behind the curtain was so strong, that the opera was performed but nine times during the first year, and it was not revived in Vienna until July, 1789. The characters of Susanna and Basilio were originally sustained by our compatriots, Anna Selina Storace and Michael Kelly. Mozart formed a warm friendship with them, as well as with Stephen Storace, then in Vienna with his sister; and upon their persuasion, formed a design of coming to London. The reproduction of "Figaro" at Prague, and its enthusiastic reception there, proved to him that he might find appreciation, without the long journey proposed to him by his English friends; and he accordingly visited the Bohemian capital in the spring of 1787. "II Don Giovanni, ossia il Dissoluto punito" was here first performed, October 29, 1787, and its reception was worthy of the work that was to stand at the head of all dramatic music. The fame of this triumph preceded him to Vienna, and it may have been in consequence of so great an accession to his renown, that the emperor gave him the appointment of chamber musician, in December, which, however, carried but a salary of eight hundred florins. "Don Giovanni" was reproduced in Vienna, May 11, 1788; and for this occasion, partly to conciliate the singers, partly to meet the public taste, Mozart wrote most, if not all of the pieces, which form the Appendix to the first edition of the opera. It was unsuccessful, but his elastic nature rendered him insusceptible of discouragement. The multiplicity of his productions in the course of this year exceeds anything ever accomplished within the same time. Among these we must especially notice the three symphonies in E flat, in G minor, and in C (named "Jupiter" in England), completed within the period of six weeks, between June and August; they may be classed respectively as the loveliest, the most impassioned, and the grandest works in instrumental music. They were written, as were other of his symphonies, his concertos, and many of his detached arias, for his concerts; these consisted almost wholly of his own music, generally included a new composition, and always terminated with an extemporaneous performance, to which Mozart's neverfailing invention, his limitless command of a composer's resources, and his singular mechanical facility on the pianoforte, gave surpassing interest.

Baron van Swieten organized a series of gratuitous performances of Handel's works, and as these were given in a hall in which there was no organ, he justly deemed it necessary to make some substitution for the extempore part on this instrument, that was a prominent feature when the compositions were played under the author's direction. He accordingly engaged Mozart to write additional orchestration, that should supply the place of the organ, for "Acis and Galatea," which was performed in November, 1788; for "Messiah," which was brought out in March, 1789; and for the "Ode for St. Cecilia's day," and "Alexander's Feast," both of which were played in July, 1790. After the production of "Messiah," Mozart accepted the invitation of Prince Lichnowsky (famous as Beethoven's patron), to accompany him to Prague, Dresden, Leipsic, and Berlin. Passing over his success in the other towns, his reception at Leipsic must particularly be noted, as also the rapture with which he examined some of the vocal compositions of Bach, which

were shown to him at St. Thomas' church, and with which he then first made acquaintance. At Berlin, Frederick William II. gave him the kindliest welcome, and sought to attach him to his court as kapellmeister, with a salary of three thousand thalers, but, considering himself bound to the emperor, he refused this offer. On his return to Vienna in June, Mozart wrote, and sent to the king, the quartet in D (the first of the three remarkable for the prominence of the violoncello part), who acknowledged the attention by remitting a munificent present to the composer. By command of the emperor he next composed his "Cosi fan Tutte," which was performed January 26, 1790, when it met with much the same fortune as Mozart's previous Italian operas in the Austrian capital. The death of the emperor Joseph and the succession of Leopold II. to the throne, made a signal difference to the artists who had been favoured by the former, and Mozart seriously felt the change. He obtained the appointment of organist to St. Stephen's cathedral, but too late for him to derive benefit from its emolument. His domestic cares so preyed upon his spirits as to stifle his creative power. At the beginning of 1791, Salaman the violinist, proposed to Mozart and Haydn to come to London, to compose for the Professional Concerts, which he directed; and it was arranged between the three, that Haydn, because of his more advanced age, should first visit this country, and that Mozart should succeed him in the following year. Bitter was Haydn's grief, when he here received the sad tidings that told

of the frustration of this arrangement. Some Hungarian noblemen now subscribed to allow him a pension of one thousand florins, on condition that he supplied them annually with a certain number of compositions; and this he felt to be the dawning of a better fortune than he had ever enjoyed. In July, 1791, Schikaneder, manager of the Theater enjoyed. In suly, 1751, reinkaneder, manager of the Treather an der Wien, in which he was also an actor, besought him to compose a German opera; and that he might the more control him in the conduct of the work, prevailed on him to reside with him while engaged upon it. The society Schikaneder kept, and his manner of life, were extremely licentious; and Mozart's contractionable agreement to the temporary abode in such questionable quarters gave rise to the otherwise groundless statements of his dissipated habits. opera composed under these circumstances was "Die Zauberflöte." which was still in progress, when Mozart was visited by the intendant of Count Walsegg, a nobleman who desired the reputation of being a composer; the count's wife had died, and he wished to be supposed to write a Requiem for her, and sent to commission Mozart with the composition, stipulating that he should resign the credit of its authorship to himself. of the count's agent was attended with circumstances of great mystery. Mozart's anxieties had strongly predisposed him to the infection of an epidemic then prevalent, from which he was slightly suffering. This added to the depression of his spirits, which was the natural reaction of the over-excitement of his life at Schikaneder's; his imagination thus disturbed, he regarded the proposed commission as a preternatural warning, and he undertook it with the presentiment, that the Requiem he was to write would be for his own obsequies. The task was interrupted for a time by the composition of "La Clemenza di Tito," to celebrate the coronation of the emperor at Prague, as king of Bohemia. He was met by Count Walsegg's agent as he was setting out for Prague, who pressed him to complete the Requiem, and this inopportune urgency strengthened his foreboding of his own fate being connected with that composition. He worked at the "Clemenza" in his travelling earriage, for only eighteen days had been allowed for its completion, and he confided the composition of the parlante recitatives and of one small duet to his pupil Süssmayer; on the 6th of September the work was performed, but with indifferent success. Mozart returned to Vienna, finished his "Zauberflöte," and directed its first performance, on the 30th of September. He then resumed the Requiem, to which his too truthful presentiment more and more inclined him; and he was especially delighted to be able to write down the recordare, in which movement he felt he had put forth the best he could produce. His illness increased so rapidly, that his physician forbade him to write, and ordered his score to be kept from him; but a transient improvement in his condition induced the relaxation of this injunction, and when once allowed to return to his work, he never again suffered his thoughts to wander from it. Süssmayer was continually with him, to whom he anxiously explained the effects he designed throughout the composition. So entirely was his

mind concentrated upon this death song, that, in his last moments he assembled three singers by his bed-side, and with them, himself bearing the alto part, attempted a performance of the work; but his strength failed him before it was half concluded, and breaking down in the movement that begins "Lacrymosa," he was forced to discontinue it. Feeling the hand of death upon him, he begged that the event might be kept secret, until his friend Albrechtsberger could apply for the organistship at St. Stephens, which this would render vacant. His wife, whose weak health was exceeded by her weak mind, abandoned herself to helplesness, and she was utterly heedless of all that passed around her. Mozart was interred on the day following his decease, amid the fierce raging of a wintry storm. Thus none but the officials were present at the ceremony, and when his widow afterwards inquired where the remains of the greatest of musicians had been laid, a new sexton having been appointed in the interim, there was no one who could direct her to the spot; and this sacred place, which would have attracted the pilgrim steps of all art-lovers, has never been discovered.

Mozart's personal character has been much traduced; but the careful and accurate researches into the circumstances of his career that have recently been made by Jahn and others, entirely free it from every stain, save only the one foible of improvidence. He had six children, of whom two survived him. The elder filled some government office for many years at Milan. The younger, Wolfgang Amadeus, was born on the 26th of July, in the year of his father's death; was trained to his father's profession under the friendly care of Haydn, Neukomm, Streicher, and Albrechtsberger, came before the public as a composer and a pianist; and lived chiefly at Lemberg, little distinguished but by the name he

inherited.

A notice of Mozart would be incomplete which gave no account of the disputes as to his authorship of the Requiem. That his wife, a practical musician, who was by his side all the time he wrought at this work, should have been totally ignorant on the subject, is lamentable, not to say culpable in the last degree. She could only state that she committed to Süssmayer, without examination, all the scraps and sketches that were found at Mozart's death, which he had made, contrary to his usual practice, in consequence of being prevented by his illness from completing each piece before he began to write it. Subsequently, Süssmayer handed her a copy of the work, of which some portions were written in Mozart's hand, and some in his own; and he forwarded another copy to Count Walsegg. The emperor, on learning that she was left in pecuniary difficulties, gave her a pension for life, and granted her the use of the court opera-house for a benefit concert, at which all the artists assisted gratui-tously, and at which the Requiem was performed. The great interest it excited on this occasion induced many applications to her for transcripts of the score, and the work was publicly given at Leipsic and other places. The count's pretensions to the authorship were of course negatived by this production of the Requiem as Mozart's last composition; but he took no steps to bring the widow to account for her breach of contract until the work was printed, when he instituted legal proceedings against her, which, however, he suppressed at the solicitation of Baron von Nissen (her second husband) and Abbé Stadler. In 1799 Breitkopf and Härtel purchased the right of publication from the widow, and printed the Requiem. Disputes then arising about its authenticity, Süssmayer wrote a letter to the public journals in 1801, declaring that he was the author of those portions of the MS. he had handed to the widow, which were in his handwriting. This startling assertion excited little notice at the time; but in 1825, Gottfried Weber made it the groundwork of an assumption, that Mozart's claim to the Requiem was entirely spurious, and this gave rise to a violent dispute, in which the chief critics of the day were engaged. The widow sold to André the right of publishing another edition of the work, in which are defined, by their respective initials, what portions of the MS. are in the hand of Mozart and what of Sussmayer. After the count's death, the copy that had been forwarded to him, was presented to the imperial library at Vienna; and a description of this by Mosel was printed, comprising the testimony of many competent judges to its being in the handwriting of Mozart; but Jahn has collated this with several MSS. of Süssmayer, whose writing he avers to be very similar to that of his master, and he pronounces it to have been penned by his hand. If this be a final decision, we must admit that Mozart

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completed the first two movements, and wrote the voice and bass parts up to the beginning of the "Lacrymosa" and that Süssmayer made up the rest of the work, partly from Mozart's fragmentary sketches, partly from having heard him play finished but unwritten movements; and finally, from the minute description of his intentions, which it was the last care of the dying master to impart to him. The strange treatment of the trombones in the "Benedictus," warrants the belief that some one other than Mozart was concerned in the instrumentation, and upon this clumsiness rest Süssmayer's best pretensions. If there be any truth in intrinsic evidence, however, we may be well satisfied, that the entire composition proceeded from the one only mind that could have conceived it, though some portion of the mechanical act of transcription may have been executed by another hand .- G. A. M.

MUDGE, ZACHARY, an eminent English divine, was a native of Exeter. He was educated among the nonconformists for the office of the ministry, but ultimately entered into holy orders in the Church of England. In 1716 he was appointed master of the grammar-school at Bideford in Devonshire. He was promoted to the rectory of St. Andrew, Plymouth, in 1736, and was also made a prebendary of Exeter. He died in 1769. Mr. Mudge was the author of a volume of sermons, and an essay

for a new version of the psalms.-J. T.

MUDIE, ROBERT, a voluminous and popular writer, was a native of Forfarshire, Scotland, and was born in 1777. He was entirely self-educated, but by his laborious exertions and personal verance he acquired an immense amount of knowledge, especially on subjects connected with natural history. In 1802 he was appointed teacher of the Gaelic language and of drawing in the Inverness academy. In 1820 he removed to London, where he spent the greater part of his subsequent life. He was for some time engaged as reporter to the Morning Chronicle, but his principal dependence was on his writings for the booksellers. He is said to have been the author of more than eighty volumes. His best known works are his "Feathered Tribes of the British Islands;" "The British Naturalist;" two volumes of the British Cyclopædia of Natural History—"The Elements;" "The Four Seasons;" "Domesticated Animals;" "Vegetable Substances;" "First Lines in Zoology;" 'First Lines in Natural Philosophy;"
"The Picture of India," &c. Mudie died in 1842.—J. T.

MUGGLETON, LUDOWICK, a singular fanatic, founder of the sect of Muggletonians, was born, according to his own account (in his posthumous "Acts of the Witnesses"), in Bishopsgate Street, London, about 1610. His father was a farrier, and he himself was apprenticed to a tailor, a trade to which he seems to have adhered through life. In 1651, he says, revelations began to be made to him by "a motional voice," and a brother tailor, one John Reeve, announced to him that he was to be also the organ of revelations made to Reeve. The two proclaimed themselves the last prophets and witnesses of the christian dispensation, and went about denouncing everlasting punishment on all who refused to believe in them. One of their chief doctrines was that God had a quasi-human body, founding on the text, "God created man in his own image." But the chief article of their creed was the prophetic character and mission of Reeve and Muggleton. Reeve died in 1658, Muggleton in 1697. Muggleton made many disciples, and a faith in him was actually alive in 1846. In 1832 some fifty or sixty believers subscribed to reprint and publish "The works of J. Reeve and L. Muggleton," and so late as 1846 a treatise by one of the two, "The Divine Looking-glass," was thus reprinted.—F. E.

MULCASTER, RICHARD, born at Carlisle of an ancient family, was educated at Eton and at King's college, Cambridge. He subsequently removed to Oxford, and was elected in 1555 student of Christ church. Devoted to the study of languages, he became famous for his proficiency in Eastern literature, and in 1561 was appointed master of Merchant Taylors' school, then just founded. Here he remained twenty-six years, and was then translated to St. Paul's school, from which he retired at the end of twelve years to the rectory of Stamford Rivers in Essex. He had previously, in 1594, been collated to a stall in the cathedral of Sarum. Mulcaster died in 1611. He was a severe disciplinarian, but the boys, whom he handled smartly loved him none the less when they grew up. As a Greek and Oriental scholer, a writer both of Latin and English, and no less as a devoted adherent of the reformed faith, he deserves honourable mention. Besides some metrical pieces, such as some verses

spoken before Elizabeth at Kenilworth in 1575, and some addressed to her majesty in praise of her musical skill, Mulcaster wrote a work entitled "Positions wherein those primitive circumstances be examined which are necessary for the training up of Children either for Skill in their Book or Health in their Bodie," London, 1581-87. Of this work, "The first part of the Elementarie which entreateth chiefly of the right writing of the English Tung," 1582, would appear to be the second part.

MULLER, Andrew, was born at Grieffenhagen in Pomerania in 1630. Acquiring great erudition as an Oriental scholar, he was invited to England by Walton to assist him in the production of the Polyglot Bible. On this work and on Castell's Lexicon he laboured with remarkable diligence for ten years, and then returning to Germany, finally fixed himself at Stettin. He died in 1694. A selection from his writings was published at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1695, under the title "Mulleri Opuscula nonnulla Orientalia."—W. J. P.

MÜLLER, CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH VON, one of the most distinguished of modern German engravers, son of J. G. von Müller, was born at Stuttgart in 1783. He was sent at the age of nineteen to Paris to study the wonderful collection of paintings then brought together in the Louvre from all parts of the continent. He had engraved several portraits, who 1808 he commenced at Paris St. John writing the Apocalypse, after Domenichino, which at once placed him far above his father. This was followed by an exquisite plate of Adam and Eve, after Raphael; when he received a commission to engrave the famous Madonna di San Sisto, of Raphael, in the Dresden Gallery. He removed to Dresden in 1814, and was appointed professor of engraving in the Academy. All his time and thoughts were now given to the completion of his great plate. He finished it early in April, 1816, and sent it to Paris to be printed, but he did not live to see a proof of it. Always of a feeble constitution, the close application and anxiety had been more than his strength could sustain. He was carried to Sonnenstein, near Pirna, in the hope that change of air would restore him, but he died there May 3, 1816. Müller's "Madonna di San Sisto" is of the same size as, and was intended as a companion to, R. Morghen's print of the Transfiguration. It is quite worthy of that great work, and is by some considered to be superior to it. -J. T-e.

\*MULLER (FRIEDRICH) MAX, Taylorian professor at Oxford, an eminent contributor to, and expositor of the modern science of language, was born at Dessau on the 6th December, 1823. He was the son of Wilhelm Müller, noticed below. Educated by his mother at home and at the gymnasium of Dessau, Max Müller was placed under the care of Professor Carus, and studied at the university of Leipsic, where he devoted himself to the classics and to philosophy. At Leipsic he began the study of Sanscrit, and his translation of the Hitopadesa was published there in 1844. that year he went to Berlin to study philology under Bopp, philosophy under Schelling, and the Sanscrit MSS. of the Prussian capital. In 1845 he proceeded to Paris and its oriental manuscripts, and at the instigation of Burnouf began his labours as editor of the Rig-Veda. With a view to this enterprise he came in 1846 to England, and collated MSS. in the East India house and the Bodleian. In 1847, at the recommendation of the late professor Horace Hayman Wilson, the directors of the East India Company consented to defray the expense of publishing his edition of the Rig-Veda. After five years of labour, and cheered by the encouragement of Humboldt, Burnouf, Bunsen, and Wilson, he published in 1849 vol. i. of the Rig-Veda Sanhita, or sacred hymns of the Brahmins, with the commentary of Sayanacharya. A second volume followed in 1853, and a third in 1856. 1850 the editor of the Rig-Veda was appointed deputy Taylorian professor of modern languages at Oxford, and in 1854 on the death of Dr. Trithen, he was elected to the professorship. 1855 he composed, at the suggestion of Sir Charles Trevelyan, his "Languages of the seat of war in the East," in which he first exhibited to the general public his knowledge of languages and his original views on the philosophy of language. In 1859 appeared his valuable "History of ancient Sanscrit Literature, so far as it illustrates the primitive religion of the Brahmins." In 1861 Professor Müller delivered at the Royal Institution, London, a series of lectures on the science of languages, published in the same year. A work at once popular and profound, it embodies the latest results of what used to be called comparative philology, and the latest theories of the most successful of its contemporary cultivators in England. Professor Müller is an

M.A. of Oxford and fellow of All Souls. He is a corresponding member of the French Institute.—F. E.

MULLER, JOHANNES VON, the great historian, was born at Schaffhausen, 3rd January, 1752, where his father held a mastership in the gymnasium. The first seeds of historical science were implanted in his tender mind by his maternal grandfather, a clergyman, who was well conversant with the history of the confederacy. They fell on so fruitful a soil, that the boy at the age of nine years tried his hand at a chronicle of his native town. Being intended for the church he proceeded to Göttingen, where he succeeded in combining theological and historical studies. To the latter he was particularly instigated by Schlözer, under whose guidance he took the first steps in literary composition, and wrote his "Bellum Cimbricum," which appeared in 1772. After finishing his university career he obtained the Greek professorship in the gymnasium of his native town, which he, however, resigned two years later (1774) at the instance of his friend Bonstetten, who wished to introduce him into a larger sphere of progress and action. He therefore removed to Geneva, where he became private tutor in the family of Councillor Tronchin; and by numerous acquaintances with the foremost scholars of his country was greatly advanced in his studies. In 1775 he became attached as tutor to Mr. Kinloch, a young American gentleman then residing on Lake Leman; after whose return to America he lived for a time with his friend Bonstetten and other kind patrons. During all these changes he never relaxed his studies; but had, on the contrary, progressed so far that in 1780 he could publish the first volume of his "Swiss History." In the hope of meeting with suitable employment in Prussia, Müller went to Berlin, where he had an audience of Frederick the Great, who by the reading of his "Essais Historiques" had conceived a favourable opinion of him. Notwithstanding, he did not succeed, and therefore accepted a chair at Cassel which was offered him by the landgrave. The desire to continue his "Swiss History" in his own country made him resign this office, and hurried him back to his dear lake of Geneva. In 1786 he accepted an appointment as librarian and councillor from the elector of Mayence, by which he became involved in diplomatic and state affairs. This career was cut short by the invasion of the French, and Müller had to retire to Vienna, where his services had been eagerly sought for. When, however, he was prohibited from publishing his "Swiss History" (even out of Austria), and his preferment was made dependent on his embracing the Roman catholic faith, he resigned, and again repaired to Berlin, where he was appointed historiographer, and where he prepared to write the history of Frederick the Great. The famous interview, however, which he had with Napoleon after the battle of Jena, was by his enemies and detractors construed into something like treason. He was dismissed, and hastened to Tübingen, where he was offered the chair of history. On the road he was overtaken by a messenger from Napoleon, who immediately summoned him to Fontainebleau. Here he was, much against his will, made minister in the recently created kingdom of Westphalia—a position in which he could not but feel ill at ease. This uneasiness, over-exertion, and sorrow over the loss of his hard-earned fortune, so preyed upon his mind and undermined his health that on the 29th May, 1809, he died at Cassel. Respecting Müller's greatness as an author there is no dissension whatever, except that some critics have compared him to Tacitus, while others have designated him the Thucydides of Switzerland. The extent and accuracy of his research stand unrivalled; the elevation and grasp of his thought, and his mastery of both the German and French languages command no less admiration. His "History of Switzerland," which has been continued by Hottinger and others, is generally allowed to be his masterpiece. In his "Twenty-four Books of Universal History" is embodied the substance of those lectures which in the beginning of his career he delivered at Geneva, Cassel, and Berne. His complete works (new ed., 1831-35, 40 vols.) were edited by his brother. His life has been written by Heeren, Wachler, Woltmann, Roth, and Döring. In 1851 a monument was erected to his memory in his native town.—K. E.

MÜLLER, JOHANN, one of the most distinguished physiologists, anatomists, and zoologists of his age, was born at Koblenz on the 14th July, 1801. It would appear that although his parents were not in affluent circumstances, they used every means in their power to afford him a liberal education. He spent eight years at the gymnasium of his native town; then, in accordance with the

Prussian law, he served for one year as a common soldier in the army; and at the close of his military service he entered as a student of the university of Bonn. Whilst at Bonn he attended, besides the courses of medical science delivered in the university, lectures on poetry, rhetoric, the German language and literature, on Shakspeare and Dante. During his student life he wrote a prize essay, "De Respiratione Fœtus," which exhibited considerable learning, and at the age of twenty-one completed his inaugural thesis, "De Phoronomia Animalium," treating of the mechanism of locomotion in all classes of animals, which not less displayed a large amount of diligent research and study. He took his doctor's degree at Bonn in 1822. The next year and a half were passed at Berlin, where he had the benefit of the countenance and instruction of Rudolphi. During his residence there he was occupied in zootomy and experimental physiology, and was specially engaged in investigating the functions of the spinal In 1824 he settled at Bonn as a private teacher; during the few ensuing years his application to his studies was so intense as to lay the foundation of a serious illness, which very nearly cut short his life and labours. The results of these exertions were two treatises on the sense of sight, both of which appeared in 1826. These works, remarkable not only for their anatomical research, but for the novelty and profundity of the physiological reasoning they displayed, drew on him the attention of the scientific world. In the same year he was appointed extraordinary, and in 1830 ordinary professor of medicine, at Bonn. Whilst he held this chair numerous treatises, chiefly on anatomical subjects, appeared from his pen. Amongst the more important of these was one on the structure of the secreting glands, and another on the blood. During this period of his life, also, the great work which consolidated and extended his fame as a physiologist, his "Lehrbuch der Physiologie," was commenced. The appearance of this book, which did not take place till some years later, forms an epoch in the history of physiology. It soon took the place of all pre-existing textbooks in Germany; it was translated into almost every European language; and will ever hold a high position among the archives of the science. In 1833 Müller was offered and accepted the chair left vacant by the death of Rudolphi at Berlin. In the following year he laid before the Academy an admirable contribution to the comparative anatomy of the Myxinoids, and this was succeeded by a series of anatomical and physiological treatises upon different organs and structures in the human body, several of which are of high value as contributions to the science of medicine. The year 1838 was marked by the publication of a work on the minute anatomy and forms of tumours, which may be said to have laid the first stone of the edifice of pathological histology. Müller's assistant, Theodore Schwann, had already immortalized his name by the discovery of the cell structure of the healthy animal textures; the idea of growth and nutrition had consequently undergone an entire change; but the demonstration of the analogy that subsists between the structure and nutrition of diseased and healthy tissues was first pointed out by Müller. His last contribution to physiology was a treatise on the compensation of physical powers in the organs of the human voice, in which he treats of the mechanical production of the voice. This appeared in 1839. From that time he appears to have confined his scientific labours to the subjects of comparative anatomy and zoology. extensive museums at Berlin, of which he was director, afforded him a vast field for the special cultivation of those studies; whilst the large amount of labour and time he felt compelled by a high sense of duty to devote to their arrangement and extension, precluded the probability of giving up any portion of his attention to physiological experiment. However, the latter years of his life bore ample fruit in the splendid contributions he made to structural life-science. His attention was first directed to the anatomy of the vertebrates, and amongst a series of brilliant anatomical treatises may be specially mentioned-one on the Plagiostomi, brought out in conjunction with Henle in 1841; and another on the structure and limits of the ganoid fishes, which appeared in 1846. This latter contains his ichthyological system the result of many years' study of the subject. After bringing his ichthyological labours to a close, he turned his attention more especially to the Invertebrata. His holidays were thenceforward spent on the coast, devoted to the study of the structure, functions, and habits of the marine invertebrates; and when the duties of his professorship called him to Berlin, he employed all his leisure

hours in working up the materials he had collected. The results of these investigations he embodied in his treatise on the metamorphoses of the Echinodermata. Müller's professional career lasted over a space of thirty-five years, during which time he was constantly employed in investigating and teaching. His extraordinary mental power and love for science were only equalled by his marvellous industry. His reputation attracted to his class-room students from all parts of Europe, and his influence over them was so great, so imbued did they become by his scientific ardour, that even during vacation many accompanied him to distant coasts to join and assist in his investigations. This brilliant career was suddenly cut short. He died at Berlin on the 28th of April, 1858. For the few days preceding his death he had complained of feeling wearied, but no apprehension was entertained as to his state of health. At five o'clock on the morning of his death he told his wife that he had slept well. On returning to his room at seven o'clock, she discovered that he had ceased to breathe.-F. C. W.

MÜLLER, JOHANN. See REGIOMONTANUS. MÜLLER, JOHANN GOTTHARD VON, an eminent German engraver, was born May 4, 1747, at Bernhausen, near Stuttgart. In 1761 he entered the Stuttgart art-academy; in 1764, by desire of the Duke Karl, became pupil of the court-painter, Guibal; and in 1770, having resolved to adopt engraving as his profession, went to Paris where he studied for six years under Ĵ. G. Wille, at whose recommendation he was in 1776 elected a member of the French Academy, his position having been secured by an admirable portrait executed by him of his master, Wille. He was, however, recalled to Stuttgart by the Duke Karl; was appointed director of the school of design, and in 1802 professor of engraving in the Stuttgart academy. In this capacity he trained several of the best of the succeeding generation of German engravers, the chief among them being his son Friedrich.—(See MÜLLER, CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH VON.) Johann Müller engraved only thirty-three plates, but they are very carefully executed, and several are large and important works. He died

at Stuttgart, March 14, 1830 .- J. T-e. MÜLLER, KARL OTTFRIED, the eminent German antiquary, was born at Brieg, Silesia, 28th August, 1797, where his father was chaplain to the garrison. After a careful education he devoted himself to classical learning, first at Breslau under Schneider, Heindorf, and Passow; and after 1815 at Berlin under Boeckh, to whom he owed a deep insight into the true principles of philology. The first-fruits of his studies was his "Egineticorum liber," 1817; shortly after the publication of which he obtained a mastership in the Magdalaneum at Breslau. Two years later he was called to the chair of archæology at Göttingen. He fitted himself for the duties of his new office by a stay at Dresden (1819), and a journey to France and England (1822), where he became intimately acquainted with the remains of ancient art. These studies were afterwards embodied in his "Handbook of Archæology," 1830, which bears testimony to the wide range of his researches, and to his talent in handling and grouping such complicated materials. At Göttingen Müller not only excelled as a most efficient teacher, but enjoyed the highest respect both as a man and a scholar. Upon his happy existence, however, the suspension of the Hanoverian constitution broke in (1837), and Müller was deeply afflicted by the banishment of the seven professors who had protested against this arbitrary act of sovereign power. He had long cherished the project of a journey to Greece, and he now asked for leave of absence. His request was granted, and he set out in September, 1839. After passing the winter in Italy and Sicily, he arrived at Athens in April, 1840. He made a tour through the Morea, and was busily engaged with excavations at Delphi, when he was seized by an intermittent fever. He hastened back to Athens, where he died August 1, 1840. "Græcia," to use the beautiful words of Boeckh, "quum vivum retinere non posset, vindicavit sibi defunctum." He was buried on an eminence in the grounds of the Academy, and a column was erected over his grave by the university of Athens. Indeed, a resting-place most befitting such a hero of classical learning! The number and importance of a hero of classical learning! The number and importance of Müller's works, if we consider the shortness of his career, must appear astonishing. He was a scholar of the most assiduous habits and the greatest perseverance, and his erudition embraced the whole range of classical antiquity. He particularly endeavoured to trace the development of the several Greek tribes, with respect to their history, antiquities, mythology, and art. To this endeavour

we owe his "Orchomenos und die Minyer," 1820; his "Dorier," 2 vols., 1824, translated into English, 1830; his "Early History of the Macedonians," 1825; and his "Etruscans," 2 vols., 1828, The same procedure is observed in his "Prolegomena zu einer wiss enschaftlichen Mythologie," in which he considers the ancient myths from a historical and as it were local point of view, and refutes the symbolic and allegorical doctrines. No less admirable is his "History of the Literature of Ancient Greece," London, 1840, which first appeared in English, and was edited in German from the MSS. of the author, by his brother, 2 vols., 1841. At the same time Müller distinguished himself as a critic and a translator. He gave critical editions of Varro De lingua Latina, 1838, and of Festus De Significatione verborum, 1839; and published an elegant translation of the Eumenides, with critical and exegetical commentaries, 1833. Besides these separate works, Müller found leisure for a number of treatises and monographs both in Latin and German; the latter were collectively edited by his brother, "Kleine Deutsche Schriften," 3 vols., 1847–48.—(See Lücke, Erinnerungen an O. M., Göttingen, 1841.)—K. E.

MÜLLÉR, OTTO FRIEDRICH, a Danish naturalist, was born at Copenhagen on 11th March, 1730, and died on 26th December, 1784. He studied especially the lower forms of animal life, using the microscope extensively in his researches. He pointed out that the infusoria were as normal and fixed in their form and development as the highest animals. Cuvier says that Müller's works on infusoria, monoculi, and hydrachnæ have procured for him a first place among naturalists. In 1779 he commenced the splendid work entitled "Zoologica Danica," and published two volumes before his death .- J. H. B.

MÜLLER, WILHELM, a distinguished German lyric poet, was born at Dessau, 7th October, 1794. He devoted himself to classical learning in the university of Berlin, and in 1813 served as a volunteer in the Prussian army. After the restoration of peace he completed his studies and travelled in Italy. In 1819 he obtained a professorship in the gymnasium of his native town, and at the same time was appointed librarian. He died prema-

turely October 1, 1827.—K. E.

MÜLLER, WILLIAM JOHN, one of the best landscape painters of the English school, was born at Bristol in 1812; his father, a German, was curator of the Bristol museum. Müller found both a competent teacher and a generous patron in his native town. J. B. Pyne taught him landscape painting, and Mr. Acraman the collector, of Clifton, bought several of his first pictures. In 1833 and 1834 he made a tour through Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, and brought home many free and valuable sketches; his eye was so accurate that his ordinary coloursketches were complete pictures in themselves, and required no further elaboration or realization. In 1838 he made an extensive tour through Greece and Egypt, going even beyond the cataracts of the Nile, and visiting the mummy-caves of Mahabdees. He returned to London in 1839, and in 1840 attracted general notice by two admirable pictures—a "View of Athens from the road to Marathon," and the "Memnon at Sunset," both in the Royal Academy exhibition of that year. In 1843 he joined Sir Charles Fellowes in his last expedition to Lycia, and returned in 1844 with another collection of valuable sketches. Müller was now in great hopes, and he sent five eastern subjects to the Royal Academy in 1845; but to his exceeding mortifica-tion only one was well hung. This disappointment brought on an illness in May, a few days after the opening of the exhibition, which ended fatally on the 8th of September at Bristol. He died of the enlargement of the left ventricle of the heart, and his friends did not hesitate to say that the hanging committee of 1845 killed William Müller. The painter's early and melancholy death seems to have attracted much notice, and although his magnificent picture of Athens was sold for thirty guineas only, his sketches at his sale at Christie and Manson's shortly after his death, produced the remarkable sum of £4360; even a mere water-colour sketch of his apartment at Macri, brought sixty-five guineas. These are strange facts, yet the history of art affords only too many instances of the sudden appreciation of a painter immediately it was out of his power to benefit by it. The selfish craving to possess what is rare, is so much greater than either the love of art or the desire to encourage the artist; it is a too common habit with collectors to buy pictures as investments of money only. In the Art-Journal of 1844-45 are some letters by William Müller on his eastern

journeys, and on the hanging of his pictures at the Royal Academy. In 1841 he published "Picturesque Sketches of the age of Francis I."—R. N. W.

MULREADY, WILLIAM, R.A., was born in 1786 at Ennis

in Ireland. His taste for art was developed early, and at the age of fourteen he was admitted as a student into the Royal Academy, London. His earliest public essays were designs for little children's books, as the Butterfly's Ball, Cat's Concert, Three Wishes, &c., 16mo, 1807-9. His earliest pictures were, almost of course, academic historical essays, but he soon perceived that his strength did not lie in that line. He turned to the study of the Dutch masters, and began to paint small landscapes directly from nature, and small compositions consisting of subjects of familiar life, interiors, &c. Of the landscapes, chiefly views in Kensington Gravel Pits and other suburban localities, several are now in the South Kensington museum. His earliest pictures of homely subjects were "The Rattle," and a "Carpenter's Shop and Kitchen," which were in the Royal Academy exhibition of 1808. For the next forty years Mr. Mulready was one of the most regular contributors to the Academy exhibitions. His pictures were for the most part small in size, and somewhat similar in character, but some were of a more ambitious and poetical order; and it is especially noteworthy that during these forty years, whilst there was constant increase of artistic knowledge and greater largeness and freedom of style, there was never the least tendency towards greater looseness of handling or negligence of finish, the besetting sins of the day, and which painters then almost invariably inclined to with increasing years. On the contrary, in Mr. Mulready's pictures there was observable more careful finish and greater attention to all the accessories every year, and withal a continuous growth in technical knowledge, manipulative skill, and power of expression. All this was in fact the result of his remaining a diligent student: he continued to make the most elaborate drawings from the life and studies of all pictorial adjuncts, with unwearying perseverance, through the whole of his professional career. To this doubtless is to be attributed the very remarkable fact that his culminant example as a painter, "Choosing the Wedding-Gown," the most popular of all his works, was exhibited just forty years after the commencement of his artistic career-an example full of value to the student, whatever be his calling. The first pictures by which Mr. Mulready attracted much notice were his "Punch, a clever but immature production, 1812; and "Idle Boys, 1815. This last picture procured his election as A.R.A., November, 1815, and three months later, February, 1816, as R.A., almost the only instance, we believe, since the early days of the Academy of an artist securing the two grades in so brief a time. Mr. Mulready continued to paint subjects in a vein of quiet humour, and of the kind already indicated—the well-known "Lending a Bite," 1819, and "Wolf and Lamb," purchased by George IV., 1820, being characteristic examples; but about 1822 he turned aside to others, in which pathos or sentiment predominated, as "The Convalescent," 1822, and "The Widow," 1824. With these he was, however, not equally successful, and he returned to his old line. About 1837 he tried his hand at the illustration of Shakspeare, and at original poetic compositions: of the former class being his elaborate "Seven Ages, or All the World's a Stage;" of the latter, "First Love" and "The Sonnet." In 1840 he made a series of twenty drawings on wood, illustrative of the Vicar of Wakefield which, being exquisitely engraved by John Thompson, excited so much admiraexquisitely gradedly immediately received commissions to execute several in oil. He accordingly painted, among others, "The Whistonian Controversy," 1843; and "Sophia and Mr. Burchell Haymaking," for Mr. Baring; and "Choosing the Wedding-Gown," 1847, for Mr. Sheepshanks—undoubtedly the most characteristic productions of the artist, and the most perfect illustrations of Goldsmith's famous work. In 1848 occurred another important event in Mr. Mulready's artistic career, the collection and exhibition of his principal works in the rooms of the Society of Arts-an exhibition of exceeding interest, as enabling us, by means of his finished works, to follow at one view the entire career of the artist; and by his singularly beautiful drawings and studies to perceive how he had arrived at and maintained such excellence. Mr. Mulready continued from that time to exhibit, though less regularly, at the Royal Academy; his finest subsequent works being "The Butt," full of his old humour, and "Women Bathing," a marvel of technical skill. He

painted for the Exhibition of 1862, "The Toy-Seller," a subject also painted by him in 1835. The nation is rich in Mr. Mulready's works, possessing choice examples of every period. In the Vernon collection are four oil paintings—"The Last In," "Fair Time," "Crossing the Ford," and "The Young Brother;" and in the Sheepshanks collection no fewer than twenty-one paintings and studies in oil, including among them the famous "Choosing the Wedding-Gown," "Seven Ages," "Fight Interrupted," "The Butt," &c.; and besides these there are at South Kensington several of his most elaborate drawings from the life, and sketches. Some of these drawings have recently been lithographed in facsimile for the use of students in the schools of design. Many of Mr. Mulready's pictures have been engraved. His death occurred on the 7th July, 1863.—J. T-e.

MÜNCH-BELLINGHAUSEN, ELIGIUS FRANZ JOSEPH, Baron von, better known under his nom de plume Friedrich Halm, a German dramatist, was born at Cracow, 2nd April, 1806, of a noble Austrian family. He was carefully educated, and early attempted dramatic composition. Among his plays, "Griseldis" and "The Son of the Wilderness" were hailed with the greatest applause, while the rest had but little success; they were also translated into various languages. Since 1845 he

holds an office in the imperial library at Vienna.—K. E. MÜNCHHAUSEN, HIERONYMOS KARL FRIEDRICH, Baron von, the famous story-teller, was born at his father's estate of Bodenwerder, Hanover, in 1720, and died in 1797. He served in the Russian army against the Turks in 1737-39; the adventures of which campaign served him as an inexhaustible mine for the most fabulous stories and anecdotes. A collection of them was published at London by a certain Professor Raspe, formerly of Cassel, under the title—"Baron Münchhausen's Narrative of his marvellous Travels and Campaigns in Russia," 1785. This narrative was translated into German by the poet Bürger, with additions by himself, and by Professor Lichtenberg, the great satirist.—(See Introduction to Des Freiherrn von Münchhausen's wunderbare Reisen und Abenteuer, by Ellisen;

Göttingen and Berlin, 1849.)—K. E.

MUNNICH or MUNIC, BURCHARD CHRISTOPH VON, Count, a distinguished officer in the service of Russia, was born in Oldenburg in 1683. He entered the army of Hesse Cassel, served under Prince Eugene in Flanders, attained the rank of colonel, then entered the service of Poland, quitted it for that of Russia, where Peter the Great at first employed him as engineer, and afterwards promoted him to the rank of general. His family had long been celebrated for skill in canal-making, and Munnich inherited the talent. Peter was then engaged on his great enterprise of the Ladoga canal, which was to be of such vast importance to St. Petersburg, and to this work he directed the genius of Munnich. Even in his last illness he expressed a hope that "the labours of Munnich would cure him." Under Catherine the engineer went on with his work, and when Menzikoff, the favourite of Peter II., fell into disgrace, he was made count and governor of St. Petersburg and Finland. When the canal was completed, he was made field-marshal and privy councillor; but his rapid rise excited the jealousy of the courtiers, and he was sent to Poland and afterwards to the Crimea in command of an army. To repel the Turkish cavalry he invented the square battalions still used by the Russians. After many military successes he returned to the Russian court. The Empress Elizabeth came into power, and Munnich charged with plotting against her, was, with Osterman, sentenced to death, a sentence commuted into banishment to Siberia. In that desolate region he remained twenty years, but not giving way to despondency. Twice a day he assembled his household for prayer, and spent his leisure in composing hymns and religious "thoughts," which were afterwards printed. On the accession of Peter III. he returned in triumph, an old man of eighty-two, but still full of life and vigour. He appeared at court in the sheepskin dress of exile, but was immediately restored to all his titles. He died at the age of eighty-four. Much of the modern policy of Russia may be traced to Munnich.—P. E. D.

MUNRO, SIR THOMAS, Bart., K.C.B., a celebrated civil and military officer in the service of the East India Company, was born at Glasgow in 1761. His father was a merchant. In 1779 he was appointed to a Madras cadetship, and after passing six weeks at the Presidency he was attached as ensign to the 16th Madras native infantry, and served with great distinction throughout the war with Hyder Ali, until peace was concluded with his son

Tippoo, in 1784. Two years later he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and employed the period of peace in the diligent study of the Hindostanee and Persian languages, in which he ultimately acquired remarkable proficiency. In 1790 when Tippoo resumed hostilities with the British, Munro served with the 21st battalion of native infantry, sharing in all the dangers and fatigues of the war till the conclusion of the definitive treaty. In 1792 came the turning point in Munro's career, which led to all his subsequent fame and fortune. This was his appointment to assist Captain Read in settling the district of Baramahl. He discharged the laborious duties of this important office, which he held for seven years, with singular industry and zeal. In 1796 Lieutenant Munro was promoted to a captaincy. About two years afterwards, when war broke out again with Tippoo, he served under General Harris in the campaign which ended in the death of Tippoo and the capture of Seringapatam. He was next intrusted with the arduous task of reducing to order the new province of Canara on the western coast of the Peninsula. His services here were so highly appreciated, that it was with difficulty he could secure an appointment to the charge of what were called the ceded districts-territory recently transferred to the company by the Nizam. He spent seven years in this new situation, during the first four of which he lived in a tent moving from place to place. In 1804 Major Munro was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and during the war with Scindiah and the rajah of Berar he rendered important service to General Wellesley, afterwards duke of Wellington, by whom he was held in the highest esteem. Colonel Munro now began to think of revisiting his family and country; in October, 1807, he embarked for England, and after an absence of eight-and-twenty years, landed at Deal in April, 1808. He repaired to London, where he took a deep interest in the discussions respecting the renewal of the East India Company's charter, and gave evidence on the subject before a parliamentary committee, which produced a strong impression upon the public mind. As one result of this inquiry, it was resolved to send out a commission for the purpose of removing or mitigating the defects which had been brought to light, and Colonel Munro's rare experience, judgment, and industry pointed him out as the fit person to be placed at its head. He accordingly re-embarked for India in May, 1814, having shortly before been united to Miss Campbell, daughter of Richard Campbell, Esq., of Craigie house, Ayrshire—a lady "whose society formed the ornament and delight of his after life." The new commission had to contend against a formidable array of interest and prejudice, but by dint of firmness and perseverance Colonel Munro and his colleagues succeeded in carrying various important reforms in the judicial system. In 1817 the Mahratta war broke out, and in compliance with his own earnest wishes, a brigadier's commission was bestowed upon him by the governorgeneral, the marquis of Hastings. With only four companies of Sepoys, amounting to not more than six hundred men, he boldly marched into the enemy's territories, reduced nine of their strongholds, and concluded a brilliant campaign with the capture of Sholapoor, and the defeat of an army of ten thousand men by whom it was covered. "The population which he subdued by arms," said Mr. Canning, "he managed with such address, equity, and wisdom, that he established an empire over their hearts and feelings." General Munro's health had sustained such severe injury from his extraordinary exertions, that on the restoration of peace he resigned all his commissions, civil as well as military, and re-embarked for England in January, 1819. He had scarcely reached home when he was appointed governor of Madras, and was soon after promoted to the rank of major-general, and created a K.C.B. After spending only or inajor-general, and created a K.C.B. After spending only six months in this country, he set out once more for India, which he reached in May, 1820. He discharged the duties of his laborious office with characteristic industry, wisdom, and integrity, and was successful both in preserving the tranquillity of the country and in increasing the public revenues, while his benevolent exertions to promote the welfare of the natives procured him the appellation of Father of the people. He contributed greatly to the successful termination of the Burmese war, both by his judicious counsels and his extraordinary zeal and energy in sending a supply of troops from the Madras army. His services were acknowledged by his elevation to the rank of a baronet in 1825. He had long been anxious to retire from office, but had been induced to continue at his post by the urgent request of the court of directors. At length, in 1827, he

obtained liberty to resign; but while waiting the arrival of his successor he was attacked with cholera near Gooty, and died on the 6th of July. "Europe," said Mr. Canning, "never produced a more accomplished statesman, nor India, so fertile in heroes, a more skilful soldier." Sir Thomas left two sons, the elder of whom succeeded him in his title.—J. T.

MURAD. See Amurath.

MURAT, JOACHIM, one of the most distinguished of Napoleon's marshals, and elevated by his imperial chief to the throne of Naples, was born at a village in Perigord in the year 1767. His origin was very humble, his father being simply a country innkeeper, who had, however, acted as a steward to the great family of the Talleyrands. Through their interest Joachim was placed at the college of Cahors, with a view to his training for the church. But between the church and the future soldier there was a gulf no training could obliterate. His tendencies and his behaviour completely disqualified him for the ecclesiastical profession, and ere long he enlisted in a regiment of chasseurs, from which, being guilty of insubordinate conduct, he was shortly afterwards dismissed. Returning to his native place, he remained there until the Revolution, when he a second time entered the army—a step on this occasion attended with happier results than before. Partly from his military talent and ardour, and partly from his enthusiastic support of the principles then dominant, he rose rapidly through the various gradations, finally gaining the rank of colonel. His lip-worship of liberty and equality, notwithstanding, was soon metamorphosed into the more profitable devotion to the cause of Bonaparte, to which he thenceforth consecrated all his powers. At the affair of the sections in 1795 he afforded considerable aid to Napoleon; and the keen eye of the latter, ever on the watch for talent that might further his own cherished schemes of empire, marked the service, and recognized the merits of him who rendered it. Murat reaped his reward in being attached to the personal staff of Bonaparte during the famous Italian campaign of 1796. Ever after, the fortunes of the innkeeper's son were linked with those of his illustrious patron. In a hundred battles he signalized his dash and daring; and the brilliancy of his cavalry charges extorted even the admiration of his enemies. To the fact also that his character was not slightly impregnated with the romantic element, and that he gloried in reviving, both as regarded wonderful exploit and outward habiliment, so much of the valorous chivalry of old, may be doubtless attributed a large measure of the popularity that Murat was privileged to acquire. Be this as it may, his military career was one of unquestioned splendour, and apart from the mere flash and glitter of those externals in which he was perhaps too vainly solicitous to shine, his peculiar talents in the field procured for him the flattering appellation from the lips of Napoleon himself, of "the best cavalry officer in Europe." It was the cavalry that he commanded in the campaigns of Egypt, Italy, Austria, and Prussia; and it was when wielding that important arm of the service, that he succeeded in gaining his fairest laurels. Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, and Eylau, will bear perpetual witness to his fame. The lustre of such achievements, even in its earliest dawn, invested him with a kind of halo before the eyes of his admiring fellow-soldiers, and their sentiments were shared by Napoleon himself. In 1802 General Murat received the hand of Caroline Bonaparte, youngest sister of the first consul, and in 1806 he was raised to the dignity of a sovereign prince, by the title of Grand-duke of Berg and Cleves. The next prominent event in Murat's history was his command of the French army, when the invasion of Spain took place in 1808. The June of that year saw Joseph Bonaparte appointed ruler of the Spanish dominions, and in the following July, a decree emanated from the arch-kingmaker, ordaining "his dearly beloved cousin Joachim Murat, grand-duke of Berg, to the throne of Naples and Sicily, which remains vacant by the accession of Joseph Napoleon to the kingdoms of Spain and the Indies." So the career of this poor soldier of fortune seemed prosperously closed at last, and the son of the innkeeper of Perigord had gained the goal of royalty! However, it was only king of Naples he became, for his attempts to reduce Sicily were frustrated by the English commanders, Sir John Stuart and Admiral Martin. Even from Naples he was obliged betimes to absent himself, to follow the standard of his imperial relative. In 1812 he accompanied the expedition to Russia at the head of the cavalry of the grand army, and during the advance on Mos-cow he displayed all his old fiery valour; but, disheartened and

disgusted by the disastrous retreat, and with the memory of some fancied slights received from Napoleon still rankling in his bosom, he began to draw off from the side of the hitherto victorious emperor. After the battle of Leipsic he altogether deserted the imperial cause, and united himself to the enemies of Bonaparte. Such conduct temporarily saved his crown; yet, alarmed for its ultimate security, he commenced, on the return of Napoleon to France in 1815, to negotiate during the Hundred Days both with him and the allied sovereigns. At last reverting to his first love, he decisively sided with the former, and invaded the papal territories, threatening also Northern Italy. Waterloo determined his fate; he was compelled to flee from his kingdom; and in a half, or rather wholly, insane attempt to land again in arms on the coast of Calabria, he was captured and condemned to be shot, by the base sentence of a Neapolitan court-martial. His final words were—"Soldiers, save my face! Aim at my heart!" They fired, and he fell dead. This was on the 13th October, 1815, when he had attained the forty-fifth year of his age. There was in Murat much warm and noble feeling, and as a sovereign he pursued a mild and liberal course; but his politics were of the most vacillating kind. In fact, he seems to have been totally devoid of fixed principle; yet we need not judge him with undue severity. The lives of the imperial marshals have still to be written, we mean written in the proper way and with the befitting spirit, when the true place shall be assigned to each brilliant planet that revolved round that great central sun. There, not first, but among the first, will move the knightly figure of him whose white plume ever waved in the van of battle, and who, when he exchanged it for a monarch's diadem, only gave keener point and deeper significance to the old fatal truth, that a man may be a "beau sabreur," a dashing warrior, without possessing the higher gifts that go to form the character of the genuine anat and gam, the true ruler of his fellows. By the sister of Napoleon (who, after the tragic fate of her husband, lived many years in Austria under the title of Countess of Lipano, and finally died at Florence in 1839) Murat had several children, both sons and daughters. Of the sons one, Lucien, survives, who resides in France, and is generally understood to have some hankering after his father's former kingdom.—J. J.

MURATORI, LUDOVICO ANTONIO, an erudite and voluminous author and historian, born at Vignola in the Modenese, 21st October, 1672; died in Modena, 23d January, 1750. In 1685 he entered the jesuit schools of Modena, but not satisfied with the hours allotted to study, devoted to it also his leisure, and commenced that habit of restricting his sleep to seven hours in the twenty-four, which continued with him all his life. quently, under various masters, he became versed in philosophy, dogmatic theology, morality, and law. He acquired the Greek language without an instructor, and with the learned Abate Bacchini explored the field of sacred and profane literature. the 16th December, 1694, the university of Modena awarded to him the laurel crown of doctor of law. In February of the next year he removed to Milan to enter on his office of co-prefect of the Ambrosian library; and on the 24th of the following September he was ordained priest, having previously assumed deacon's orders. To his location in the Ambrosian library we owe his "Anecdota," published in 1697–98. In 1700 Rinaldo I., duke of Modena, recalled him from Milan to constitute him keeper of the archives of the house of Este, to which at his own request was added the post of librarian, his services being rated at an annual stipend of one hundred pistoles. The remainder of his peaceful life, with the exception of three years, was passed at Modena, his death being preceded by a brief period of deafness. In 1734, through the influence of his friend Apostolo Zeno, the chair of belles-lettres in the Paduan university was offered for his acceptance, a distinction which he modestly declined. The years 1714-15-16, he—by the duke's desire, and under the patronage of King George I. of England, whose house (of Brunswick) is an offshoot of that of Este-occupied in travelling from place to place, visiting and inspecting the valuable archives stored in various parts of Italy; and at this period were accumulated materials for his great work, "Antichità Italiane." In 1716 he was created provost of S. Maria della Pomposa in Modena. This church, as well as that of S. Agnese in Ferrara, he rebuilt at his own cost, and was a liberal donor not only to these, but also to other benefices which he held. His love of literature and learned labours never seduced him to neglect his high ecclesiasti-

cal duties. By him not only the needy who presented themselves for alms were relieved, but objects for charity were sought out, and any poor whom he encountered in the streets, brought home, warmed, and fed. He instituted a society of charity for the protection of widows, orphans, and destitute persons; he founded a Monte di Pietà, and by his own desire was constituted visitor to the ducal prisons: and when after his death his accounts were looked into, it was discovered that his alms and church gifts had outrun the united revenues of all the benefices he held. Merely to enumerate the works of Muratori would occupy a considerable space. A descriptive catalogue of them, amounting to sixtyfour in number, may be consulted in Tiraboschi's Biblioteca Modenese. His project for a republic of letters was put forth under the assumed name of Lamindo Pritanio, but he eventually both avowed the authorship and admitted the impracticable nature of a design which won for him keen opponents and eager partisans. The extent of his erudition and grasp of his mind are attested by the astonishing range of subjects which he handled. The Annali d'Italia gives him a permanent place amongst historians. In him Thomas Burnet, Tillotson, and Barbeyrac met with an opponent. He wrote against Pyrrhonism and Socinianism, discussed questions of ecclesiastical discipline, upheld the infallibility of mother church, and the absolute truth of holy scripture; treated of christian charity as concerning the love of our neighbour; under the feigned name of Antonio Lampridio put forth his "De superstitione vitanda;" compiled biographies of various noteworthy men; investigated the motive of Torquato Tasso's incarceration; set forth the powers of human fancy; defined good taste; and propounded his own views of the appropriate treatment, political, medical, and ecclesiastical, of the plague. Besides some verses from his pen, we have his "Della Perfetta Poesia Italiana;" but of the probable value of his poetico-critical acumen one cannot but admit doubts, remembering that in spite of ardent admiration for Dante, he is said to have cherished a preference for Petrarca. As concerns art, he indignantly repelled the popular notion that the Goths were its foes and destroyers; appealing in support of his position to the magnificent structures raised by Theodoric, and to the letters of Cassiodorus.—C. G. R.

\* MURCHISON, SIR RODERICK IMPEY, F.R.S., D.C.L., was born at Taradale in Ross-shire in 1792. He was the eldest son of Kenneth Murchison, Esq., of Taradale. His mother was the sister of General Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Bart., G.C.H. He received his early education at Durham grammar-school, and afterwards became a student at the military college at Marlow. In 1807 he entered the army. He served with the 36th foot in Spain and Portugal, afterwards on the staff of his uncle, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, and finally held a captain's commission in the 6th dragoons. In 1815 he married the only daughter of General Hugonin, and in the following year quitted the army. After leaving the public service, he appears to have concentrated his attention on geology; and for the last quarter of a century the personal history of Sir Roderick Murchison has been intimately associated with the progress of geological science. labours of none have been more unremitting, nor have any been more successful in throwing light upon the histories of past ages afforded by the stratified and fossiliferous rocks. To his sagacity and perseverance science is mainly indebted for the investigation of the strata of rocks which lie under the Devonian, or old red sandstone; and to him she owes the application of those principles of classification founded on the succession of organic life, which had been previously established with regard to the tertiary and secondary periods, to the palæozoic or oldest strata in which the remains of animals have been discovered. His papers in the publications of the Geological Society of London appear to have commenced in 1826, when he was secretary to In 1830 he visited the Eastern Alps for the purpose of elucidating their geological structure, and in an elaborate paper he communicated the results of his investigations to the London Society. He succeeded Professor Sedgwick as president of the Geological Society in 1831; and about the same time he commenced an examination of Wales and the bordering counties which occupied him during the succeeding eight years, and enabled him to arrive at conclusions of the highest importance. Before the results of his investigations were given to the world, nothing was known of the detailed sequence and characteristic fossils of the strata which underlie the old red sandstone; and in reference to that formation geologists were only aware that it

formed the basis on which rested the carboniferous limestone, and that it contained some undescribed fossil fishes. Not only was there complete ignorance as to the more ancient primary strata; but many rocks which are now known to be younger than the Silurian were supposed to be of greater antiquity. It was by Dr. Buckland's advice that Murchison attempted the investigation of the more ancient palæozoic strata by an exploration of the banks of the Wye between Hay and Builth. He found a considerable tract in Hereford, Radnor, and Shropshire, where large masses of grey-coloured strata, containing fossils differing from those which occur in deposits above them, rise out from amongst the old red sandstone. These he began to classify; and after four years of labour he erected them into a group to which he assigned the name Silurian, derived from the ancient Silures, a people who formerly inhabited the region explored, and under their king Caractacus offered a gallant resistance to the Roman arms. A patriotic feeling led to the choice of a designation which is now appropriated to science throughout the civilized world; for in a note to one of his published addresses to the Geological Society, Sir Roderick writes-"When Ostorius, the Roman general, conquered Caractacus, he boasted that he had blotted out the very name Silures from the face of the earth. A British geologist had therefore some pride in restoring to currency the word Silurian as connected with great glory in the annals of his country." He soon after separated the Silurian strata into a lower and upper group, and in 1839 published his investigations and their results under the title of the "Silurian System." At the time of its publication the author, in common with Professor Sedgwick, was under the conviction that the fossiliferous rocks of North Wales, to which the term "Cambrian" has been applied, were inferior to, and therefore of an earlier antiquity than the lower Silurian. Subsequent investigations, however, proved the identity of the fossils in the Cambrian strata with those of the Silurian period, and the conclusion was at length arrived at, that the former were extensions of the Silurian strata. This conclusion Sir Roderick has maintained in his subsequent publications; and for his labours thus completed and corrected, he received in 1849 the highest distinction which the Royal Society can bestow—that of the Copley medal. During the period he was engaged on his great work, he published a short treatise on the geology of the neighbourhood of Cheltenham. Soon after the appearance of the "Silurian System," its author was engaged with Professor Sedgwick and M. De Verneuil in unravelling the structure of the Rhenish provinces; but a wider field of geological labour awaited his enterprise. It but a white ited of geological natural and had been generally held by geologists that the red strata of some of the provinces of Russia, e. g., Novogorod, Lithuania, and Courland belonged to the new red sandstone. This error arose partly from the non-recognition of the fossils contained in the strata, which were supposed to be bones of Saurian and Chelonian reptiles. The mistake was dissipated by the publication of the "Silurian System," for by its perusal scientific men in Russia were led to the belief that the red strata covering their Silurian deposits, were characterized by fossil fishes identical with those of the British old red sandstone, which had been hitherto mistaken for the reliquiæ of reptiles and tortoises. This conclusion was arrived at by M. Von Buch, to whom the fossils had been sent, and who communicated to Murchison his conviction that an investigation of Russia would demonstrate the same sequence of palæozoic deposits, as had been described in the Silurian region of England and Wales. On the impulse thus given, Murchison resolved to undertake the geological survey of Russia. For this undertaking he obtained the countenance of the imperial government through Baron de Brunnow, the Russian ambassador, and having secured the companionship and co-operation of M. de Verneuil, a naturalist well known for his acquaintance with fossil mollusca, he commenced his expedition and arrived at the Neva early in the summer of 1840. The greater part of the north of Russia in Europe was explored, the survey extending from Archangel and the borders of the White Sea on the north to Moscow in the south, and to the heart of the government of Vologda on the east. The result of this exploration was to place beyond doubt the chief physical relations of the palæozoic rocks of the northern and central provinces; it moreover elucidated the nature of the chief rocks round Moscow, showing that they were not, as had been supposed, of the oolitic series, but that they belonged to the carboniferous era. On Mr. Murchison's return to England he exhibited a geological map of the regions examined

to the British Association, and in the name of M. de Verneuil and of himself, read a memoir on their discoveries to the Geological Society of London. But much remained to be done before the geology of Russia could be completely systematized. The government of the Emperor Nicholas was aware of the importance of the investigations which Mr. Murchison and his companion had commenced; and soon after the termination of their expedition, a communication from the imperial government was received by the former, the object of which was to obtain the services of himself and M. de Verneuil in making an additional geological Associated with Murchison and De Verneuil in this undertaking, were Count Keyserling and Lieut. Koksharof. expedition commenced in the spring of 1841, and during the succeeding summer the Ural mountains, the southern provinces of Russia, and particularly the coal-field of the Donetz, were explored. It was after the termination of this survey, when Murchison was engaged in working out the results of the labours of himself and his associates, that he proposed the name Permian, derived from the extensive province of Perm, to designate the youngest of the palæozoic systems. The report of the expedition was subsequently laid before the emperor, who honoured the travellers with special marks of appreciation and favour. In 1842 Murchison was again elected to the presidential chair of the Geological Society, and in the following year he was engaged in visiting many parts of Germany which he had not before explored, with the view of determining the relations of their palæozoic strata to the deposits of Russia and the British islands. On this occasion Poland and the edges of the Carpathians bordering the Russian empire, were examined. Whilst thus engaged, he was elected president of the Royal Geographical Society, an honour which he again enjoyed in 1852. The summer of 1844 was devoted to an examination of the rocks of Norway and Sweden; he also revisited St. Petersburg, and on this occasion was the bearer to the emperor of a medal struck in England in commemoration of the imperial visit to the queen of Great Britain. On his return to England, the fruit of the joint labours of his associates and himself was given to the world under the title of "The Geology of Russia in Europe and the Ural mountains." It was after leaving Russia in 1844, that Murchison drew the attention of the Royal Geographical Society to the remarkable coincidence in structure between the great eastern chain of Australia and that of the auriferous Ural mountains, and hinted the possibility of the existence of gold in Australia, remarking that as yet no gold had been discovered in our Australian colonies. In consequence of that remark, he received in 1846 some specimens of quartz rock containing gold; and upon their receipt he at once urged the unemployed Cornish miners to emigrate to that colony. This exhortation which appeared in the Transactions of the Geographical Society and in the Cornish papers, attracted considerable notice in Sydney, and as a result several accounts reached Sir Roderick of gold discoveries. He addressed the government on the subject through Earl Grey in 1848; no steps, however, were taken in the matter, as it was feared that the discovery of gold might prove embarrassing in a wool-growing colony. To Sir R. Murchison, however, belongs the credit of anticipating by a process of scientific reasoning, and by the comparison of the rocks of two widely-separated countries, a discovery which has so largely augmented the national wealth. In 1855 Sir Roderick was appointed to succeed Sir H. De la Beche This appointment he still holds. Besides his principal works above alluded to, he is the author of a large number of papers in the Transactions of the Geological and other societies. His distinguished services to science have been acknowledged by our own and foreign governments. He was created a knight bachelor in 1846, and a baronet in December, 1865. He has also received Russian, Swedish, and Danish orders of knighthood. He has had honorary degrees conferred on him by several universities, and is an honorary member of many scientific bodies on the continent. He has also filled the office of vice-president of the Royal Society. As president of the Geographical Society his name will be associated with many of the exploring expeditions, which in the present age have produced such fruit to science, commerce, and civilization; and he will be long remembered as the unflinching friend and supporter of Lady Franklin, in her noble efforts to rescue her husband or any of the survivors of his ill-fated expedition .- F. C. W. MURE, WILLIAM, of Caldwell, in Renfrewshire, an eminent

scholar and historian, was born in 1799. He was the head of the Mures of Rowellan, an ancient Scottish family descended from Sir Reginald Mure, who in 1329 was lord high chamberlain. Colonel Mure's grandfather, Baron Mure, the intimate friend of David Hume, was a man of great wisdom and learning, and wielded the patronage of the crown in Scotland for a number of years about the middle of last century. Young Mure received his early education at Westminster, was transferred thence to the university of Edinburgh, and completed his course of studies in Germany, "where he imbibed that taste for criticism which inspired him in after years, and has made his name known far and wide amongst the scholars of modern Europe." and wide amongst the Scholars of modern Europe." His first publication, which appeared in 1829, was entitled "Remarks on the Chronology of the Egyptian Dynasties." It was followed in 1832 by a learned and elaborate dissertation on the "Calendar of the Zodiac of Ancient Egypt." In 1842 he published "A Journal of a Tour made in Greece in 1838." But his principal work is a "Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece" the first portion of which was published in Ancient Greece," the first portion of which was published in 1850, and was unfortunately left unfinished at the time of his death. This truly admirable work displays vast research and learning, and is written throughout in a most searching, liberal, and genial spirit. The first three volumes are devoted to the mythical period of ancient Greece, including sketches of the epic, cyclic, and lyric poets. The fourth and fifth treat of the Greek historians from the earliest period until the times of Xenophon. In 1854 Colonel Mure prepared for the press, and presented to the Maitland Club, "Selections from the Family Papers preserved at Caldwell," illustrated with valuable notes from his own pen. Meanwhile he had been elected in 1846 M.P. for his native county, which he continued to represent until 1855, when he retired from public life in consequence of In 1847 he was invested with what has been feeble health. termed the "blue ribbon" of Scottish literature as lord rector of the university of Glasgow. This amiable and accomplished man died in 1860, deeply regretted. He married in 1825 a granddaughter of Dr. Markham, archbishop of York, by whom he left issue. He took a deep interest in every charitable and patriotic movement. He held for many years the post of colonel of the Renfrewshire militia.-J. T.

MURILLO, BARTOLOMÉ ESTÉBAN, one of the most celebrated of the Spanish painters, was born at Seville, was baptized on the 1st of January, 1618, and was the pupil of a relative, Juan del Castillo. Having made some little money by painting heads of saints, Madonnas, and such pictures for the South American market, he ventured in 1642 to visit Madrid, with an intention, if possible, to go on to England to study under Vandyck, of whom he had heard much from Pedro de Moya, an old com-panion who had worked with Vandyck in London. Arrived at Madrid, Murillo was well received by his fellow-townsman Velazquez, and much assisted by him in his art. The death of Vandyck put an end to the scheme of going to England; and the want of funds and the assistance of Velazquez induced him to give up also his intention of going to Italy, though Velazquez recommended this journey in 1644. In 1645 he returned to Seville a finished master, and immediately took his place as the head of the school of Seville. In 1648 he married a lady of fortune of Pilaz, and his house henceforth became an ordinary resort of people of taste and fashion. In 1660 he established the academy of Seville, and was its first president; but he held the office for that year only. In the spring of 1682 he was employed at Cadiz in the church of the Capuchins on a picture of St. Catherine, and he received such serious injury from a fall from the scaffolding while engaged in this work, that he was forced to leave it incomplete, and to return home to Seville. He never recovered from the fall, but died soon afterwards, on the 3rd of April of that year. Two sons and a daughter survived him, but his daughter had taken the veil already in 1674. Murillo's early pictures are taken from the humble life of Spain, beggar-boys, flower-girls, and such like, and are in the style of Spagnoletto and Velazquez; but he gradually refined both his manner and his subjects, and in the last years of his career he painted almost exclusively religious pieces, Madonnas and Holy Families. Still some of his earlier religious works are painted in a strong naturalist taste, with little of that ideal refinement which distinguishes some of his later Madonnas, as shown in several examples of the "Immaculate Conception," a subject he painted several times; and also in the large picture of the "Holy

Family," in the National gallery. Among Murillo's principal works are eight large pictures, which were completed in 1674, for the hospital of La Caridad in Seville—"Moses striking the Rock;" "The Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes;" "The Return of the Prodigal Son;" "Abraham visited by the Angels;" "Christ at the Pool of Bethesda;" "St. Peter liberated from Prison;" "St. Juan de Dios bearing the poor man on his back;" and "St. Isabel of Hungary healing the Sick," commonly called El Tiñoso from the diseased head of the principal figure. These pictures are now dispersed: some remain, others were brought away by Marshal Soult. The Tiñoso is at Madrid; Nos. 3 and 4 are in the gallery of the duke of Sutherland at Stafford house; No. 5 is in the collection of Mr. George Tomline.—(Cean Bermudez, Diccionario Historico, &c.; Davies, Life of Murillo, London, 1819. There is a list of Murillo's works in Stirling's Annals of the Artists of Spain, vol. iii., 1848, amounting to three hundred and eighty-four, including several portraits and some landscapes: many are of course doubtful.)—R. N. W.

MURPHY, ARTHUR, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Clooniquin in the county of Roscommon in 1727, the son of a Dublin merchant. Educated at St. Omer, where he obtained a thorough knowledge of the classics, he became a merchant's clerk at Cork, and a banker's clerk in London, where, ultimately, he devoted himself to literature and the drama, and for some time was an actor. On this last account he was refused at first admittance as a student to the Inns of court, but finally was called to the bar by Lincoln's inn. He was appointed a commissioner of bankruptcy, and died in 1805. Murphy was early an intimate of Henry Fielding; and when Fielding's Covent Garden Journal ceased, Murphy started a short-lived paper on the same plan—the Gray's Inn Journal. Some of his dramatic pieces—such as the "Way to Keep Him," and "Three Weeks after Marriage"—long retained possession of the stage. He published a collective edition of his works in 1786. He translated into English the works of Tacitus and Sallust. Murphy was the author of lives of Garrick and Johnson; but it is by his "Essay on the Life and Genius of Fielding," prefixed to his edition of the works of the author of Tom Jones, that he is chiefly remembered as a biographer, and indeed as a writer. It contains some curious particulars of Fielding.—F. E.

tains some curious particulars of Fielding.—F. E. MURRAY, ALEXANDER, an eminent self-taught scholar, was born at Dunkitterick, parish of Minnigaff, and stewartry of Kirk-cudbright, 22nd October, 1775. His parents were poor, the family being shepherds. Alexander, being rather a delicate child, did not know the alphabet till he was six years, his father drawing the figures of the letters in "written hand" on the back of an "So," he says in his autobiography, "I became writer as well as reader, and wrought with the board and brand continually." By 1783 his reading and memory were the talk of the "whole glen." His uncle now sent him to school at New Galloway, where he remained less than a year, being obliged to return home unwell. For the next four years he had no schooling, but was obliged to follow the family occupation as a shepherd boy, spending, however, all his spare pence on ballads and little histories, of which he was exceedingly fond. In the winter of 1787 two heads of families in Kirkowan engaged him to teach their children, and he returned home in March following, with a few shillings to spend on books of a better class. On the removal of his father to another scene of labour, he was able to attend Minnigaff school for a short period. Then three neighbouring families in the moors hired him as teacher, and in his circuit he remained with each household ten weeks. Borrowing a French grammar, he was soon able to read portions of the Diable Boiteux; and getting hold of a Latin grammar, he at once beat a whole class who had been a good while studying that language and reading Ovid and Cæsar. Greek was acquired in a similar off-hand way, and Hebrew was soon in like manner added to the list; nay, also he taught himself without effort the Arabic alphabet contained in Robertson's Hebrew grammar. In 1791 he was engaged again in domestic tuition, and wrote pieces of poetry. He got a little more schooling in the following year, and then hired himself for a trifle to teach in a neighbouring family. Nowhelaid Anglo-Saxon and Welsh under tribute, and tried his hand on an epic poem-King Arthur being the subject. Having translated a manuscript copy of Drakenborch's lectures on some of the classics, he resolved to publish them, and the work being done he journeyed to Dumfries in 1794 to offer it to the booksellers. "He collected," he says, "four or five hundred

subscriptions." During his visit to Dumfries he was introduced subscriptions." During ins visit to Duffine he was introduced to Burns who treated him with "great kindness," but told him, in reference to some poems he wished to publish, that his taste was young, and not formed. Through the patronage of friends in Edinburgh he was at length enabled to attend the university, and in 1797 he received from the corporation a college bursary. During his college course he made the acquaintance of many distinguished men, Dr. Leyden being his most intimate associate. Having completed his theological curriculum, he was licensed to preach, but several years clapsed before he obtained a pastoral charge. At length in 1806 he was ordained assistant and successor in the parish of Urr-becoming sole pastor on the death of his colleague in 1808. He was a diligent minister, and still found leisure to prosecute linguistic researches. In 1812 he was chosen professor of oriental languages in the university of Edinburgh, and the university at once conferred upon him the degree of doctor in divinity. But pulmonary disease had fatally undermined his constitution, and he died on the 15th of April, 1813. In 1823 was published his "History of the European Languages," with a memoir prefixed, a large portion of which is autobiographical. Dr. Murray was certainly a prodigy, with a rare and wondrous gift of acquiring languages. He mastered a foreign tongue so as to be able to translate it, as if by intuition. In 1811 he translated a letter from the prime minister of Abyssinia to the king of Great Britain, a work which no other individual in the country was able at that time to perform. Dr. Murray, however, knew more of languages than of language, was more a linguist than a philologist, failing to detect the inner His derivation of structure and affinities of various tongues. structure and affinities of various tongues.

all words from some nine or ten monosyllables as ag, bag, dag,
all words from some nine or ten monosyllables as ag, bag, dag,
among the theories that were. True, gag, lag, &c., is now among the theories that were. indeed, the Sanscrit had not come into general use, for Dugald Stewart was denying its reality and calling it a Brahminical imposture, though Lord Monboddo had at an earlier period foreseen its value, and foretold the great results which must spring from its study.-J. E.

MURRAY, SIR GEORGE, a distinguished soldier and statesman, was the second son of Sir William Murray, Baronet, of Ochtertyre, Perthshire, and was born in 1772. After completing his education at the high school and university of Edinburgh, at the age of seventeen he obtained an ensigncy in the 71st regiment of foot. His first service was in Flanders in 1794; and he served with great distinction in Flanders, Holland, the West Indies, and in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby, where he performed important services in connection with the quartermaster-general's department. He accompanied the British army to Portugal as quartermaster-general, and served with distinction under Wellington throughout the whole of the Peninsular war. He attained the rank of major-general in 1812, and was appointed to the command of a regiment, and made a knight of the bath in 1813. He was next intrusted with the government of Canada; but, on the news of the escape of Bonaparte from Elba, he returned home and resumed his military duties. He remained three years in Paris with the army of occupation, holding the rank of lientenant-general, and was honoured with no fewer than seven orders of foreign knighthood. On his return home he held in succession the offices of governor of Edinburgh castle and of the royal military college, and lieutenant-general of the ordnance; was created a D.C.L. by the university of Oxford; and chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. Sir George's military career was now terminated; but instead of retiring into private life, he entered the house of commons in 1823 as member for Perthshire, and in 1828 was appointed secretary of state for the colonies, in the duke of Wellington's ministry. He discharged the duties of this important office with ability and success, and displayed great aptitude for business, and no inconsiderable talents as a debater. He lost his seat after the passing of the reform bill, of which he was a strenuous opponent, and he afterwards unsuccessfully contested Westminster and Manchester. He held the office of master-general of the ordnance, in Sir Robert Peel's short-lived administration in 1834-35, and was reappointed in 1841. Failing health compelled him to resign his office about the beginning of 1846, and he died on the 26th July following, at the age of seventy-four. Sir George edited the Duke of Marlborough's Despatches, in 5 vols. 8vo.-J. T.

MURRAY, JAMES, Earl of. See MORAY.

MURRAY, JOHN, was born in 1778. The publishing house of which he was the head was founded in 1768 by Lieutenant

John M'Murray, a native of Edinburgh, and officer in the marines, who in that year resigned his commission and purchased the bookselling and publishing business of Mr. Sandby of Fleet Street. He changed his name to Murray, and conducted his business with energy and success. He founded the London Review, published the first edition of the elder D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature," and died in 1783. He was succeeded by the subject of this notice, the founder of the Quarterly Review and the publisher of Lord Byron's works, as well as correspondent and friend of their author. He was distinguished through life by his tact, taste, enterprise, and the liberality of his He established the Quarterly Review in 1809, and in 1812 published the first cantos of Childe Harold, two achievements which may be considered the foundation of his fortunes. After a long and successful career he died in June, 1843. He was succeeded by his son, the present Mr. John Murray, born in 1808, educated at the Charter-house and at Edinburgh university, and who has acquired a European fame by the publication of the series of handbooks of travel which bear his name.—F. E.

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MURRAY, SIR JOHN ARCHIBALD, an eminent Scotch lawyer and judge, was born in 1778. His father, a cadet of the Stormont family, was a judge of the court of session under the title of Lord Henderland. Young Murray was educated at Westminster school, and the high school and university of Edinburgh. He was admitted to the bar in the year 1800, and became the intimate friend of Brougham, Lansdowne, Horner, Jeffrey, Moncrieff, and Cockburn. He was a vigorous debater, and possessed great powers both of declamation and of sarcasm; his mind was eminently practical, clear-sighted, and logical; and he was enabled to hold his place with the greatest lawyers whom perhaps the Scottish bar ever possessed. After the passing of the reform bill, Mr. Murray was returned in 1832 as the first member for the Leith burghs, enfranchised by that act. On the elevation of Lord Jeffrey to the bench in 1833 he succeeded him in the office of lord-advocate, and was eminently popular on account of his cheerful kindliness, and the winning urbanity of his manner. In 1839 he was appointed a judge, and discharged the duties of his office to the last with fidelity and diligence. He died in

1859 in the eighty-first year of his age. - J. T. MURRAY, LINDLEY, the well-known English grammarian, and a member of the Society of Friends, was born in Pennsylvania in 1745. He originally followed the profession of the law, and practised it successfully for some years. To his credit it may be stated, that it was his invariable practice to discourage litigation, and to recommend a peaceable settlement of differences. war with the mother country led to a general suspension of the law courts, a circumstance which, in addition to ill health, induced Lindley Murray to abandon the profession. After four years spent in the country, he entered into mercantile concerns; which proving highly lucrative, he was able to retire from business at the period of the American independence. For the establishment of his health he was recommended by his physicians to remove to England, which he did in 1784, and never again returned to his native land, but resided in the neighbourhood of York through the remainder of his life, a period of forty-two years. It was during this time that he wrote the various works, through which his name became so well known to the public. At the urgent solicitation of teachers who were dissatisfied with the English grammars then in use, he prepared and ultimately published in 1795, "An English Grammar comprehending the principles and rules of the language." The extraordinary success which attended this work encouraged the author to publish a volume of "Exercises, illustrative of the rules of grammar. Murray's next book, the "English Reader," met with a deservedly favourable reception, and was extensively introduced into schools and private families. He afterwards published various other educational works, all of which have had very extensive circulation. Lindley Murray died

in 1826, in the eightieth year of his age.—D. T.

MURRAY, PATRICK, fifth Lord Elibank, a learned Scottish
nobleman and writer, was born in 1703. He studied for the Scottish bar, at which he was admitted to practise in 1723; but turning aside from the legal profession, he entered the army in the same year, and soon rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He served in the expedition to Carthagena under Lord Cathcart in 1740, but retired from the army probably on account of his jacobite principles, and spent the remainder of his life in learned leisure and society. Lord Elibank was a great reader, and a man of wit and talent. He published several small pieces of

distinguished merit, on the Currency, Public Debts, entails in Scotland, the present state of the Scottish peerage, the history of Scotland, &c. He was the early patron of Dr. Robertson and of John Home; was one of the most distinguished of the Edinburgh literati, and a correspondent of Dr. Johnson, who entertained a high esteem for him and paid him this high compliment—"I never was in Lord Elibank's company without learning something." He died in 1778 in the seventy-sixth year of his age.— His lordship's youngest brother, JAMES MURRAY, was governor of Minorca, and acquired great distinction for his resolute defence

of that important post in 1781,—J. T.

MURRAY, WILLIAM. See MANSFIELD.

MUSÆUS, JOHANN KARL AUGUST, a German novelist, was born at Jena in 1735. Originally intended for the church, he preferred the study of classical antiquity and polite literature, and in 1770 was appointed to a professorship in the gymnasium at Weimar, where he died 28th October, 1787. Most of his at Weimar, where he died 28th October, 1787. Most of his writings are of a satirical turn. His "Grandison the Second" (afterwards entitled the "German Grandison") was directed against Richardson; his "Physiognomische Reisen" against Lavater. Even his "Mührchen," his most popular productions are not without some slight tincture of satire. As to his character, he was of blameless integrity, and enjoyed the unmingled respect of his countrymen.-K. E.

MUSCHENBROEK. See MUSSCHENBROEK.
MUSHET, DAVID, was born at Dalkeith in 1772. From the age of nineteen, when he became one of the staff belonging to the Clyde iron works, he devoted himself to the study of metallurgy; and in spite of the difficulties and opposition consequent upon the ignorance which surrounded him, he attained to be in a few years the first authority, both at home and abroad, upon all points connected with the science and practice of iron and steel making. Mr. Mushet's early career as a metallurgist is before the world in a volume of "Papers on Iron and Steel," reprinted in 1840 from the Philosophical Magazine, in which they first appeared. These papers contain the germ of inventions and discoveries, some perfected by himself, others adopted and worked out by various individuals; and there is no doubt that at least one hundred of the patented improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel have been derived from Mr. Mushet's published writings. These have all benefited the world at large, but his native country owes to him a peculiar debt of gratitude for almost unbounded commercial resources in the discovery of the black band ironstone. This discovery he made while engaged in erecting the Calder ironworks in 1801. The article "Iron" in Napier's supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica was contributed by Mr. Mushet.
The articles in Rees' Cyclopædia, "Blowing Machine" and "Blast Furnace," were also contributed by him. In the year 1798 some of the leading French chemists made experiments to prove that steel could be made by contact of the diamond in the crucible with bar-iron. In the animated controversy of the day on this subject, Mr. Mushet's name was brought into notice as a young man of rising talents; about this time he had made the discovery for himself, that steel might be made in the crucible by presenting regulated portions of charcoal to bar-iron; but the experiments he made in consequence of this controversy, which in itself never produced any ulterior result, led to the important discovery of the certain fusibility of malleable iron at a suitable temperature. In matters of scientific detail, in a limited space, it is impossible to do more than to name some of the discoveries which were the results of Mr. Mushet's labours and investigations, to which he devoted a long life. Among these discoveries were the preparation of steel from bar-iron by a direct process com-bining the iron with carbon; the remarkable and beneficial effects of oxide of manganese upon iron and steel, when added during the processes of manufacture; the use of oxides of iron in the puddling furnace in all their various modes of appliance; the production of pig-iron from the blast furnace suitable for manufacturing into bar-iron without the intervention of the refinery. The application of hot-blast to anthracite coal, may also be named as one of them. To the two first processes it may truly be affirmed, that the far greater part of the prosperity of Sheffield as the emporium of steel-making is due. For the combination of bar-iron with carbon Mr. Mushet in November, 1800, took out a patent. later, Mr. Josiah M. Heath founded upon the second process his celebrated patent for the improvement of cast-steel, which has since raised the production of cast-steel in Sheffield from five thousand to one hundred thousand tons annually. From a process patented by Mr. Mushet in 1835, and subsequently adopted by Messrs. Hill of the Plymouth ironworks, South Wales, Mr. Mushet himself never receiving but a few hundreds of pecuniary benefit, savings to the enormous amount of £20,000 per annum were effected, and upwards of six hundred thousand tons of bar-iron were subsequently manufactured under the patent process at these works. In 1794 Mr. Mushet discovered crys-talized titanium in the hearth of a blast furnace at the Clyde iron works, and he sent a specimen of the titanic crystals to Mr. Lowry, the celebrated engraver. Twenty-eight years later Dr. Wollaston, having discovered titanium in some iron slag produced at Merthyr Tydfil, placed the substance he thus discovered among the list of metals, and to him the priority of the discovery has been since assigned; but in reality the discovery of titanium by Mr. Mushet and its discovery by Dr. Wollaston were both original, though the merit of priority rests with Mr. Mushet. The discovery of titanium by Mr. Mushet, and the circumstances under which that discovery was made, suggested to Mr. Mushet's youngest son, Mr. Robert Mushet, sixty years subsequently, the process of alloying titanium with steel, recently perfected, which promises to effect a revolution in the art of steel-making as great as that which took place in the iron trade in consequence of the applica-

tion of heated air in the manufacture of pig-iron. Mr. Mushet died in June, 1847, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.—M.

\*MUSPRATT, JAMES SHERIDAN, Ph.D., M.D., F.R.S.E., M.R.I.A., a distinguished modern chemist, was born March 8, 1821 in Dublic. 1821, in Dublin. He was brought in contact with chemical operations at a very early age, as his father removed to England and commenced at Newton, near Warrington, the manufacture of soda upon the principle of Leblanc. The subject of this of soda upon the principle of Leblanc. The subject of this memoir, after travelling for a short time in France and Germany, commenced his chemical studies in the laboratory of Professor Graham, first at the Andersonian university of Glasgow, and afterwards at London. We next find him, at the early age of seventeen, superintending the chemical department at a printfield in Manchester. He also published a paper on chloride of lime. After some unsuccessful commercial undertakings in the United States, he went in 1843 to Giessen, there to resume his chemical studies under the guidance of Liebig. Here he published his celebrated paper on the sulphites, and took his degree as doctor of philosophy. He also translated Plattner's Treatise on the Blow-pipe into English; discovered, in conjunction with Professor Hofmann, toluidine and nitraniline; and disproved the alleged production of valerianic acid from indigo. He then spent some time in visiting the principal laboratories of Germany, and becoming acquainted with the leading men of science. In 1847 he returned to Giessen, and successfully investigated the sulphocyanides of ethyle and methyle. He also produced papers on the reactions of baryta and strontia before the blow-pipe, and on carmufellic acid, a new substance found in cloves. recently he has resided in Liverpool, where he has established a very flourishing college of chemistry. Not a few of the pupils of this institution now occupy honourable and responsible situations in various colleges, laboratories, and chemical manufactories at home and abroad, and have by their discoveries done credit to their master. Amongst the important papers which have emanated from this college we cannot forbear to notice Mr. Kynaston's investigation of ball-soda, or black-ash, and his method of separating the alkaline sulphates, sulphites, hyposulphites, and sulphides. In 1854, Dr. Muspratt commenced a work, entitled "Chemistry, theoretical, practical, and analytical, as applied and relating to Arts and Manufactures," which has recently, after immense labour, been brought to a close, and has been very successful. Dr. Muspratt's merit has been fully appreciated. His papers have appeared in all the leading scientific journals. He has been elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; a member of the Royal Irish Academy; a member of the Société d'Encouragement, and Academie Nationale of France; and an honorary fellow of the New York College of Pharmacy, An American university has also conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.D. In 1848 Dr. Muspratt married the celebrated actress, Miss Susan Cushman, who died in 1859 .- J. W. S.

MUSSCHENBROEK, PETER VAN, an eminent Dutch natural philosopher, was born at Leyden on the 14th March, 1692, and died there on the 19th September, 1761. He studied at the university of his native city, and took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1718. Incited to the study of experimental physics by the friendship and example of S'Gravesande, Musschenbroek

cultivated that science with great zeal; and it is to those two men that the honour is ascribed of having first introduced a knowledge of the Newtonian philosophy into Holland. Musschenbroek was appointed professor of natural philosophy and mathematics in 1719 at Duisburg, and in 1723 at Utrecht; in 1732 he became professor of astronomy at Utrecht, which he quitted in 1740 to return to the university of Leyden. His attachment to his native country caused him to refuse many offers of advancement from foreign sovereigns. His greatest literary work is a treatise on physics, entitled "Introductio ad Philosophiam Naturalem;" it first appeared in 1726, and from time to time improved and augmented editions were published, the last after the author's death. Through well-directed and unflagging labour in experimenting, he added to physical science a vast mass of accurate detailed knowledge as to the properties of bodies, such as specific gravities, friction, cohesion, strength, capillarity, and electrical and magnetical properties; and set an excellent example to subsequent inquirers of the true method of investigating the phenomena of nature.—W. J. M. R.

MUSSET, LOUIS CHARLES ALFRED DE, known in literature as Alfred de Musset, one of the most brilliant writers of modern France, was born at Paris on the 11th November, 1810, and died there on the 1st May, 1857. He was the son of Musset Pathay, and studied at the college Henri Quatre, where he was the intimate companion of the duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Philippe, who ever afterwards regarded him in the light He commenced his career by a drama taken from the English Opium Eater. It was not successful, but the young author was not deterred. He soon fell in with the romantic school, Victor Hugo, Lamartine, Alfred de Vigny, &c., and by his tales and poems made himself a wide reputation. His "Contes d'Espagne," which appeared in 1830, made him one of the Parisian literary celebrities. These were followed in the next year by the "Nouvelles Poésies," which the public received with great approbation. With George Sand he went to Italy, in what particular capacity is not explained; but the result of the journey was a new work, the "Confession d'un Enfant du Siècle." Several of his writings, not intended for the stage, were dramatized and played with the utmost success, whereas those afterwards written specially for representation did not please the public. This may have arisen from a falling off in the imaginative power of the author, caused by the use of "the emerald poison," a frailty almost unknown among the educated classes of France until very recent times. While writing plays, poems, and romances, the duke of Orleans procured for him the office of librarian to the ministry of the interior. This appointment he lost in 1848, but Napoleon III. reinstated him. death took place at the early age of forty-seven, hastened pro-bably by the indulgence that had already destroyed his powers of composition, and which he bewailed with the bitter lamenta-tion that wrung the heart of Coleridge. "Frederic et Bertion that wrung the heart of Coleridge. "Inerette" is considered his best work.—P. E. D.

MYDDELTON, SIR HUGH, a famous English merchant and engineer, was born at Galch-hill, near Denbigh, North Wales, about 1555, and died in or near London on the 10th of December, 1631. He was the sixth son of Richard Myddelton of Galch-hill, governor of Denbigh castle, and member of an old and honourable family of North Wales, many of whose descendants have become distinguished in various ways. He was bred in the city of London to the trade of a goldsmith, which then embraced the profession of banking; and he carried on that business in Bassishaw or Basinghall Street to the end of his life with honour and success, and combined with it many useful undertakings in merchandise and manufactures. In 1603 he was elected to represent his native town of Denbigh in parliament. The work upon which his fame rests is the well-known New River, by which a great part of London is amply supplied with pure water to this day. Myddelton first proposed that undertaking about 1608, at a time when London had far outgrown its existing means of water-supply. An act had been passed to empower the corporation to bring water to the northern

part of the city from the sources of the River Lea in Hertfordshire; but no one could be found skilful and bold enough to undertake the planning and execution of the necessary works, until Myddelton came forward and offered to do so. poration readily agreed to transfer to him the powers which they had obtained, on condition of his finishing the undertaking within four years from the spring of 1609. In May of that year he commenced the work and carried it on vigorously in the face of much selfish and ignorant opposition, through which, however, the time and cost of execution were so much increased, that in the course of the third year Myddelton found it advisable to apply to the corporation for an extension of the stipulated time (which was granted), and to King James I. for assistance in raising the capital. The king, with a promptitude and liberality which did him great honour, at once agreed to Myddelton's proposal, undertaking to pay half the whole cost of the work, both past and future, upon condition of receiving half the profit; and without reserving to the crown any share in the management of the work, except that of appointing a commissioner to examine the accounts, and receive payment of the royal share of the profit. On Michaelmas day, 1613, the work was complete; and the entrance of the New River water into London was celebrated by a public ceremony, presided over by the lord-mayor, Thomas Myddelton, the projector's elder brother. Hugh Myddelton received from the king the honour of knighthood. The New River, as originally executed, was a canal of ten feet wide, and probably about four feet deep. It drew its supply of water from the Chadwell and Amwell springs, near Ware, and followed a very winding course of nearly forty miles, with a very slight fall, to Islington, where it discharged its water into a reservoir called the New River Head. In more recent times its channel has been widened, shortened, and otherwise improved; larger reservoirs have been constructed; and a great additional supply of water has been obtained from the River Lea; but the general course and site of the works are nearly the same as in the time of Sir Hugh Myddelton. In 1620 he undertook another work of improvement, the reclaiming from the sea of a flooded district in the Isle of Wight, called Brading Haven. This undertaking was for a time successful; but about 1624 Myddelton's connection with it ceased, and the works fell into neglect, and were destroyed by the sea. In 1617 he took a lease of some lead and silver mines in Wales, in the district about Plymlimmon, between the Dovey and the Ystwith, which had been unsuccessfully worked by former adventurers, and were flooded with water. He fully succeeded in clearing the mines of water, and in obtaining a large profit by working them. In 1622 he was created a baronet, with remission of the customary fees. He continued to be actively engaged in business and in works of public benefit, until near the time of his death at the age of seventy-six.—
(Smiles' Lives of the Engineers.)—W. J. M. R.

MYTENS, DANIEL, a very distinguished Dutch portrait painter, was born at the Hague about 1590, and came over to this country in the reign of James I. He obtained the notice of Charles I., who in 1625 appointed him his painter, with a salary of £20 a year, and until the arrival of Vandyck in England in 1632 Mytens was the principal painter at the English court; he executed many portraits of the nobility, and some of Charles and his Queen Henrietta; there are two such with the dwarf Sir Jeffrey Hudson introduced into them; one at Dunmore Park, near Falkirk, and another at Serlby, Notting-This dwarf when seven years old was served up in a hamshire. cold pie, at an entertainment given by the duke of Buckingham at Burghley to Charles I. and his queen, and presented to the latter by the duchess of Buckingham. He was then, it is asserted, only eighteen inches high. Some portraits by Mytens are also at Hampton Court, of which James, the first marquis of Hamilton, is an excellent picture. After the arrival of Vandyck, Mytens feeling the change in his position, solicited permission to return to his own country; he was still living at the Hague in 1656. His portrait is among the Centum Icones engraved after Vandyck by Pontius.—R. N. W.

NADIR SHAH, otherwise TAMASP KOULI KHAN, the latest example in oriental history of a great conqueror and powerful monarch raised from a humble origin, was born in 1688 at a village near Meshed, the capital of Khorassan. an orphan in his boyhood, and deprived of his inheritance by an uncle, he became a soldier in the service of the governor of Meshed, and soon distinguished himself in conflicts with the Uzbegs by his courage and capacity. He could, however, obtain no promotion from Ispahan, where the Sophi Shah Hussein was given up to the influences of a corrupt court. Nadir, driven away with harshness and contumely, maintained himself by pillage at the head of a roving band of adventurers. Ere long he found himself leader of a formidable force, conquering cities and territories. Meanwhile Ispahan had been invaded by the Affghans, by whom Hussein was dethroned, 1722. Shah Támásp his heir retired to the northern provinces of Persia and found a valuable ally in Nadir, who soon gained a complete empire over the feeble mind of the monarch—not, however, without show of deference, for he now changed his name from "Nadir Kouli" (Slave of the Wonderful), to "Támásp Kouli" (Slave of Támásp). By his energy and great military talents he soon delivered the shah from foreign enemies, and restored Persia to its ancient grandeur, enlarging her frontiers on every side at the expense of the Affghans, the Uzbegs, the Arabs, and the Turks respectively. Tamasp, however, attempting to act independently of his too powerful subject by concluding a treaty with the Turks, was deposed, 1732, and his son Abbas III., an infant eight months old, proclaimed sovereign under the regency of Nadir. Four years later, Abbas having died very opportunely, Nadir was elected king of Persia by a large assembly of the nobles of Persia. After this he made his celebrated expedition to India, conquered the Great Mogul, occupied Delhi, and returned home laden with countless treasures. But from this time a change came over his character; avarice, jealousy, and cruelty possessed his mind. On suspicion that his son Riza had instigated an attempt made upon his life, he condemned that gallant prince to lose his eyes. "It is not my eyes you have put out," said Riza, "but those of Persia." The words were of prophetic import. Nadir, who had been the glory of his country and the pride of his soldiery, made himself, by detestable cruelties committed on the sectarian plea of destroying sectarianism in religion, the object of universal hate and terror. Some of his generals, aware of his evil intentions towards themselves, conspired to kill him. On the night of the 19th June, 1747, they rushed upon him as he lay in his tent in the camp at Feth-abad; and after a desperate struggle, in which he wounded two of them, they put him to death and cut off his head .- R. H.

NAIN, LE, the name of a distinguished French family of painters of the seventeenth century; the earliest genre painters of the French school. There were three brothers of this name, natives of Laon in the north of France—Louis, Antoine, and Mathieu le Nain. Having acquired their art from a stranger in the town of Laon, they completed their studies and established themselves in Paris, where Antoine, the second, became a master painter in 1629, and Mathieu, the third, was made painter to the city of Paris in 1633. All three brothers were admitted members of the Royal Academy of Painting in March, 1648, the year of its foundation; but Louis and Antoine died within two days of each other in that same month of March. They were never married. Mathieu survived his brothers many years; he died in 1677. These three brothers, generally spoken of as one painter, executed works in various styles-church history, portrait, and genre. Their genre pictures are the best known. They are

somewhat hard and forcible, being distinguished by a crisp touch, and rather crude colouring. Louis, called "Le Romain," was a good portrait as well as genre painter; Antoine was chiefly disgood portrait as well as genre painter; Antoine was chiefly distinguished for his miniatures and small portraits; Mathieu was the principal painter of the so-called Bambocciate. — (Villot, Notice des Tableaux du Louvre, école Française.)—R. N. W. NANNI. See UDINE, GIOVANNI DA. NAOGERGE OR KIRCHMAIER, T. See KIRCHMAIER. NAPLER, NEPER, NEPAIR, NEPEIR, NAPER, NAPARE, NAPLER, NAPLER, NAPARE, NAPLER, NAPLER,

NAPEIR, or NAIPPER, the name of an old Scottish family, famous for the great men it has produced through several centuries. "Napier" is the modern spelling of the name; but of all the modes of spelling given above, it is the only one which never occurs in ancient documents. In these the most frequent spelling is "Neper," and this corresponds with the original Scottish pronunciation, still preserved by the working people. The family is a branch of the noble house of Levenax, or Lennox, whose arms it bears with a difference. There are records of its existence towards the beginning of the thirteenth century; but its earliest representative of whom a detailed account is extant, was Sir Alexander Napare, who in 1437 was lord provost of Edinburgh, and in 1438 acquired from King James I. of Scotland the barony of Merchanstoun, Merchistoun, or Merchiston, of which the castle still stands in a habitable condition about a mile to the west of Edinburgh. He died in 1454, and was succeeded by his son Sir Alexander, who, as a reward for having gallantly risked his life in defence of Jane, queen dowager of Scotland, against a band of conspirators in 1439, had been appointed in 1449 comptroller of the royal household, and gifted with extensive lands by her son James II., and in 1451 had been sent as an ambassador to England. He afterwards held various high offices of state under James II. and James III., and was frequently sent upon important embassies to neighbouring courts, and among others to that of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy. He died about 1472 or 1473. From him, through five more generations of statesmen and soldiers, several of whom were slain in battle for their country, the barony of Merchiston descended to the famous inventor of logarithms.—(See Memoirs of John Napier, by Mark Napier, Esq., advocate.)—W. J. M. R.

NAPIER, SIR CHARLES, K.C.B., a distinguished naval officer,

was born in 1786, and was the eldest son of Captain Napier of Merchiston hall, and grandson of Francis fifth Lord Napier. Having from his earliest years shown a strong inclination for the sea, his father with great reluctance removed him from the highschool of Edinburgh in his thirteenth year, and placed him on board H.M.S. Renown. He served in the fruitless expedition to Ferrol, and afterwards in the Mediterranean. After taking part in the attacks on the Boulogne flotilla, and assisting in the Coura-geux at the capture of the Marengo and the famous Belle Poule, he was appointed to the command of the Pultosk in 1807, and fought in her a brilliant action with a French corvette for three hours, in which his thigh was broken by a bullet, which left him with a slight halt during the remainder of his life. His wound had scarcely healed when, accompanied by only four men, he scaled the walls of a fort at Martinique, and thus greatly facilitated the surrender of that island. He was rewarded for his gallantry with the rank of post-captain; and was soon after (April, 1809) appointed by Sir Alexander Cochrane, captain of the Hautpoult, a French 74, which in the 18-gun brig the Recruit he was the first to pursue and bring to action. On Captain Napier's return home with a convoy, Lord Mulgrave, then first lord of the admiralty, a stupid, blundering official, confirmed him in his rank, but superseded him. He availed himself of this period of enforced

leisure to resume his studies at the university of Edinburgh, where he attended classes in modern languages, history, chemistry, and mathematics. He soon tired, however, of this quiet and studious life, and went out to Portugal on a visit to his three gallant cousins who were serving under Wellington. He was there in the thickest of the fight at Busaco. On his return home he was appointed to the command of the 32-gun frigate the Thames, and found a congenial employment in harassing the enemy on the coast of Sicily and Calabria. He effectually frustrated Murat's intention to establish a navy by storming the martello towers of Porto del Infreschi and Palinaro, November, 1811; destroying the strong fort of Sapri, May, 1812; taking the island of Ponza, and capturing merchant vessels and a large quantity of naval stores in the face of troops, batteries, and gunboats. He was next transferred to the Euryalus, and rendered himself so formidable by his daring and reckless exploits, that he was known and feared as "Mad Charlie" along the whole of the French and Italian Mediterranean coast. He was next engaged in the wearisome blockade of Toulon, during which he drove a convoy into Cavalaire bay and destroyed it, and soon after compelled two frigates to run ashore at Calvi. On the downfall of Napoleon Napier was sent to the coast of America, where he led the way in the hazardous ascent and descent of the Potomac; and afterwards distinguished himself in the operations against Alexandria and Baltimore. After remaining fourteen years on half-pay Captain Napier received the command of the Galera, to which he adapted paddle-wheels worked by winches before steam power was applied to ships. While cruising in this vessel at the Azores he became acquainted with the leaders of the constitutional party in Portugal, and recommended himself to the notice of Don Pedro. On the retirement of Admiral Sartorius, he was offered and accepted the command of the Portuguese fleet in 1833; and though both ill-equipped and ill-manned, he obtained a complete victory over the fleet of Don Miguel, which was greatly superior in numbers and weight of metal. By this success he terminated the war, and established Doña Maria on the throne. His brilliant successes were rewarded with the title of Viscount Cape St. Vincent, a pension of £600 a year, the grand cross of all the Portuguese orders, and the rank of admiral-inchief. His zealous attempts, however, to reorganise the navy and the arsenals were thwarted by official imbecility, and he quitted the Portuguese service in disgust. On the restoration of his name to the British navy list in 1839, he was appointed to the Powerful on the Levant station. When the war broke out between the Porte and Mehemet Ali, Napier was despatched to Beyrout and Djouni, where he formed an army of sailors, marines, and discontented Turks, with which he defeated the Egyptians at Kelbzer, stormed Sidon, and routed Ibraham Pasha at Boharsuf. His eccentric appearance, seated upon a donkey with a large straw-hat upon his head and a formidable bludgeon in his hand, and his dog Pow scampering by his side, excited great merriment among his followers. On the 2nd of November, 1840, Commodore Napier assisted at the siege of Acre with his usual reckless daring; but took up a position which had not been assigned him by his commanding officer, Sir R. Stopford. After the reduction of Acre he took charge of the squadron off Alexandria, where he concluded an advantageous convention with Mehemet Ali. For these distinguished services he received high honours not only from his own government, but from the emperors of Austria and Russia, and the king of Prussia. After his return to England in 1841 he was appointed rear-admiral of the blue, and held for two years the command of the Channel fleet. In 1847 he was a second time appointed to this office, which he held for two years, but was suspended by Sir Francis Baring on account of his imprudent and violent attacks on the naval administration. When war with Russia became imminent, Sir Charles was appointed to the command of the Baltic fleet. The unreasonable impatience of the public, and his own imprudent and braggadocio talk, led to most unreasonable expectations, which were in the end com-pletely disappointed. He captured Bomarsund; but in consequence of the want of gun-boats, he was unable to accomplish anything against Cronstadt or Sweaborg. A public clamour was created against him; he quarrelled with Sir Jnmes Graham, the first lord of the admiralty, and contrived to place himself in the wrong. He was in consequence dismissed from his command. and was not again appointed to office. Sir Charles was returned to parliament for Marylebone in 1841. He resigned his seat on going to the Baltic; but was returned for Southwark in 1855.

He was a frequent speaker in the house, though he never attained to much influence in parliament, and injured himself more than the admiralty by his frequent and violent attacks. He was, however, a true and zealous friend of the seamen and marines, and contributed not a little to the improvement of their condition. He died in November, 1861, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Sir Charles Napier was a strange medley of naval skill and courage, eccentricity, slovenliness, shrewdness, and imprudence. He was "excitable, vain, choleric, frank, and truthful; fond of fun and frolic; self-confident, full of daring, ambition, energy, and indomitable will." He was the author of a "History of the War of Succession in Portugal;" "Letters on the State of the Navy;" and a "History of the Syrian War." He also furnished materials for Mr. Earp's History of the Baltic Campaign, and was a frequent contributor to the United Service Magazine. His numerous letters to the newspapers were not always characterized by discretion.—(Life and Correspondence of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, by Major-General E. Napier, 2 vols., 1861.)—J. T.

NAPIER, SIR CHARLES JAMES, G.C.B., a celebrated military officer, was the eldest son of the Hon. George Napier, and grandson of Francis, fifth Lord Napier. His mother, Lady Sarah Lennox, daughter of the second duke of Richmond, was the object of a strong attachment on the part of George III., and but for the interposition of his mother would have been queen of England. On his father's side, Charles Napier traced his lineage to the great Montrose, and the still greater Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of logarithms. The blood of of Merchiston, the inventor of logarithms. Charles II. of England and of Henry IV. of France also flowed in his veins. George Napier was remarkable for his stature, strength, handsome person, and ability. He had been a pupil of Hume the historian, had served in the American war, had subsequently filled a variety of situations, in all of which he had distinguished himself, and ended by becoming comptroller of military accounts in Ireland. His more famous son, Charles, was born on the 10th of August, 1782. His early years were passed in Ireland, where he was educated principally by his father. At the age of twelve he obtained, 31st January, 1794, an ensign's commission in the 22nd regiment of foot, and on the 8th of May following he was gazetted a lieutenant. Four years after, when the Irish rebellion broke out, young Napier saw his first service as aid-de-camp to Sir James Duff. At the close of the year 1800 he became a lieutenant in the 95th or rifle corps, and was quartered in various places in England. The despotism of his commanding officer having rendered the regiment odious to him, Charles Napier was placed on the staff of his cousin, General Fox, who first was commander-in-chief in Ireland, and was next appointed to the London district. In 1804 Charles sustained the irreparable loss of his father, who died at the age of fifty-one. In 1806 he obtained a majority in the 50th; and in the absence of the colonel he commanded this regiment during the advance into Spain, and the retreat to Corunna under Sir John Moore, whom he regarded as "the model soldier of England." He exhibited the most daring courage at the battle of Corunna, where he received five wounds and was taken prisoner. Treated with great kindness by Marshal Ney, in January, 1810, Napier was restored to his regiment; and a few months later, having obtained leave of absence, he joined the light division in the Peninsula as a volunteer. He fought with desperate valour at the bloody battle of the Coa, and again at Busaco, where he was once more severely wounded, a ball having passed through his nose, shattered his jaw, and lodged near his ear. He was badly treated by the surgeons, and suffered during the remainder of his life from the effects of this wound. In June, 1811, he was elevated to a lieutenant-colonelcy, and so eager was he to resume his place in the field that, with his wound still bandaged, he rode in hot haste from Lisbon to Condeixa, a distance of ninety-two miles, upon the same horse, having halted only once in his wonderful journey. On coming up with the army, which was eagerly pursuing the retreating French under Massena, Napier met two of his brothers being carried to the rear severely, and one of them supposed to be mortally wounded; but without speaking a word to either of them he hastened forward into the fight. After taking part in the hard-fought battle of Fuentes d'Onore and the siege of Badajos, as well as in innumerable skirmishes, Colonel Napier was ordered to leave the Peninsula and take charge of his new regiment, the 102nd, which had returned from New South Wales completely disorganized. In July, 1812, he was sent to Bermuda, to his grievous disappoint-

ment. In June, 1813, however, he was once more summoned to active service, and was employed under Sir John Warren and Sir Sydney Beckwith in ravaging the coasts of America -a kind of warfare which he detested, and denounced as disgraceful to the British name. In the following September he exchanged into his old regiment, the 50th, in order to get back to a nobler contest; but when he reached home he found the war virtually at an end. He missed the battle of Waterloo by only three days, but assisted at the storming of Cambray, and had a share in a combat at Paris. He was now put on half-pay; but, with his characteristic and provident energy, he turned to account this period of enforced inactivity by studying, in company with his brother William, at the military college at Farnham. In 1819 Colonel Napier obtained the appointment of inspecting field-officer in the Ionian islands, and three years later was appointed military resident of Cephalonia, an office of the most laborious nature, the duties of which he discharged in such a manner that the inhabitants still call him "Father," He was recalled in 1830 in consequence of the intrigues of the high commissioner, which he denounced in very indignant terms. He lost his mother in 1826 and his wife in 1833bereavements which inflicted on his affectionate and sensitive nature the most poignant grief-almost despair. In 1838 he was made a knight of the bath, and in the following year was appointed to the command of the northern district of England, where the chartists were at that time meditating an insurrection. His dispositions for the suppression of riots and the maintenance of the public peace, were of the most masterly kind, and were completely successful. He speaks of himself at this period as having one leg in the grave, but the most splendid portion of his career was only about to commence. In 1841 he was offered and at once accepted a place on the Indian staff. He was first sent to command at the Poonah station, near Bombay, where he diligently drilled and manœuvred his troops, and attracted attention by commencing that system of military reform for which he afterwards became so famous. In August, 1842, he was directed to assume the command of the provinces of the Upper and Lower Scinde, which were then in a very disordered condition. He set out with the resolution that he would compel the Ameers to choose either an honest peace or open war, and he kept his word. Encouraged by our disastrous Affghanistan war, they would observe no treaties, but vacillated and procrastinated, and professed submission while they prepared for hostilities. Sir Charles, seeing that war was inevitable, prepared to strike a prompt and vigorous blow. Having secured some masterly positions which rendered it hopeless to attack him, he resolved to deprive the enemy of the far-famed fortress of Emaum Ghur, situated in the middle of a desert, which the Ameers believed to be inaccessible by European troops. After a march of eight days through a wilderness, at the head of only three hundred and fifty men, he reached the mysterious fortifi-cation, only to find it deserted. He immediately set to work, mined and blew up the place, and returned across the desert without losing a single man. The duke of Wellington described this exploit as "one of the most curious military feats which he had ever known to be performed, or ever perused an account of in his life." Meanwhile the enemy had assembled a large force at Meanee with the view of intercepting Napier's march to the capital. Sir Charles promptly advanced to meet them, and on the 17th of February, 1843, at the head of only eighteen hundred infantry and eight hundred cavalry, he encountered twenty-five thousand infantry and ten thousand irregular horsemen, drawn up in a very strong position. The enemy fought with desperate valour, but after a struggle which lasted for three hours and a half, and was attended with the most frightful slaughter, the Belooches gave way and were driven from the field with the loss of six thousand men. The killed and wounded of the British forces amounted to only two hundred and seventy. Hyderabad, the capital of Scinde, was immediately surrendered to the conqueror, and six of the Ameers submitted to his victorious arms. Meanwhile Shere Mohammed, surnamed the Lion, the bravest of the Ameers, had collected a new army of twenty-five thousand men, which Sir Charles attacked at Dubba, on the 24th of March, with five thousand men and seventeen guns. The battle was long and desperately contested, and the genius and bravery of the British general were again most conspicuously displayed. In the end the Belooches were completely defeated. "The Lion" took refuge in the desert, and his principal fortress fell into the hands of the

conqueror. Scinde was now formally annexed to the British empire, and Sir Charles Napier was appointed governor with despotic power. He set himself as in Cephalonia-"to do good, to create, to end destruction, and raise up order." In December, 1845, occurred the Sikh war, of which Napier had in vain forewarned Sir Henry Hardinge the governor-general. The British army was placed in imminent peril at Feroshashur, and Napier's far-seeing plan for the invasion of the Sutlej was in consequence destroyed by the governor-general, who in this crisis sent him orders to come with all speed to the scene of action. Before his arrival the battle of Sobraon was fought, putting an end to hostilities; and a treaty was concluded, which he strongly condemned, affirming that the result would be another war. In spite of age, sickness, climate, and incessant toil, he remained at his post till the illness of his wife, in July, 1847, decided him instantly to resign and return home. He was received in his native country with the most cordial tokens of admiration. But he was not destined long to enjoy repose. In 1848 war again broke out in the Punjaub, as he had predicted. The news of the drawn battle of Chillianwallah excited a public panic, and from one end of the country to the other arose a cry that the conqueror of Scinde should be sent out to the rescue. His appointment had previously been resisted by the East India directors—much to their ously been resisted by the East India directors—much to their discredit—and he hesitated to accept the offer. But on the duke of Wellington's remarking—"If you don't go, I must," Sir Charles yielded to the call of duty. The veteran general started in March, 1849, but on reaching India in May found the struggle He remained two years in the country, however, correcting with his usual energy numberless abuses, and resolutely carrying out important military reforms. His public career was suddenly brought to a close in consequence of a repri-mand from the governor-general, Lord Dalhousie, for continuing on his own responsibility a small payment of money to remove the alarming discontent of the Sepoys. The events of the Indian mutiny vindicated his sagacity in this affair, and proved the infatuated blindness of the authorities. Sir Charles returned to England in March, 1851, and passed the remainder of his life in retirement, near Portsmouth. Completely worn out with labours and wounds, he died on the 29th of August, 1853, having just completed his seventy-first year. He was twice married, and left two daughters by his first marriage. "Great "Great in strategy, chivalrous in courage, careful of the soldier's life and prodigal of his own, inflexible in physical endurance, untiring in industry, sagacious in government, beneficent in his aim, stern in his integrity, and strong in his affections, Sir Charles Napier presents a combination of which there are few such examples in the history of the world." He may have been at times, as he admits, "too arbitrary and violent," and his fiery soul and iron will occasionally led him into excesses which marred his uscfulness and disturbed his own comfort. But his very failings were of the heroic kind. He was a king of men.
—(Life and Opinions of General Sir C. J. Napier, 4 vols.;
Conquest of Scinde, 1 vol.; History of General Sir C. J. Napier's
Administration in Scinde, 1 vol.; by Sir W. Napier.)—J. T.
NAPIER or NEPER, John, eighth baron of Merchiston, the

NAPIER or NEPER, John, eighth baron of Merchiston, the inventor of logarithms, and the greatest pure mathematician of his age, was born at Merchiston castle, near Edinburgh, in 1550, and died there on the 3rd of April, 1617. He was the eldest son of Sir Archibald Neper of Edinbellie, seventh baron of Merchiston, lord-justice depute of Scotland and general of the mint under James V., Mary, and James VI. In 1563, John Napier entered the university of St. Andrews. It is supposed that he completed his studies at a foreign university, possibly that of Paris. In 1572, shortly after coming of age, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Striveling, or Stirling, of Keir, and was infeft in the estate of Merchiston by his father, who had other large possessions. From this time until the death of his father in 1608, his usual signature is "Jhone Neper, fear of Merchistoun," the word "fear" signifying holder of a fief. His first wife having died about 1579, he entered a few years afterwards into a second marriage with Agnes, daughter of Sir James Chisholm of Cromlix. His mind having been turned from an early age to the interpretation of prophecy, he was induced, through zeal for the reformation of religion in Scotland, to publish in 1593 a work entitled "A Plain Discovery of the whole Revelation of St. John," which was held in high esteem as either the first or almost the first commentary on the Apocalypse in which a rigid and systematic method of interpretation was carried

A new edition, augmented and improved, was published m 1611. The nature and extent of his earlier mathematical studies is proved by a fragment of a treatise on arithmetic and algebra, entitled "De Arte Logistica," which Mr. Mark Napier considers with good reason to have been composed before 1594, and which, having been preserved amongst the author's manuscripts after his death, was first printed by the Maitland Club in 1839. That fragment is sufficient of itself to place him at the head of the algebraists and philosophical arithmeticians of his time. It contains ideas upon such subjects as powers and roots, surds, negative and imaginary quantities, and the theory of equations, far in advance of the general condition of arithmetic and algebra in his age, and approaching, indeed, to those which only became common a century later. In it is anticipated the important improvement which was independently invented, and first published at a later period by Harriott, of bringing all the terms of an equation to one side, and making the result equal to 0.—(See HARRIOTT.) It also contains a system of numerical exponents for powers and roots: a device which was not adopted by other mathematicians till long after Napier's death. Napier was the first inventor of the modern notation of decimal fractions, by the simple expedient of placing a point between the integral and fractional parts of a number. With respect to the invention of logarithms, it appears that Napier had computed tables of those quantities many years before he published them; and in particular, that a reference to the nature and use of such quantities is contained in a letter of his to Tycho Brahe, written in 1594. He then called them "artificial numbers," the word "logarithm" being an afterthought. He first published a table of logarithms, but without explaining the process whereby they had been computed, in his famous work "Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Descriptio," which appeared at Edinburgh in 1614, and immediately caused an extraordinary sensation in the scientific world; furnishing, as it did, the means of easily and rapidly performing computations whose previously enormous length had been an all but insurmountable barrier to the progress of astronomy. In this book Napier announced, that if it should be well received he would publish at a future time the art of computing logarithms, and some improvements in them which he had in contemplation. The celebrated Henry Briggs, one of the leading mathematicians of England, was so struck with admiration, that he undertook the then arduous adventure of a journey to Scotland, for the sole purpose of seeing the author of so wonderful a work; and thence arose a lasting friendship between those two philosophers. The logarithms in Napier's original table were those which are now called "hyperbolic;" and which are of such a nature, that the rate at which the logarithm of a given number grows or increases as compared with the rate of growth of the number itself, is the reciprocal of that number; the number whose logarithm is unity, is 2 followed by an incommensurable fraction, whose first three figures are '718; and the logarithm of 10 is 2 302, &c., another incommensurable fraction. Briggs remarked to Napier, that for arithmensurable fraction. metical purposes it would be more convenient to have a scale of logarithms such that the logarithms of the powers of 10 should be whole numbers. Napier replied that he had been thinking of an improvement of a similar kind; and this led to the invention, by consultation between Napier and Briggs, of the "common logarithms," in which the logarithm of 10 is unity. The first table of common logarithms was computed by Briggs, and published in 1617, the year of Napier's death. Two years later, Napier's heirs received a letter from Kepler, who, not knowing of the Scottish philosopher's death, addressed to him a most enthusiastic panegyric. The last work published by Napier in his lifetime was entitled "Rabdologiæ libri duo," Edinburgh, his lifetime was entitled "Napuclogic for day, Zeanoung,, 1617; being an explanation of the ingenious instrument for shortening calculation since known as "Napier's bones." When Britain was menaced with invasion by Spain, Napier turned his attention to the art of war, and addressed to the governments of England and Scotland a memorial, still extant in MS. at Lambeth palace, in which he offered to put the authorities in possession of several secret inventions for the defence of the country, viz., 1. A burning mirror for setting ships on fire by the sun's rays. (See Archimedes.) 2. A similar mirror for concentrating the rays of artificial fire, for the same purpose. 3. A species of artillery or missile, which, instead of flying straight onward, would range about within a limited space and destroy all therein contained. (Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty alleges that he

saw a successful experimental trial of this.) 4. A musket-proof chariot for soldiers. 5. A method of navigation under water. On Napier's death his scientific MSS. passed into the hands of his third son, ROBERT, who edited the most important of all his father's works, "Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Constructio," in which the theory of logarithms and the art of computing them are explained; and a very near approach is made to the method of fluxions, afterwards discovered by Newton. Annexed to this book are some highly important and useful theorems in spherical trigonometry. The rest of John Napier's scientific MSS, were long preserved by the descendants of Robert Napier (now represented by the family of Milliken-Napier); but, unfortunately, most of them were destroyed by an accidental fire at Milliken house. Amongst the ignorant of his time, Napier very naturally bore the repute of a magician, and divers marvellous feats of enchantment are ascribed to him by tradition; but his own practice of the occult sciences was limited to that of astrology, in which he seems to have been a believer, like almost all the learned and unlearned of his time. The records of his conduct in public and private affairs prove him to have had wisdom and virtue equal to his talent.—His eldest son, Archibald, first Lord Napier, was born in 1573; held office at the court of James VI. from an early age, and was one of the senators of the college of justice; he was made a peer of Scotland by Charles I. In 1596 he obtained a patent for the use of salt in fertilizing land; this is perhaps the first instance on record of the application of a chemical manure. The method to be followed is carefully described in the specification, and comprises all those precautions which are necessary in order to prevent the salt from doing harm instead of good. From him are descended the present Lord Napier, and the famous naval and military commanders of that name.—(Memoirs of John Nopier of Merchiston, by Mark Napier, Esq., advocate.)—W. J. M. R.

\* NAPIER, JOSEPH, the Right Honourable, LL.D., was born

in Belfast in Ireland in December, 1804, and is descended from the Napiers of Merchiston. He received his early education from the great dramatist, James Sheridan Knowles, and was distinguished for his progress and diligence. In 1820 he entered Trinity college, Dublin, where he soon gained considerable reputation both as a classical scholar and a mathematician, obtaining honours both in classics and science during his undergraduate course. His first intention, after graduating in 1825, was to seek for a fellowship in his college, which his learning and talent would probably have secured to him; but after taking his master's degree he was induced to abandon that intention, and applied himself to study for the bar. In London he studied under Mr. Patteson, upon whose elevation to the bench in 1830 Napier commenced to practise as a special pleader. In 1831 he returned to Dublin, and was called to the Irish bar in the Easter term of that year. The following year he went to the north-eastern circuit, and speedily got into good business, establishing for himself the reputation of a sound lawyer and an accurate pleader. In 1840 Napier, with some other legal friends, originated "The Law Institute," which has led to important results in the improvement of legal education in Ireland; and in this society he delivered a popular course of lectures on common A point of great importance was raised by Napier in 1843 in the case of the Queen v. Gray; namely, the right of persons on trial for non-capital felonies to challenge jurors peremptorily. The Irish courts decided against the right, but the house of lords, upon appeal, reversed that decision. The argument of Napier was spoken of in very favourable terms by high judicial persons in London, and established his professional reputation. Upon his return to Ireland he was called within the bar, and soon took a high place among the leading common law practitioners. He was now on several occasions engaged in appeals from the Irish courts to the house of lords, and in the great case of Lord Dungannon v. Smith, in June, 1845, delivered two masterly arguments, which were eulogized by the lord-chancellor and many of the law lords, including Lord Brougham and Napier now turned his attention to the house of Baron Parke. commons, and in 1847 contested the representation of Trinity college with Mr. Shaw. Though on that occasion unsuccessful, he was in the following year, upon the resignation of Mr. Shaw, returned without opposition. Napier continued to represent his university up to 1858, and took an active and able part in all the important discussions of the period, especially upon the sub-jects of law reform, and the appointment of a minister for the

department of justice, making a high character as a statesman and an orator. Upon the accession of Lord Derby as prime minister in March, 1852, Napier was appointed attorney-general for Ireland, a post which he held till the resignation of the Derby ministry in January, 1853. Upon the return of Lord Derby to power in March, 1858, Napier was raised to the highest office in his profession, being appointed lord-chancellor of Ireland. holding the seals till the resignation of the ministry in June, 1859. A volume containing the most important decisions of Lord-chancellor Napier has been published, which evidence the industry, care, and learning which he brought to bear upon his judgments. Since his retirement from professional life, Napier has not been inactive. To the improvement of the youth of his native land he has particularly directed his energies; and as a public lecturer has eminently served the cause of education. His able course of lectures on Butler's Analogy of Religion to the Course and Constitution of Nature, was delivered by him to the Dublin Young Men's Christian Association during the early part of 1862, to which he added a prize, awarded to the best answerer. He has also given a valuable and instructive lecture on Edmund Burke, which has been published. As a lawyer, a scholar, and a statesman, Napier is entitled to a high place amongst his countrymen.—J. F. W.

NAPIER, MACVEY, editor of the Edinburgh Review for eighteen years, and professor of conveyancing in the university of Edinburgh, was the son of John Macvey of Kirkintilloch, by a daughter of Napier of Craigannet. He was educated in the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and after the usual legal training was admitted as a writer to the signet in 1799. His talents and attainments gave promise of high distinction in his profession; but his attachment to literary and philosophical studies withdrew him from the more lucrative business of law, and made his professional subordinate to his literary pursuits. His first production as an author appeared in 1818, and was entitled "Remarks illustrative of the scope and influence of the philosophical writings of Lord Bacon." At an early age he had been elected librarian to the writers to the signet, and at a subsequent period he was appointed professor of conveyancing in the university of Edinburgh. He afterwards obtained from the whigs one of the clerkships of the court of session, on which he resigned his office of librarian. When Mr. Constable, in 1814, purchased the copyright of the Encyclopædia Britannica, Napier was selected to superintend the publication of his supplement to this valuable repertory of knowledge, a duty which he discharged with marked discretion and ability. He also edited the seventh edition of the Encyclopædia itself, and by his influence and zealous efforts succeeded in rendering that great work every way worthy of the country. Mr. Napier had for a considerable period been an occasional contributor to the Edinburgh Review, when he succeeded Francis Jeffrey as editor. The mode in which he discharged the duties of the editorship during the long period of eighteen years, secured for him the confidence and esteem both of the contributors, and of the whig party; and his own contributions though few in number were always distinguished by sound thought, research, perspicuity, and good taste. His health was for several years very infirm, and he occasionally suffered much; but his cheerfulness never forsook him, and he was able till the close to enjoy his literary pursuits and the society of his friends. Mr. Napier died 11th February, 1847, in the seventieth year of his age.—J. T.

\* NAPIER, ROBERT, the eminent shipbuilder and engineer, was born at Dumbarton, in Scotland, on the 18th of June, 1791. His forefathers for many generations had lived in the county of Dumbarton. His father was one of the most respected burgesses of Dumbarton, by trade a blacksmith. He had a strong conviction of the importance of a liberal education. Accordingly his son was put to school at an early age, and received a good classical and mathematical education, there being at that time teachers of great ability in the grammar-school of Dumbarton. By a gentleman of the name of Trail, a man of fine taste and varied accomplishments, he was instructed in architectural and mechanical drawing; and to that gentleman Mr. Napier conceives he is indebted for his taste for mechanical pursuits and works of art. His desire to become a good practical mechanic was so great that when about fourteen years of age he urged his father to allow him to leave the school and begin This his father for some time resisted, being desirous to send him to college; but the son finally succeeded, and was apprenticed for five years to the trade of a blacksmith

with his father. His spare time was at this period chiefly occupied in making small tools and drawing instruments of steel, making and repairing guns, gun-locks, &c. After finishing his apprenticeship Mr. Napier continued to work with his father for some time. He did the smithwork connected with some extensive calico printing works, where he was brought into contact with some of the best millwrights (millwrights being at that time the only practical engineers in the kingdom), and he had also the opportunity of becoming acquainted with a great variety of ingenious machinery. About the end of the year 1811, being desirous to see how business was conducted in other places, he resolved to go to Edinburgh. Getting his father's permission to go, he left Dumbarton with the sum of five pounds and a certificate of character from the parish minister. He wandered about Edinburgh fourteen days without getting employment, and when he did get it, although considered an expert workman, his wages were only 10s. 6d. per week. Living being at that period excessively dear, it will be seen that he could not live sumptuously; but being determined not to be dependent on his father, he managed to support himself. This continued about nine months, after which he obtained employment from a firm of which Robert Stevenson was a partner. There he received better wages, and had better opportunity of seeing his business. afterwards left Edinburgh, and for a short time wrought with his father at Dumbarton, and with Mr. William Lang in Glasgow, who was much employed in making manufacturing machinery. In May, 1815, Mr. Napier received from his father the sum of £50, with £45 of which he purchased the tools and good-will of a small blacksmith business in the Gallowgate of Glasgow, leaving him £5 of clear capital. He commenced with two apprentices, and after many difficulties and trials, by strict attention to business, he is now at the head of works in which three thousand men are frequently employed. Mr. Napier does not attribute his success to merit on his part as an inventor, but to his invariable practice of striving to the utmost in every order committed to his execution to do the best for his employers without regard to cost-money never having been his idol. Notwithstanding the many heavy contracts he has undertaken and executed since he commenced business, there has not an accident of any importance taken place to the machinery or vessels executed by him, or by Robert Napier & Sons. It was in 1823 that Mr. Napier made his first marine engine; and that engine is still at work. Mr. Napier was happy in the selection of a manager, having at the outset engaged in that capacity Mr. David Elder, whose ability, as well as his great care and attention, contributed materially to the success of his employer's undertakings. In 1827 a steam-boat race was got up, in which prizes were given to the two fastest river boats. Both were awarded to two vessels made by Mr. Napier for a company in Glasgow. This was the first and only steam-boat race on the Clyde. In 1830 Mr. Napier joined the City of Glasgow Steam-Packet Company in running first-class steamers between Glasgow and Liverpool, and succeeded in establishing a line of steamers which were many years unequalled. The character of that trade has of late been materially changed by the railways. In 1834 Mr. Napier supplied the Dundee and London Shipping Company with steam-ships, which were long known on the Thames as first-class vessels. In 1836 he supplied the East India Company with the Berenice, one of their vessels which successfully made the voyage between Bombay and Suez. In 1839 he put the machinery into the British Queen, and subscribed £100 to assist in defraying the expense of the trial voyage of the Sirius from Liverpool to New York. In the same year Mr. Napier built the Fire King for Mr. Assheton Smith, according to his model of fine hollow lines, and that vessel proved the fastest steamer then afloat. In 1840 Mr. Napier supplied the well-known Cunard Company with their first four Atlantic steamers, and since then he has supplied the machinery for other nine Atlantic steamers. In 1856 Mr. Napier built for the same company, and supplied with machinery, the steam-ship Persia, of 3600 tons, and 1100 horse power and in 1861 the steam-ship Scotia, of 4050 tons, and 1200 horse power. These were the first iron vessels belonging to that company, and are believed to be at the present time the fastest and strongest ocean-steamers afloat. These vessels have since and strongest ocean-steamers afloat. These vessels have since 1840 carried on the service between Liverpool and New York, both in summer and winter without interruption, and without any serious accident. In 1853 Robert Napier & Sons fitted

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up the machinery on board the *Duke of Wellington*, at that time the largest ship of war afloat. In 1859 the government intrusted them with the construction of the *Black Prince*, of 6109 tons, which was, with the Warrior, the pioneer of the iron-cased fleet of Great Britain; and in 1860 the government again intrusted them with the construction of the iron-cased frigate Hector, of 4062 tons, and 800 horse power. In river steamers also Robert Napier & Sons have built the fastest vessels afloat, the latest examples of which are the Neptune, plying on the Clyde, which attained an average speed at the measured mile of twenty miles per hour in still water; and the Queen of the Orwell, at present the fastest steamer on the Thames. Mr. Napier is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers and of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. At the Paris Exhibition in 1855 the international jury awarded him the great gold medal of honour, and the Emperor Napoleon III. conferred on him the decoration of the legion of honour for the success which had attended the vessels fitted out by him for the Atlantic navigation; and at the London International Exhibition in 1862 he was elected chairman of the jury on naval architecture.-R.

NAPIER, SIR WILLIAM FRANCIS PATRICK, a famous soldier and historian, was the third son of Colonel the Hon. George Napier and Lady Sarah Lennox, and was born in 1785 at Castletown, near Celbridge, in the county of Kildare. He entered the army as an ensign in 1800, when he was scarcely fifteen years of age. the following year he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and in 1804 he attained the rank of captain. His rapid progress was the result, not of family influence, but of the young soldier's devotedness to his profession and his remarkable military talents. He served with marked approbation at the siege of Copenhagen and at the battle of Kioge in 1807. In 1808-9 he took part in Sir John Moore's campaign, and fought at the battle of Corunna, in which his brother was wounded. He was actively engaged in the whole Peninsular war from 1809 to 1814, in which he commanded the 43rd for three years, was four times severely wounded, and received seven decorations for the battles of Busaco, Salamanca, Fuentes d'Onore, the Nivelle, the Nive, and Orthes. He was conspicuous for his activity, judgment, and courage, also, during the pursuit of Massena on the retreat of the French from Portugal in 1811, and at the passage of the Huelva and of the Bidassoa. He served with distinction in the campaign of 1815, though he was not present at Waterloo. He became major in 1811; lieutenant-colonel in November, 1813; colonel in July, 1830; and attained the rank of major-general in November, 1841. In the following year he was appointed lieutenant-governor of the island of Guernsey, an office which he held for nearly six years. In 1848 he was created a knight commander of the order of the bath. Sir William retired on half-pay in 1819, but his greatest service to his country remained yet to be performed. In 1828 he commenced his "History of the War in the Peninsula and in the south of France from the year 1807 to the year 1814." He spent no less than eighteen years in collecting the materials for this great work, and preparing them for the press. His wife, a niece of Charles James Fox, was his main assistant. It was she who performed the task of arranging and deciphering the immense mass of documents and letters in several languages, which Joseph Bonaparte left behind him at Vittoria. Many of these were in cipher and baffled the penetration of everybody else, and some of them were nearly illegible. She also acted as her husband's amanuensis; and so frequent and important were the changes made on the original MSS, that she copied it three several times before it was sent to the press. The work appeared in six volumes, and is justly regarded not only as the most accurate history of that great struggle which exercised such a disastrous influence on the fortunes of the French emperor, but as one of the most spirited and picturesque narratives in the English language. "It is by no means easy reading, and though not a purely military history, is technical in its details and severe in its style. But besides the genuine nationality of its object and its tone, there was a dignity in the treatment and a living reality in the descriptions which led the mind unresistingly captive. Never before had such scenes been portrayed, nor with such wonderful colouring. As event after event was unfolded in the panorama, not only the divisions and the brigades, but the very regiments and regimental officers of the Peninsular army, became familiarized to the public eye. Marches, battles, and combats came out upon the canvas with the fidelity of photographs; while the touches by which the effect was produced bespoke not the ingenuities of historic art, but the involuntary suggestions of actual memory." It is a favourite work of our soldiers of every grade. Some of its most memorable passages are said to have been rehearsed round the watch-fires, and in the trenches before Sebastopol, and to have fired the courage and nerved the arm of the combatants in that desperate contest. Sir William is also the author of the "Conquest of Scinde," and "Life and Opinions of Sir Charles Napier;" besides treatises on the poor law and on the corn laws, and some reviews and works of fiction, and a volume entitled "English Battles and Sieges in the Peninsula," mainly composed of extracts from his

great work.-J. T.

NAPOLEON I. (NAPOLEONE BUONAPARTE OF BONAPARTE), Emperor of the French, was born on the 15th August, 1769, at Ajaccio, the capital of Corsica, just after the annexation of that island to France. Several families of the name of Bonaparte had migrated at various times to Corsica from the adjacent Italian mainland. The Ajaccio Bonapartes seem to have settled there early in the seventeenth century, to have borne titles of nobility, and to have taken, for generations, a part in the civic administration of the Corsican capital. Napoleon was the second son of Carlo Bonaparte, the earliest of the family to distinguish himself in the political history of the island. Born when the Corsicans were struggling to throw off the yoke of Genoa, Carlo Bonaparte studied law and became the most popular advocate of Ajaccio. He attracted the notice of Paoli (q. v.), who made him his secretary, and in 1764 he married the mother of Napoleon, Letizia Ramolino, the most beautiful girl in Ajaccio. On the annexation of Corsica to France, Carlo was appointed an assessor in the supreme court of Ajaccio, and Count Marbœuf, the French governor of Corsica, became an intimate friend of the Bonaparte family. It was through Marbouf's influence that, at the age of eleven, Napoleon was sent as a king's pensioner to the French military school of Brienne. Up to this period, according to his own account, he had been a turbulent, troublesome little boy, bullying his elder brother Joseph into subjection. His French schoolfellows of Brienne laughed at and at first tormented the new-comer with his Corsican patois, but such treatment of him was not of long duration. The young Corsican began to feel stirring within him the instinct of ambition and of intellectual curiosity. He applied himself to study; he became the chief mathematician of a school where mathematics ranked high in the curriculum, and in his hours of leisure he read largely in history and poetry. It was with a character for obedience and conduct, as well as for knowledge of mathematics, that at fifteen Napoleon left Brienne to enter as a cadet the military school of Paris. He remained there eleven months, in the course of which the death of his father, aggravating the otherwise serious embarrassments of his family, did not contribute to mitigate what from the turbulence of childhood had become the passion-veiling sternness of early youth. He left the school of Paris after an examination in mathematics by Laplace, to join the regiment of La Ferè, in which he had been appointed second lieutenant, and which was then in garrison at Valence. For the next four years, during which (September, 1787) Napoleon was promoted to be a first lieutenant he alternated his residence between the stations of his regiments and Ajaccio, where he visited his family and brooded over the wrongs and extinct nationality of Corsica. He read more widely than ever; Ossian and Göthe's Werther being among his favourite books. He began to write, entering the lists unsuccessfully as competitor for a prize offered by the Academy of Lyons, for the best essay on the thesis:—"What are the principles and the sentiments which it is most important to inculcate on men for their happiness?" Napoleon's essay apparently is lost. He wrote, too, a patriotic memoir, and a somewhat elaborate history of Corsica. The French revolution of 1789 arrived, and with it, or after it, Corsica, like France, was in a ferment; and Paoli returned to his native soil from his self-exile in England. It was to Corsica and distinction there, that the ardent and long-compressed soul of the young Napoleon first turned. In 1796 during one of his frequent visits to Corsica, on leave of absence from his regiment, he threw himself into the democratic movement of the island, and succeeded, after a fierce contest, in being chosen second in command of one of the two battalions to be raised in Corsica. He was then a devoted adherent of Paoli, who had accepted the supremacy of France, and given in his adhesion to the Revolution. In the spring of

1791 Napoleon was appointed first-lieutenant of the 4th regiment of artillery, which he joined at Valence, and among his fellow-officers—most of them attached to the old régime—he distinguished himself by his republican fervour. In spite of this, when after, in 1792, receiving his captaincy he visited Paris, and was an eye-witness of the attack on the Tuilleries (10th August) which gave the death-blow to the French monarchy, the instincts of the soldier and the queller of anarchy overcame those of the republican; he vented his indignation to Bourrienne at the want of a few rounds of grape to repel the assailants of royalty. Returning to Corsica he found Paoli growing dissatisfied with the new state of things in France, while he for his part saw no chance for himself but in siding with the extreme republicans. A few months more and Napoleon was leading the ultra-democrats of Corsica against the Paolists, who wished for the independence of Corsica and looked for support rather to England than to France. Napoleon and his party lost the day, and the whole Bonaparte family sought refuge in France, with which, losing all special interest in Corsica, he thenceforth identified himself. In the later Corsican struggle against the Paolists he had gained the esteem of some of the ultra-revolutionary members of the convention, and the younger Robespierre among them had both the wish and the power to aid him. Napoleon quitted Corsica in the March of 1793. In the late summer of the same year he received the appointment of commander of artillery in the army of the south, that of General Cartaux, employed to repress the Girondin revolt against the Reign of Terror, Marseilles taken, Cartaux and Napoleon proceeded to aid in the siege of Toulon, which had admitted the English. So early as the 25th of October, 1793, we find Napoleon as "commander of the artillery of the army of the south," addressing, direct, the committee of public safety with a scheme for the capture of Toulon, and the expulsion of the English. It was not adopted for a month by Dugommier, the general-in-chief, but when it was adopted and carried out by Napoleon himself it was completely successful. On the 19th of December, 1793, the English evacuated Toulon-the first of Napoleon's successes, and the beginning of all his greatness. His immediate reward was his appointment to be a general of brigade. He was next employed to inspect the defences of the Mediterranean coast, and then proceeded to Nice, the headquarters of the army of Italy, to command the artillery. His obscure activity here was fruitful afterwards, for he detected the weak points of the defences of Genoa and Piedmont. But it was cut short by the fall of Robespierre, 27th July, 1794, with whose brother he was allied, and with whose party he was considered identified. Deprived of his command he returned to Paris and languished there for a year in comparative inaction and ill-health, cheered only by the kind glances of Josephine Beauharnais (q.v.). His hour, however, was at hand. The convention, obeying the antiterrorist reaction, proposed a new constitution, with a directory, two chambers, and a money qualification for electors. Against this scheme democratic Paris rose once more in insurrection on the 3d October, 1795. The convention's general, Menou, failed to repress the movement, and Barras was appointed commandant of the troops. He had known Napoleon in the south, and Napoleon was made his second in command, but precisely why, or how, is uncertain. The plan of operations against the insurgents was drawn up and executed by Napoleon alone. At once decisive measures were taken; artillery was sent for, and next day employed without hesitation. The insurrection was quelled. A fortnight afterwards Napoleon was appointed general-in-chief of the army of the interior. The government of the directory was installed. On the 22d February, 1796 (at the instance of Carnot), Napoleon was appointed general-in-chief of the army of Italy. On the 9th of March he married Josephine; on the 20th of the same month he arrived at Nice, and on the 27th he issued the cele-brated proclamation which began—"Soldiers, you are naked, badly fed; the government owes you a great deal; it can give you nothing." It ended—"I wish to lead you to the most fertile plains in the world. Rich provinces, great cities will be in your power; there you will find honour, glory, wealth. Soldiers of Italy, can you fail in courage or constancy?" Napoleon kept his word. He had only some thirty-two thousand men fit for service to oppose to nearly as many Piedmontese, and nearly twice as many Austrians, under Beaulieu. Manœuvring so as to concentrate in Italy made him anxious to return. Leaving Kleber in comhis whole strength upon one point of the opposing force, he mand, he quitted Egypt and reached Paris in October. Wel-

attacked and defeated the enemy's centre at Montenotte (12th April, 1796), gaining new victories at Millesimo (14th), and at Dego (15th). On the 21st the Piedmontese were completely beaten at Mondovi, and the court of Turin had to ask for an armistice ending in a separate treaty with France, which placed Piedmont at her mercy. At the terrible passage of the bridge of Lodi (10th May), the Austrians were defeated with important results, for Beaulieu had to retreat behind the Adige. On the 15th, master of Lombardy, Napoleon entered Milan in triumph, and now began to deal with the directory less as a servant then as an equal. Having dictated a treaty to the king of Naples, and levied heavy contributions on the pope and the minor Italian princes, Napoleon turned to front the new Austrian army under Wurmser, which was advancing to relieve Mantna, blockaded by the French. One division of the Austrians was defeated at Lonato (3d August), and Wurmser himself at Castiglione on the 5th. The reinforced Austrian army was again defeated at Roveredo on the 4th of September, and Bassano on the 8th December; and Wurmser, with a remnant of his troops, took refuge in Mantua. Again a new Austrian army, under Marshal Alvinzy, was despatched to stay the course of the conqueror. In this campaign some successes were gained at first by the Austrians, but the French were finally and completely successful in the hard-fought battles of Arcola (November 15-17), and of Rivoli, 14th January, 1797. Manta itself capitulated on the 2d of February. The pope who had grown restive was reduced to submission by a battle or two, and signed the humiliating peace of Tolentino, 19th February. A last effort was now made by Austria. The Archduke Charles, with the best of his successful troops from the Rhine, was summoned to make a stand against the entry of Napoleon into the hereditary states of the empire. On the 16th of March, Napoleon forced the passage of the Tagliamento, and the archduke had to retreat after other defeats as far as Neumark, while Napoleon on his part reached Klagenfurth. Napoleon felt that he had advanced far enough for safety without support, and disturbances were beginning in Venetia. He offered peace; and after again defeating the archduke at Neumark, the preliminaries of Leoben were signed 18th April, 1797. Turning southwards, Napoleon dealt with the Venetians, whose ancient oligarchy he overturned. On the 14th June a Cisalpine republic, which included the Milanese, was formed on the model of the Cispadane republic, into which Napoleon had moulded, the year before, Modena, Reggio, Bologna, and Ferrara. On the 17th of October, 1797, was signed with Austria the peace of Campo Formio, which gave to France, among other acquisitions, the left bank of the Rhine, and confirmed Napoleon's political reorganization of Italy, with the exception of Venetia, which Austria stooped to receive. These exception of Venetia, which Austria stooped to receive. These great changes were effected by a series of victories won between the 12th of April, 1796, and Napoleon's arrival at Leoben on the 5th of April, 1797—less than a single year.

The directory were now perplexed what to do with the conqueror of Italy, nominally their servant, but really their master. The expedition to Egypt, of which they offered him the command.

was so far a fortunate scheme that it removed him from France, while it flattered his imagination, now beginning to be heated by success, with dreams of founding an empire in the East. He set out on the 3rd of May, 1798, and, landing near Alexandria, issued a proclamation in which he announced himself as the friend of the sultan and the liberator of Egypt from the tyranny of the Mamelukes. On the 21st of June the Mamelukes were ronted at the battle of the Pyramids, and Napoleon at Cairo was reorganizing the government of Egypt, when the news arrived of the destruction of the French fleet by Nelson in the battle of the Nile, 1st August, 1798. A second check to his eastern schemes was given by an English sailor. Napoleon, hearing of preparations by the Porte, had undertaken an expedition to Syria. Marching across the desert he took Gaza, stormed Jaffa, but was unsuccessful in the siege of Acre, in defending which the Turks were powerfully assisted by Sir Sidney Smith (q.v.), and Napoleon returned to Cairo. In the battle of Abou-kir, 25th July, he signally defeated a Turkish army very much superior in numbers to his own, and which had landed to contest his occupation of Egypt. He was now, however, not only, it is probable, weary of the expedition, but the news from home of the troubled state of French politics and the successes of Suwarrow

comed by all parties, except that in authority, he executed on the 8th and 9th November, 1799, the coup d'êtat, known by its revolutionary date of the 18th Brumaire. He replaced the government of the directory by one of three consuls, of whom he himself was in name and in all senses "the first," with little less than sovereign authority, despite the existence of two colleagues, a senate, a legislative body, and a tribunate. Napoleon at the Tuileries now proceeded to close the French revolution, and to reorganize France. The revolutionary calendar, with its weeks of ten days, was abolished, and the christian sabbath and the christian worship throughout France were restored. An amnesty to emigrants was proclaimed, and in the choice of public servants political antecedents were forgotten. The system of departmental prefectures was established. The administration of the finances was placed on a solid basis. Practical and scientific education was encouraged. The great monument of Napoleon's supremacy, the Code Civil, was planned, discussed, and completed. Nor were new military triumphs wanting to the period of the consulate; the disasters of the French arms in Italy were retrieved. In May, 1800, making the celebrated passage of the Great St. Bernard, Napoleon with forty thousand men fell upon the rear of the army of the Austrian general Melas, and on the 14th June gained the decisive battle of Marengo, which, followed by Moreau's victory at Hohenlinden, compelled Austria to make the peace of Luneville, 31st December, 1800. A concordat with the pope, July, 1801, completed Napoleon's transformation of revolutionary France, and with England herself a peace was made—the short-lived peace of England hersen a peace was inace—the soft-free part Amiens—27th August, 1802. In the same year was established the famous Legion of honour, and Napoleon was elected consult for life. The attacks of the English press, especially of Peltier (q. v.), a French emigrant editor settled in London, irritated Napoleon. England was alarmed at his encroachments on the continent, culminating in the annexation of Piedmont to France; and declared war on the 18th May, 1803. Napoleon began to assemble at Boulogne the so-called "army of England." In February, 1804, was discovered the conspiracy of Georges Cadoudal, Pichegru, and Moreau. On a mere suspicion of being connected with it the Duke d'Enghien was seized in the territory of Baden, brought to Vincennes, summarily tried by a military commission, and shot, 21st March, 1804. Events now march rapidly in the biography of Napoleon. At the instance of the senate he assumed the title of emperor, and was crowned by the pope at Paris, 2d December, 1804. By another coronation at Milan, 26th May, 1805, he became king of Italy. Meanwhile a new coalition against France was formed between England, Russia, and Austria. Napoleon took the field in person, forced the Austrian general Mack with twenty thousand men to capitulate at Ulm, 17th October, 1805. On the 13th November he was at Schönbrunn, and his troops were in possession of Vienna. It was then he heard of the destruction of the French fleet by Nelson at Trafalgar. On the 2nd of December, the first anniversary of his coronation, he defeated the Austrians and Russians in the great battle of Austerlitz-followed by the peace of Presburg between Austria and France, 6th December, by the formation of the confederation of the Rhine, and the Emperor Francis' resignation of the empty title of emperor of Germany. In the May of 1806 Napoleon made his brother Joseph king of Naples and Sicily, and in June his brother Louis king of Holland. In the autumn of the same year Prussia formed the coalition with England and Russia. On the 14th October, 1806, Napoleon destroyed the Prussian-Saxon army in the double battle of Jena and Auerstadt, and on the 27th he entered Berlin. There, on the 21st November, he issued the celebrated Berlin decrees, declaring Britain blockaded. Entering Poland, where he was welcomed by the population, he fought with the Russians the doubtful battle of Pultusk (26th December), and on the 7th and 8th February, 1807, the doubtful and bloody battle of Eylau. But the result of the battle of Friedland (14th June) was not doubtful; the Russians were thoroughly defeated. Then came the interview between Napoleon and Alexander on a raft in the Niemen, 25th June, followed by the peace of Tilsit. The Prussian provinces on the lower bank of the Elbe contributed to form a kingdom of Westphalia, of which Jerome Bonaparte was made king, and a grand duchy of Warsaw was carved out of Prussian Poland and given to the elector, created king of Saxony. On the continent there remained only two great powers, France and Russia.

From the north-east Napoleon now turned to the south-west, and resolved on Gallicizing the Iberian peninsula. A cause of quarrel with Portugal was ready in the refusal of that power to carry out the Berlin decrees, and a French army under Junot entered Lisbon on the 30th of November, 1807. The king of Spain, Charles IV., was persuaded to abdicate in favour of his son, Ferdinand VII., from whom an abdication was wrung at Bayonne, where he was entrapped by Napoleon. Joseph Bonaparte was transferred from the throne of Naples (bestowed on Murat) to that of Spain and the Indies. England came to the aid of the Spaniards and Portuguese, and Napoleon in person with a new army appeared in the Peninsula, after meeting Alexander of Russia at Erfurt, 27th September, 1808. Madrid capitulated to him on the 4th of December. But he was suddenly summoned from the Peninsula by the threatening attitude of Austria. Starting anew from Paris in April, 1809, when he heard of the entry of the Austrians into Bavaria, he defeated them at Abensberg (20th April); at Eckmühl (22nd April); entered Vienna on the 17th of May, there annexing the Roman states to France; received a check at Asperna and Essling (21st May); but signally defeated the Austrians at the great battle of Wagram (July 6-7). By the peace of Schönbrunn (14th October, 1809) Austria made new cessions of territory, and one of the results of the overthrow at Wagram was the marriage of the Austrian Archduchess Maria Louisa (daughter of the Emperor Francis) to Napoleon, who was divorced from Josephine in the December of 1809. The marriage by proxy between Napoleon and Maria Louisa (2nd April, 1810), was followed by the birth (20th March, 1811) of a son, proclaimed in his cradle King of Rome, known afterwards as Duke de Reichstadt. During a brief breathing-time of peace with all the world except England, whose armies under Wellington were defeating the French mar-shals in the Peninsula, Napoleon annexed Holland (Louis Bonaparte abdicating), the Hanse towns, and portions of the Germanic confederation to France. After his marriage to an Austrian archduchess, his relations with the Emperor Alexander grew cold. Alexander began by relaxing the operation of the continental system in his dominions, while he watched with alarm the advance of the French empire in northern Europe. Preparations had been made for some time on both sides, when in the May of 1812 Napoleon collected round him at Dresden his tributary kings and princes, whose contingents were to swell the French army invading Russia. With the enormous force of more than six hundred and fifty thousand men, nominally, he set out on his fateful Russian expedition. The battles of Smolensk (17th August, 1812), and of Borodino (7th September), frightful in its carnage, allowed the weakened host to enter Moscow, September 14. Moscow was set on fire by the Russians, and after lingering among the ruins for more than a month, his overtures for peace being rejected, Napoleon began on the 15th October his memorable retreat, the most disastrous known in history. At the passage of the Beresina, November 22-28, the enemy completed the destruction which the cold had begun. With the Paris on the 18th December. Now began the war of liberation against the despot of Europe. Prussia joined Russia, Austria remaining for a while neutral. Collecting and organizing with wonderful celerity and energy a new army, Napoleon appeared in Germany and defeated the allies at Lützen (May 2, 1813), and at Bautzen (May 3). Through the mediation of Austria the boundary of the Rhine was offered to France and refused by Then Austria joined the coalition, and on the plain of Leipsic (October 16-18), the star of the conqueror paled, and Napoleon was signally defeated. Steadily refusing, in spite of defeat, the proposal that France should revert to her boundaries of 1792, Napoleon had to fight the allies on the soil of France itself, and in the closing struggle of the early months of 1813, he displayed, all military critics agree, the most consummate skill. But it was a losing game, for France herself was weary of him. On the 31st March, 1814, Paris capitulated. Napoleon abdicated at Fontainebleau on the 11th of April, with Elba assigned to him as a residence. He landed in that island on the 3d of May, and for a time appeared absorbed in the improvement of his little realm. Through the autumn and winter, however, his secret correspondence with his adherents in France was active. On the 26th of February, with his slender army of Elba, he set suil and landed at Cannes on the 1st of March—startling news for the numbers of the European congress, which at Vienna

was rearranging the map of Europe, and who on the 13th passed a European sentence of outlawry on their resuscitated foe. Generals and soldiers joining him as he proceeded, on the evening of the 20th March, 1815, he entered Paris, from which Louis XVIII. had fled the night before. To outbid the Bourbons and to rally round him the republicans, Napoleon proclaimed a constitution, with two chambers, and the freedom of the press. Convoking deputies from the departments, he took the oath to the new constitution in the Champ-de-Mars, 1st June. The republican Carnot was minister of the interior during the Hundred Days, as this period of French history is called. Meanwhile, before the allies could march in concentrated force on France, he resolved to attack the English and Prussians in Belgium, and if possible defeat them in detail. "Crossing the frontier of Flanders," says Sir Archibald Alison, "on the morning of the 15th of June, 1815, he attacked and defeated the Prussians, eighty thousand strong, under Blucher at Ligny, and the same day sustained a bloody conflict with Wellington's advanced guard, in which he was at length routed at Quatre Bras. But two days after he met the stroke of fate. Wellington retired to and stood firm at Meterico, where on the 18th he gave battle to the French, with an army nearly equal in numerical amount, but greatly inferior in artillery and the quality of part of his troops, being not more than half of them English. A desperate battle ensued, in which both parties displayed prodigies of valour, and victory seemed long doubtful. At length the Prussians came up late in the evening, and Napoleon was by the united allied force totally defeated, with the loss of forty thousand men and fifty pieces of cannon. Leaving his army to its fate after the crowning discomfiture of Waterloo, Napoleon reached Paris on the night of the 20th June, and from the attitude assumed by the chambers saw that the sceptre had departed from him. He proposed a conditional abdication in favour of his son, but the proposal was rejected. As the enemy approached nearer Paris, he offered to give the aid of his skill as a simple volunteer in an operation against the Prussians, who had crossed the Seine. The offer was laughed at. On the 29th of June, 1815, he set out from Malmaison whither he had been forced to retire, and reached Rochefort in the hope of escaping to America. On communicating with Captain Maitland, commanding the English man-of-war Bellerophon, he found that he would not be permitted to proceed to America, and, addressing a letter to the prince regent, he placed himself under the protection of the English laws, and announced that his political career was terminated. On the 15th July Napoleon embarked on board the Bellerophon, which reached Plymouth on the 26th. Not allowed to land, he found himself a prisoner, and on the 30th he received the official information that he was relegated for life to captivity at St. Helena. Accompanied by a few faithful friends and followers, he arrived on that island on the 16th October. The custody of his person was intrusted to the British government, and, after a short sojourn elsewhere, Longwood was fixed on as his residence. A circuit of twelve miles was allowed him for exercise, and he was treated as a general officer, prisoner of war, and addressed as "General Bonaparte." Sir Hudson Lowe arrived early in 1816 as governor of St. Helena and custodier of Napoleon, who speedily quarreled with him. The refusal of the imperial title was one of the chief grievances of the exile of St. Helena. He spent the time not devoted to exercise in reading and conversation, but especially in dictating commentaries on his life, achievements, and reign. For four years before his death he had complained of pain in the region of the stomach. At the beginning of 1821 the symptoms became alarming, and he could scarcely retain food of any kind. Early in April he felt that his end was approaching, and recognized that he was dying of the disease which had killed his father—cancer of the stomach. He made his will, and among the later wishes which he expressed was one that his heart should be sent to the Empress Maria Louisa. Towards his end he professed himself a christian, and spoke of a project which he had discussed with Alexander of Russia at Tilsit for the union of all the sects of Christendom. On the 3d of May he received the viaticum for the second time. On the following day he bade farewell to the generals who still shared his captivity, and exclaimed, "I am at peace with mankind!" His last words, it is said, were—"Tête d'armée," as if he fancied himself on the field of battle. He expired at six in the evening of the 5th of May, 1821; and while he was dying a vio-lent hurricane swept over the island, shaking many of its houses. to their foundations and tearing up some of its largest trees. The

expression of his countenance after death is described as having been remarkably placid and indicative of mildness. On the 9th of May he was buried in a spot of his own choice—a garden in the middle of a deep ravine, under the shade of two willow trees, near a fountain from which water had been daily brought for his special use. In 1840, under the premiership of Thiers, the French government received the permission of that of England to exhume and transport to France the remains of Napoleon. They were brought by the Prince de Joinville in a French frigate from St. Helena, and on the 15th of December, 1840, were deposited in a temporary resting-place in a chapel of the Invalides, whence in the presence of the imperial family, in April, 1861, they were transferred to the magnificent tomb sculptured for them by Pradier in the church of the Invalides. In 1858 was begun the publication of the "Correspondence de Napoleon I.," at the expense and under the superintendence of a commission nominated for the purpose by Napoleon III. For a complete bibliography of Napoleon's life and works reference may be made to the article "Napoleon," in the new edition of the Biographie Generale.—F. E.

NAPOLEON II., Emperor of the French, in the nomenclature of modern French imperialism—better known as the Duke de or modern French imperialism—better known as the Duke de Reichstadt—the only child of the first Napoleon and of the Archduchess Maria Louisa of Austria, was born at the palace of the Tuileries on the 20th of March, 1811, and baptized Napoleon François-Charles-Joseph. His birth happened at the time when Napoleon was at the summit of his power; and at his first appearance in the world he was styled by his father King of Rome. He was little more than a year old when Napoleon set out on his disastrous Russian expedition, and his father saw scarcely anything of him in those closing years of a reign spent chiefly on the field of battle. He was confided to the care of the Countess de Montesquiou, and is said to have displayed from childhood a mild and amiable disposition. Before the first restoration of the Bourbons, Napoleon in abdicating vainly sought to secure the throne to the boy, whom he called Napoleon II; and when he was relegated to Elba, the company of his wife and child was refused him. Mother and son were sent to Vienna and Schönbrunn. After Waterloo, and a second failure in procuring the recognition of his supposed rights, the child was brought up at Vienna, while his mother withdrew to her duchy of Parma, of his prior hereditary claim to which he was divested in 1817 by the allied powers. The emperor of Austria created him Duke de Reichstadt, a place in Bohemia, and gave him precedence after the Austrian princes of the blood. He received also commissions in the Austrian army. He was educated, and afterwards retained, in seclusion, and under strict surveillance. All communication with foreigners, especially with Frenchmen, was denied him. Placidity of disposition is ascribed to him by all writers. According to some, he was devoted to military exercises and the military art; according to others, he was scarcely twenty when he showed symptoms of life-weariness, and used to be always saying, "Let me die in peace." Early in April, 1832, he was attacked by a pulmonary complaint, which carried him off so rapidly that his mother had scarcely time to hurry from Parma to Schönbrunn, and see him die there. He died in her arms on the 22nd July, 1832. The Duke de Reichstadt bore a strong the 22nd July, 1832. likeness to his father. He was taller, however, than the first Napoleon, and was fair-haired, pale, with an ample forehead and

animated eyes.—F. E.

\* NAPOLEON III. (CHARLES-LOUIS-NAPOLEON-BONA-PARTE), Emperor of the French, was born at Paris, in the palace of the Tuileries, on the 20th April, 1808. He was the second surviving son—his eldest brother, Napoleon Charles, had died in 1807—of Louis, king of Holland, and of Hortense Beauharnais, daughter of Josephine, Napoleon's first wife. Napoleon's only elder brother, Joseph, was like himself without children; and the eldest of his younger brothers, Lucien, was in disgrace, when the emperor virtually fixed the succession to the throne in the sons of the second eldest of his younger brother, Louis. The present emperor of the French—known until he ascended the throne as Prince Louis Napoleon—was a boy of seven when the battle of Waterloo and the second restoration of the Bourbons drove him into exile under the care of his mother, who had been to all intents and purposes separated from her husband since 1810. After several changes of residence Hortense, with the title of Duchess de Saint-Leu, fixed her abode at Arenenberg, in the Swiss canton of Thurgau, on the slope of a wooded hill

looking down on the Lake of Constance. Louis Napoleon had been carefully educated by private tutors, and had attended the college at Augsburg, when in early youth he acquired a military training as an artillery officer in the federal army of Switzerland - working hard and observing closely. In 1828 Lady Blessington made the acquaintance of Hortense; and in one of her letters of that year she describes Louis Napoleon as a "high-spirited youth, admirably well-educated and finely accomplished, uniting to the gallant bearing of a soldier all the politeness of a preux chevalier. Two years later the revolution of the Three Days seemed to open to the exiled Bonapartes a return to France; but Louis Philippe met their applications with a refusal. The French revolution, however, produced a rising in Italy; and the sons of Hortense, eager for distinction, joined the Italian insurgents. While active in the insurrection the elder of the brothers, Napoleon Louis, died suddenly at Forli. Austrian intervention crushed the Italian movement, and with the reputation of an ardent republican and a skilful soldier, Louis Napoleon, in the company of his mother, took flight; and the two, though proscribed in France, made their way to Paris. Louis Philippe still persisted in refusing them permission to settle in France; and after a visit to England mother and son returned to Arenenberg. The death of "Napoleon II.," the Duke de Reichstadt, 22nd July, 1832, following that of his elder brother, left Louis Napoleon the representative of the Bonapartist interest. Personally little known in France of the Bonapartist interest. Personally little known in France and Europe, he now began to aim at establishing a reputation through the printing-press. Between 1832 and 1836 he published several works, political and military—the "Reveries politiques," "Considerations politiques et militaires sur la Suisse," and the "Manuel d'Artillerie"—the last professedly for the use of the artillery officers of the Helvetic republic. The the use of the artillery officers of the Helvetic republic. object of his political disquisitions was partly to effect a coalition between the Bonapartists and the republicans, whom Louis Philippe had disappointed; nor was he altogether unsuccessful. But he estimated too highly the value of the eulogies which his works received from a portion of the democratic press of Paris, as well as the support promised him by some officers of the garrison of Strasbourg, whom he met at the watering-places of Baden. On the evening of the 28th of October, 1836, he arrived secretly in Strasbourg, where he had gained over at least one colonel of a regiment. Early on the morning of the 30th he appeared in the streets of Strasbourg; the regiment of his friend shouted "Vivé l'Empéreur," but the rest were staunch; the would-be emperor was easily everpowered and thrown into prison. mitted to Paris, he was placed at once by Louis Philippe on board a French ship, which (21st November, 1836) sailed with him to America; and after touching at Rio landed him at New York. He did not long remain in the United States, from which he was summoned by the news of his mother's dangerous illness. Hastening back to Arenenberg, he was by his mother's side when she died. Fearing the formation of another Bonapartist conspiracy, Louis Philippe called on the Swiss to expel him from their territory, and threatened them with war if they refused. The spirited republicans flew to arms to defend the rights of asylum and of citizenship, and a war seemed inevitable, when Louis Napoleon spontaneously withdrew from Switzerland and found refuge in London towards the close of 1838. In London he found many friends, and mixed in good society; he figured at the Eglinton tournament of 1840. With his fidus Achates, M. de Persigny, he established a Napoleonic propaganda in the press; and in 1839 he published the most remarkable of his own works, the well-known "Idées Napoléoniennes," in which "the Napoleonic idea" was represented in its most attractive aspect, as "not a warlike idea, but one social, industrial, commercial, humanitarian." The work produced a certain effect; and other events concurring, in the following year Louis Napoleon imagined that his hour had come. In 1840 the French were excited and irritated by the isolation in which France was left on the Eastern question; and Louis Philippe was accused of truckling to England. In the May of the same year the memory of the great Napoleon had been revived with enthusiasm by the decree of the chambers for the transfer of his remains from St. Helena to Paris. On the morning of the 6th of August, 1840, Louis Napoleon, with some fifty followers and a tame eagle, landed near Boulogne from a steamer which they had hired in London; and they made the streets of that peaceful town vocal with the cry of "Vivé l'Empéreur." They were not joined by the soldiery; the national guard turned out to repel them; and

finally Louis Napoleon was captured on the beach as he was endeavouring to escape to the steamer. This time he was brought to trial before the chamber of peers, and in spite of Berryer's eloquent defence, was condemned to perpetual imprisonment. The prison selected was the fortress of Ham in Picardy, on the banks and among the marshes of the Somme. After an imprisonment of nearly six years he escaped from Ham in the disguise of a workman, on the 25th of May, 1846. During his imprisonment he had written much-a curious work on one of his favourite themes, the history and theory of artillery; news-paper articles, in which English freedom was contrasted with the repressive system of Louis Philippe; a project for a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; and, last not least, an essay on "the extinction of pauperism," by settling the unemployed, with a peculiar organization, on the waste or littlecultivated lands of France. From Ham Louis Napoleon returned to London, where he watched the decline and fall of the government of Louis Philippe. After the revolution of February he at last reached Paris, and in December, 1848, was elected president of the French republic by five million five hundred sixty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-four votes, while only one million four hundred sixty-nine thousand one hundred and sixty-six were given to his closest competitor, General Then commenced a struggle of three years between Cavaignac. the president and the legislature of the republic. Louis Napoleon exhausted every possible ministerial combination. He had against him all the leading parties in the assembly—the Orleanists, and the legitimists, who even attempted a "dynastic fusion;" the moderate republicans; and the Reds. With the beginning of 1851 it was evident that a life and death conflict between the president and the assembly was impending. the old dynasties rested their hopes on General Changarnier, the commander of the army of Paris, and whom they intended to play the part of a French Monk in a new restoration. In January, 1851, Changarnier was dismissed. The assembly retaliated by cutting down the president's civil list, and by refusing his demand for the repeal of the law of the 31st of May, 1850, which had disfranchised some theee millions of the electors of the class on which he leaned for support. The contest between the two chief powers of the state went on deepening through the summer and autumn of 1851. A proposal had even been made, 16th November, 1851, to place the army under the direct control of the assembly, with what object was not concealed. The president now resolved to strike the long-expected blow. On the 2nd of December, 1851, the anniversary of the battle of Austerlitz, appeared the proclamation dissolving the assembly, restoring universal suffrage, and appealing to the people. Early in the morning the parliamentary leaders were arrested. The insurrectionary movement which followed in Paris was quelled. By a national vote-according to the official statement, seven million five hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and twenty-nine, against six hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven-Louis Napoleon was made president for ten years, with power to form a new constitution. By the senate of his own creation the imperial crown was pressed on him; a national vote, 25th November, 1852, confirmed the proposal; and on the first anniversary of the coup d'etat, 2nd December, 1852, the prince-president of the French republic became Napoleon III., Emperor of the French. With the estabment of the empire, the biography of Napoleon III. becomes mainly a section of history. Let us note, however, such dates as those of his marriage to the Empress Eugenie, 29th January, 1853; of the birth of the Prince Imperial, 16th March, 1856; and of Orsini's attempt to assassinate him, 14th January, 1858. Of an official edition of his works—" Œuvres de Napoleon III." -vols. i. to iv. were published in 1854-57. Curiosity has for some time been piqued by the announcement that the emperor is preparing for publication a life of Cæsar.—F. E. NAPOLEON, PRINCE. See BONAPARTE.

NARES, EDWARD, a divine of the Church of England and miscellaneous writer, the nephew of James Nares the composer, and son of Sir George Nares, a judge of the court of common pleas, was born in London in 1762, and after passing through Westminster school, entered at Christ's church, Oxford. In 1788 he became fellow of Merton, and in 1792 took orders, and was appointed to St. Peter's-in-the-East. He married a daughter of the duke of Marlborough in 1797, and was in 1798 presented to the living of Biddenham. In 1805 he was Bampton lecturer,

and in 1814 professor of modern history at Oxford. His published writings are numerous, and some of them speak well for his learning and talent. He died in 1841.—B. H. C. NARES, JAMES, Mus. Doc., organist, composer, and master

of the children of the chapel royal to George II. and III. He was born in 1715, and educated in the king's chapel, but completed his studies under Dr. Pepusch. While yet a youth he was chosen organist of York cathedral. In 1756 he succeeded Dr. Greene as organist and composer to George II., and in 1757 had the degree of doctor in music conferred on him by the university of Cambridge. In the same year he was appointed to the office of master of the children. He died in the year 1783. Dr. Nares published several works, among which are "Twenty Anthems in Score, composed for the use of the chapels royal," &c.; a volume of "Catches, Canons, and Glees," dedicated to his friend the earl of Mornington; several harpsichord lessons; three didactic works, &c.; and after his decease, his son (the late archdeacon of Stafford) published a second volume of his sacred music, consisting of "A Morning and Evening Service, together with Six Anthems," &c. As an ecclesiastical composer he has few equals, and in his secular music he seems to have anticipated many of the beauties of more modern music. He was an accomplished man, and an ornament to his profession. - E.F.R.

NARES, Robert, son of James Nares the composer, was born at York in 1753; studied at Westminster and Christ church, Oxford. He was tutor to the sons and brother of Sir W. W. Wynne; was made rector of Easton-Maudit in 1778, and soon after of Doddington-both in Northamptonshire; in 1787 chaplain to the duke of York; in 1788 assistant preacher at Lincoln's inn; in 1795 assistant librarian to the British museum, and soon after MS. librarian; in 1799 canon of Lichfield, and in 1800 archdeacon of Carlisle. Other promotions awaited him, and he died in honour, March 23rd, 1829. He prepared vol. iii. of the catalogue of Harleian MSS.; published sermons; a glossary, or collection of words, phrases, &c., in works of old English authors; founded and conducted the British Critic, in union with his friend Beloe; aided Brydges in his History of Northamptonshire; took part in the new edition of the General Biographical Dictionary; wrote some poems, and many other compositions. He excelled as a scholar, critic, and writer, and was a very estimable character.-B. H. C.

NASH, JOHN, a celebrated architect, was the son of an engineer, and was born in London in 1752. He was articled when very young to Sir Robert Taylor, then in extensive practice as an architect, but seems to have been chiefly employed in the surveying branch of the business; and accordingly when he commenced business on his own account, it was as a surveyor and builder. Having been successful in building speculations, he retired early to Carmarthen, where, on speculations of a different kind, he soon lost what he had previously acquired, and he, in 1792, returned to the metropolis and to the practice of his profession. He speedily obtained a large and lucrative connection, both as a land agent and architect; his employment in the latter line consisting to a great extent in the erection of country mansions. These were often of a costly but mostly of a monotonous character, classic in style, with an Ionic portice entrance; or "castellated," presenting a curious admixture of heavy feudal towers presenting a curious admixture of heavy feudal towers and machicolations with open windows and undefended doorways. Nash's master-work was Regent Street, the first, and to the present day the most important attempt, to lay out a great metropolitan thoroughfare on a large and consistent plan, and to line it with a range of buildings of an imposing architectural character. Regent's Park also was laid out by Nash, and the terraces bordering the park were, with one exception, designed by him. Regent Street and Park were constructed by Nash during the years 1813-26. Whilst these were in progress he had been engaged on many other important works. The prince regent, with whom he was a great favourite, had employed him to build the fantastic pile known as the Pavilion, Brighton; and when the prince became king, Nash was directed to make designs for a new palace on the site of Buckingham House. This building was unfinished at the death of the king, was neglected by his successor, and only completed after the accession of Queen Victoria. To fit it for the reception of her majesty, Nash's original design was considerably altered. As surveyor to the crown estates, he made a large number of designs for buildings erected, and alterations made, on the crown property. Among these may be named the erection of Carlton Terrace and improvements

in St. James' Park. Of his other works it may suffice to name the Haymarket Theatre built by him in 1821; the remodelling of the Italian Opera House; the United Service Club House, Pall Mall, 1826; and All Souls Church, Langham Place, 1822. Mr. Nash retired from professional practice in 1834, and died at his residence East Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight, May 13, 1835. Nash published descriptions, views, &c., of the Pavilion at Brighton .- J. T-e.

NASH, RICHARD, remembered as "Beau Nash," born in 1674, the son of a gentleman of Glamorganshire, was educated at Oxford, from which he was withdrawn on the threshold of an imprudent marriage. He tried the army, and then became a student of law of the Middle temple, and attracted the favourable notice of William III. by his skilful management of a pageant given by the benchers in honour of that monarch's accession. Nash was poor, and his only stock in trade was knowledge of the world and the accomplishments of a fop. About 1705 he exchanged London for Bath, then coming into vogue as a fashionable watering-place, and aided the city of his adoption to rise. He organized subscription balls and concerts, became master of the ceremonies, and was dubbed the king of Bath. He lived for a time in splendour, supported by his gains at play, but when public gaming was suppressed by the legislature, his fortunes waned. He died at Bath in indigence in 1761. He seems to wanted. He died at Dath in indigence in 1701. He seems to have been generous and honourable, though thoughtless, frivolous, and vain. The best of Oliver Goldsmith's biographies is the Life of Richard Nash, Esq., late master of the ceremonies at Bath, extracted principally from his original papers, and published in

1762, the year after Nash's death .- F. E.

NASH, THOMAS, one of the wits and satirists of the Elizabethan age, was born at Lowestoft in 1558, of a family related to Sir Robert Cotton the antiquary. He was sent to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1585, but seems to have quitted the university in disgrace. At one period of his life, probably at this period, he travelled in Italy. He was settled in London and living by his wits in 1587, when he wrote the introductory epistle to the Menaphon of his dissolute friend, Robert Greene. About 1589 he plunged into the Martin Mar Prelate controversy, and took the side of the church. He did not thrive by his pamphlets, for in 1592 appeared the work by which he is best known, "Pierce Penniless, his supplication to the Divell," a cry of anguish produced by the misery of the author, who revenges himself by satirizing his age. A little later he entered into the almost purely personal controversy with Gabriel Harvey, in which he displayed satirical powers worthy of a better cause. There is a lively and interesting account of the quarrel in the elder D'Israeli's Calamities of Authors. In 1597 he was imprisoned as the author of the "Isle of Dogs," a play which has never been published, but which seems to have offended the In 1598 he edited some of the poems of Sir Philip Sidney, to which he prefixed a long and not uninteresting letter. The only dramatic piece preserved of Nash's composition is "Summer's last will and testament," a sort of interlude played before Queen Elizabeth at Nonsuch. Nash died about 1601. The elder D'Israeli says that he "writes in a style as flowing as Addison's, with hardly an obsolete vestige." There is a sketch of him prefixed to Mr. J. P. Collier's edition of "Pierce Penniless," published in 1842 by the Shakspeare Society.-F. E.

NASMYTH, ALEXANDER, was born in Edinburgh in 1758, came early to London, and was bound apprentice with Allan Ramsay the portrait painter. After he had served his time with Ramsay, he visited Italy and resided some years at Rome. Upon his return to Edinburgh he commenced practice as a portrait painter; he however, like Wilson, eventually adopted landscape painting as his special branch of the art. Nasmyth's landscapes, simple in their subjects but forcible in effect, are numerous, but his portraits are very scarce: among them is the only authentic head of the poet Burns, who was the painter's intimate friend. Nasmyth died at Edinburgh, April 10, 1840, at the advanced age of eighty-two, having survived his equally distinguished son nine years.—(See NASMYTH, PATRICK.)—R. N. W. NASMYTH, PATRICK, the son of Alexander, was born in

Edinburgh in 1786, and was instructed in landscape painting by his father, whose style he adopted. When about twenty years of age, Patrick settled in London, and his simple, forcible, little pictures attracted so much attention as to procure him the title of the English Hobbema. His works are carefully elaborated in all their parts, owing their effects not to contrasts of masses of light and gloom, but to the honest representation of true daylight varieties of colour, light, and shade. The national gallery possesses two beautiful small examples of his work. One of his most important pictures is a "View in Hampshire," in the collection of Mr. Thomas Baring; another is a large view of Windsor castle. Owing to an accident which happened to his right hand, Patrick Nasmyth used to paint with his left. He died in the prime of life in London, in South Lambeth, on the 17th August, 1831.

-(Literary Gazette, 1831.)-R. N. W. NASSIR-ED-DIN (Abu-Giafar Mohammed-ben-Has-SAN), a Persian astronomer, was born in Khorassan in 1201, and died at Mergawar in Azerbijan on the 25th of June, 1274. About the time of the conquest of Bagdad by Holakoo (grandson of Gengis Khan), Nassir-ed-Din, who had made himself useful to that prince, was provided by him with the means of establishing an observatory at Mergawar, and was intrusted with the control of education in Persia. He wrote a long series of works on almost all the sciences known in his time, the most celebrated of which are, an Arabic translation of Euclid's Elements, with a commentary; and a collection of astronomical and geographical tables.—W. J. M. R.
NATHAN (BEN JECHIEL BEN ABRAHAM), a learned rabbi,

president of the Jewish school at Rome, died in 1106. He is much esteemed by the Jews as the author of "Aruch," and is

hence called Baal Aruch.—B. H. C.

NATHAN, ISAAC, or ISAAC BEN KALONYMUS, flourished from 1437 to 1475; compiled the "Meir Nethib," the first Hebrew concordance, said to have occupied him from 1437 to 1448, and first published by Bomberg at Venice in 1523.—B. H. C. NAUNTON, SIR ROBERT, the author of a biographical pam-

phlet containing an interesting and nearly contemporary account of Queen Elizabeth and her court, received his education at Cambridge, and in 1601 was elected public orator of that university. Having attracted the notice of King James I. by a Latin oration he delivered in 1603, on behalf of the university, before his majesty at Sir Oliver Cromwell's, Hinchinbroke, the king gave him the situation of master of requests, which proved but the first step in court preferment. In 1615 he was knighted at Windsor. In January, 1618, he was made secretary of state. On the 16th February, 1622-23, the seals were taken from him, "but upon what conditions he parted with them is uncertain," says Chamberlain in a letter to Sir Dudley Carleton; "some say money, some land, but most upon promise of a better place. He was succeeded by Sir Edward Conway, and in the following July the mastership of the court of wards was conferred upon him. He died in March, 1635, and was buried at Letheringham in Suffolk. His little book of graphic portraits of the great queen and twenty-two leading men of her reign, is deservedly applauded by all students of history. The work was first printed in 1641 in 4to, again in 1642, in 1653, and together with Carey's Memoirs under the editorial care of Sir W. Scott, in 1808, in 8vo. The best edition appeared in 1814, edited by James Caulfield, and with twenty-one portraits, 4to. The same editor also published a Memoir of Sir Robert Naunton .- R. H.

NAVARRETE, MARTIN FERNANDEZ DE, a Spanish author, was born 19th November, 1765, and while young received into the order of St. John of Jerusalem (of Malta). At the age of fifteen, however, he entered the navy, and served at Ferrol under a brother of the statesman Jovellanos, with whom he was afterwards intimate. In 1784 he served in various expeditions against the Moors; but in 1786 he determined to devote himself to the study of astronomy, navigation, and naval architecture. In 1789 he received the royal command to commence the collection which forms his principal work, "Coleccion de los Viajes y Descubrimientos que hicieron por Mar los Españoles desde Fines del Siglo XV." a collection of documents illustrating the a collection of documents illustrating the achievements of the Spanish navy. He was engaged in researches on this subject from 1790 to 1793, bringing to light many forgotten treasures in the royal library, and those of the duke of Infantado, duke of Medina Sidonia, and other private collections. In 1793 he went to pursue his researches at Seville, but on the declaration of war by the French he again entered the naval service. He was present at the occupation and evacuation of Toulon; and in 1796 served against the English. In 1797 he was appointed a secretary in the office of the minister of marine, and ten years later he was raised to a higher office in the same department. During these years he produced a large number of memoirs on naval and other subjects, including a notice of the

various Spanish expeditions in search of the North-west passage; and somewhat later (1825) a dissertation on the part borne by Spain in the crusades. He also edited, for the Spanish Royal Academy, a treatise on orthography, and, as secretary to the academy he compiled biographical notices of most of the members who died between 1808 and 1832. In 1819 he published a life of Cervantes, which is one of the best extant; in 1831 he wrote an important preface to the maritime dictionary published by order of the government. But his chief work is the collection of voyages above mentioned (1825-1837), which has been praised in the highest terms by Humboldt. Navarrete died in 1844.-F. M. W.

NAVARRETE. See FERNANDEZ NAVARRETE.

NAZIANZEN, GREGORY. See GREGORY. NEAL, DANIEL, the historian of the puritans, was born in London, 14th December, 1678. His parents died during his childhood, but a maternal uncle took an affectionate charge of the orphan. He was sent to Merchant Taylors' school when he was about seven years of age, and remained till he was head scholar. Declining the offer of an exhibition to St. John's college, as he had adopted the principles of protestant dissent, he entered Mr. Rowe's dissenting academy, and after spending three years there went over to Holland, and studied two years at Utrecht, and one year at Leyden. In 1703 he came back to England, along with Dr. Lardner. Next year he was chosen assistant pastor by a congregation in Aldersgate Street; and three years after, on the death of the senior incumbent, he became their sole minister. The congregation grew so rapidly, that they had to remove to a larger place in Jewin Street. Neal took his turn in lecturing with other brethren at Berry Street and at Salters' hall. From the pressure of continuous literary labour and pastoral toil his health at length gave way; repeated strokes of paralysis blasted both his bodily and mental powers. The frequent use of the waters at Bath brought him no relief, and he died, 4th April, 1743, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He married the sister of Dr. Lardner, and left a son and two daughters. Neal's remains are a "History of New England," published in 1720, and a great number of sermons preached on special occasions and published; but his great work is the "History of the Puritans"—a work of deserved popularity, which has passed through several editions. The first volume was published in 1732, and the last in 1738; and in spite of the hostile strictures of Maddox and Grey the book still remains an authority

of the first rank. Neal was evangelical and Calvinistic.—J. E. NEANDER, JOHANN AUGUST WILHELM, the great ecclesiastical historian, was born in Göttingen on the 17th January, 1789. It is by mistake that his birthday has usually been celebrated on the 16th. His father, Emmanuel Mendel, was a Jewish dealer in straitened circumstances; his mother, Esther Gottschalk, who was related to influential people, separated from her husband in Hamburg after bearing him six children, of whom the future church historian, then a boy, was the youngest. David Mendel (for such was Neander's real name) in later life characteristically expressed the obligations which he owed to his mother, by dwelling often on the early life of Augustine and other fathers of the church, whose mothers had enforced by precept and example the lessons of piety. Unmistakably Jewish in his features, young Neander had otherwise nothing to mark his descent from a Jewish dealer. He had neither aptitude nor liking for commerce, and from the first it was apparent that the spiritual earnestness of a prophet of the old covenant, instead of the greed of gain characteristic of the race in modern times, was to distinguish him through life. Till his fourteenth year educated in a private school, he was then sent to the Johanneum-the public grammar-school in Hamburg, of which the celebrated philologist, Dr. Gurlitt, was then rector. From this institution, with the reputation of the best scholar of his time, he passed to the gymnasium, delivering on the occasion of his admission a Latin oration on the expediency of abolishing the civil disabilities of the Jews. Here young Neander formed the acquaintance of several youths already bidding fair for distinction in literature, among whom were August Varnhagen von Ense, Wilhelm Neumann, and Adelbert von Chamisso. In such society young Neander expounded with that quiet enthusiasm which was peculiar to him the philosophy of Plato, of which he was then deeply enamoured; and in exchange for this he received from his friends an introduction to a wide range of reading, comprising the works of Schlegel, Tieck, Schelling, Fichte, Jakob Böhmen, and St. Martin. About this period he submitted to a clergyman, with a view to receiving the ordinance of baptism, a sort of profession of his faith, in the form of an essay which he entitled "Versuch die Christliche Religion in ihren Entwicklungsstadien dialectisch zu construiren." David Mendel's godfathers on this occasion were his old master Johann Gurlitt and his young friends Karl August Varnhagen and Wilhelm Neumann, from whom he took the names by which he is known to fame, Johann August Wilhelm Neander, the surname Neander being the Greek form of Neumann. Soon after his baptism Neander paid a visit to Hanover, where his uncle, Dr. R. Stieglitz, was a physician in great repute. He was now urged by his friends to commence the study of jurisprudence in Göttingen after Easter, 1806, but he would not be diverted from his purpose of devoting himself to sacred literature; and accordingly, with the reluctant consent of his relatives, he entered the university of Halle as a student of divinity. At Halle Neander greatly enjoyed the lectures of Schleiermacher, but his career in this quarter was cut short by the advance of Napoleon into Prussia. The battle of Jena closed the gates of the university for a time, and Neander, under the guidance of his friend Neumann, found his way to Göttingen, where he arrived in a destitute condition. A friend of the name of Noodt, however, offered him shelter, and supplied him with the means of prosecuting his studies at the university. He thus became a pupil of Gesenius in Hebrew, of Stäudlin in systematic divinity, and of Planck in church history. In the spring of 1809 he quitted the university and returned to Hamburg, where he supported himself by private tuition, occasionally officiating in the pulpits of the city churches. In the following year, how-ever, learning from his friend Noodt that two of the lecturers at the university of Heidelberg were about to be transferred to Berlin, and encouraged by his friends, particularly by his old master Gurlitt, to offer himself for one of the chairs thus left vacant, he removed to Heidelberg, and there commenced that career of public instruction in ecclesiastical history the issues of To Heideiberg, which were to be so momentous and so glorious. as was necessary both for the management of his affairs and for the care of his health, his mother and sister soon followed him. In 1811 appeared his Latin treatise on airris and prisons (faith and knowledge), which was followed by his "Julian the Apostate." This latter work drew so much attention that its author at the age of twenty-three was called to a chair of theology in the metropolitan university. Neander commenced his labours in Berlin at a time when Germany was in a ferment of insurrection against the tyranny of Napoleon. For thirty-eight years he continued through all changes, political and moral, to exercise an influence as a public teacher such as has rarely been wielded in modern times. Students flocked to him from all quarters— France, Denmark, Britain, and America; and of all who were attracted to his lectures by his fame as a teacher, none went away without a deep veneration for the man. Truly, as a stranger, Neander passed through things temporal, knowing as much of them only as was forced upon his attention by the anxious, devoted affection of his sister Hannchen. With only a moderate income he had much to spare for the necessitous, and when his bounty was sometimes abused it did not teach him to be wary. The simplicity of his manner of life was but a reflex of the utter simplicity of his mind. With a simple hearty love of the truth he laboured incessantly, and the confidence which he had in its ultimate triumph was the reward of a love so pure and fervent. Neander died of cholera, July 14th, 1850. Of the vast erudition, the keen intelligence, and the apostolical piety which characterize the published works of Neander, the English reader is enabled to form an opinion from the numerous translations printed in this country. The following is a list of them: -A dissertation entitled "De fidei gnoseosque idea, et ea qua ad se invicem et ad philosophiam referatur ratione, secundum mentem Clementis Alexandrini," Heidelbergæ, 1811; "Über den Kaiser Julian und sein Zeitalter," Heidelberg, 1812; "Der Heilige Bernhard und sein Zeitalter," Berlin, 1813, second edition, 1848; "Die genetische Entwicklung der vornehmsten gnostischen Systeme," Berlin, 1818; "Der heilige Chrysostomus und die Kirche, besonders des Orients in dessen, Zeitalter," two volumes, Berlin, 1822, third edition, 1843; "Denkwürdigkeiten aus der Geschichte des Christenthumes und des Christlichen Lebens," three volumes, Berlin, 1822, second edition, 1815-27, third edition, 1845 (this work has been translated into French);

"Antignostikus-Geist des Tertullianus und Einleitung in dessen Schriften," Berlin, 1825, second edition, 1849; "Allgemeine Geschichte der christlichen Religion und Kirche," five volumes, or rather ten tomes, Hamburg, 1825, seq., second edition, 1842; "Geschichte der Pflanzung und Leitung der christlichen Kirche durch die Apostel," Hamburg, 1832, fourth edition, 1842; "Das Leben Jesu in seinem geschichtlichen Zusammenhange," Hamburg, 1837 and 1845; "Kleine Gelegenheitsschriften," Berlin, 1829;

third edition, 1848 .- F. B-y.

NECKER, JACQUES, a celebrated financier, for some time prime minister of Louis XVI., was born on the 30th September, 1732, at Geneva, where his father, a Pomeranian, was long professor of public law. Carefully educated, he was placed in a Paris bank of which he rose to be head; and entering as a partner the well-known establishment of Thelusson, he made a large fortune after twenty years' devotion to business and speculation. In 1764 he married the beautiful and learned Susanne Curchod, the daughter of a protestant pastor in the Pays de Vaud, and who would have become the wife of the young Gibbon, had not the father of the future historian of the Decline and Fall forbidden the banns. Madame Necker threw open her salons to philosophers and financiers, and thus aided the ambition of a husband far from brilliant, however vain and aspiring. He had published an éloge of Colbert and a denunciation of Turgot's free-trade policy in corn, when, partly through intrigue, partly from his credit and reputation, he was appointed in 1776 by Maurepas director of the treasury. The apparent cause of his appointment was a scheme which in that year he submitted to the minister, for repairing the ruined finances of France; and to France, on the eve of a war to support the American revolution, the raising of money was a necessity. Necker's nominal chief, the controller of finances, soon resigned; but Necker was not appointed to the vacant office. He was made directorgeneral, not controller-general, of the finances, and had not a seat in the council of ministers. The expenses of the American war forced him to call for successive loans, which his credit and that the court of the court of the court of popularity by refusing to accept an official salary; by establishing on a small scale real provincial parliaments, with powers of selftaxation; by apparently taking the public into his confidence, as when in 1780 he published his famous compte rendu, or financial report, an act without a parallel, and in which he showed upon paper an excess of income over expenditure. At last borrowing and popularity-hunting failed, and nothing was left him but Turgot's old system of retrenchment. Then the court and nobility began to grumble, and the king to grow cold. To make head against his enemics Necker insisted on a seat in the council of ministers; and when this was refused him as a protestant, he resigned, May, 1781, to the grief of the public, who believed in his compte rendu. He withdrew to the banks of Lake Leman, where he had purchased Coppet, afterwards celebrated as the residence of his daughter, Madame de Stael, and thence he issued in 1784 his work, "Administration des Finances," of which, it is said, eighty thousand copies were sold in a few days. Four years afterwards, on the eve of the great revolution, when the king had consented to convoke the statesgeneral, and when the ruin of French finance had been consummated by Calonne and Loménie de Brienne, Necker was recalled, August, 1788, with his old title of director-general of finances, but with the functions of prime minister. He foresaw, but took no precautions to meet, the coming storm. He permitted the tiers-etat to send as many representatives to the new assembly as the two other estates of the realm together; something very like universal suffrage was allowed; no qualification was exacted from the elected; and the question of questions, whether the states-general should sit and vote in one body or in three bodies, was left unsettled. By this course Necker indeed retained his popularity for a time. When the tiers-etat had settled the question of joint or separate deliberation of the states by declaring itself a national assembly, and when the king resolved to employ force to dissolve it, Necker was dismissed, July 11, 1789; and he was still so popular that his dismissal was one of the pretexts for the insurrection which ended in the capture of the Bastile. Ten days afterwards he was once more recalled from Basle, which he had reached on his way to Switzerland, and his reception at Paris on his return was triumphal. But the Revolution had gone too far for the success of a man like Necker, who would not obey it, and had not genius enough to guide it.

Mirabeau, whom he had slighted or neglected, now took his revenge, and thwarted him at every step. As the Revolution proceeded it left the moderate Necker far behind; and when, in September, 1790, in sorrow and disgust he gave in his resignation, not only did the assembly receive it without emotion, but he had to make his way to Switzerland as a fugitive, through the country which a few months before had risen round him with enthusiasm as he returned to Paris. From his retirement at Coppet he issued in 1792 a plaidoyer for Louis XVI., then pet he issued in 1792 a pranty of his property in France. He punished by the confiscation of his property in France. published some other works, political, financial, and religious, and lived unmolested till his death at Geneva, on the 9th of April, 1804. In that year some of his literary remains were edited by his gifted and admiring daughter, Madame de Stael; and in 1820-22 a collected edition of his writings was published at Paris by his grandson, M. de Stael.-His wife, SUZANNE CURCHOD DE LA NASSE, equally celebrated for her beauty, her accomplishments, and her virtues, was born in 1739. No care or expense was spared in her education; she was conversant with the classics and modern languages. After her marriage her judicious and liberal encouragement of learned men would have secured her a splendid reputation though she had not been learned herself. She founded at Paris an hospital which bears her name. She died in 1794. Five volumes of "Melanges" were published from her papers by her husband.-F. E.

NEEDHAM, JOHN TURBERVILLE, a priest of the Roman catholic church, and a physiologist of some note, was born in London in 1713. He received his education at Douay and Cambray. After taking orders he taught in the former university, and in 1744 he was chosen professor of philosophy in the English college at Lisbon. He afterwards spent several years as a travelling tutor. During this time his scientific writings brought him considerable reputation: in 1747 he obtained the fellowship of the Royal Society, and in 1768 he was elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences. In the following year he was invited to assist in the institution of the Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres at Brussels, founded by Maria Theresa. He ultimately accepted the directorship of the academy, an office which he retained at the time of his death in 1781. He also held the canonry of Soigny. His repu-tation as a biologist was high. Haller makes honourable mention of him; and in botanical science his name has been perpetuated by Brown in the genus Needhamia. He wrote several treatises on microscopical science; the first of these was published in London in 1745; the remaining ones are in French. He also was the author of "Idée sommaire, ou Vue générale du Système Physique et Metaphysique de M. Needham sur la Génération des Corps organisés," in which he opposed the Système de la Nature. A tract of his which appeared in 1763, "De Inscriptione quâdam Egyptiacâ," advocating the notion that the Chinese were descended from the Egyptians, was replied to by E. W. Montagu. Some of his writings appear in the Philosophical Transactions, and he is the author of some observations on ants and bees in the Memoirs of the Brussels Academy.-F. C. W.

NEEDHAM, MARCHMONT, perhaps the earliest English writer who acquired a reputation, though a questionable one, by journalism, was born at Burford in Oxfordshire in 1620. He was the son of an Oxford student, who married the daughter of a Burford innkeeper, and died when Marchmont was an infant. His mother married afterwards the vicar of Burford, who sent his stepson to Oxford. In 1643, after having been an undermaster at Merchant Taylors' and an attorney's clerk, he wrote the Mercurius Britannicus, one of the newspapers called into existence by the contest between king and parliament, from which dates the rise of English journalism. The Mercurius Britannicus, was an "organ" of the parliament; but in 1647 having meanwhile studied and begun to practise medicine, Needham suddenly became a royalist, had an interview with Charles I. at Hampton Court, and began to write in the interest of the king the Mercurius Pragmaticus. With the fall of the royal cause Needham was important enough to be persecuted, but through the influence of Bradshaw and Lenthall, escaped any punishment severer than a preliminary imprisonment. punishment severer than a promission of publish in 1649 the returned to the popular side, and began to publish in 1649 the Mercurius Politicus, which "flew," says Anthony Wood, "every more than ten years" week into all the parts of the nation for more than ten years. It was suppressed at the Restoration, when, after flight to the

continent, Needham was pardoned; and having resumed the practice of medicine, this coarse but vigorous writer died in 1678. Speaking of the Mercurius Politicus, in the sketch in the Athenae Oxonienses, which is the chief authority for Needham's biography, Anthony Wood calls him the "Goliath of the Philistines, the great champion of the late usurper, whose pen in comparison with others was like a weaver's beam." "He was," Wood adds, "a person endowed with quick natural parts, was a good humanitian, poet, and boon-droll." Of Needham's forgotten pamphlets there is a list in Chalmers' Biographical Dictionary.—F. E.

NEEDHAM, Walter, M.D., an eminent anatomist of the seventeenth century, was a native of Surrey. He received his early education at Westminster school, and thence proceeded to Cambridge, where he graduated as doctor of medicine in 1664. He was admitted an honorary fellow of the College of Physicians in the same year. He had at that time commenced practice at Shrewsbury, but soon quitted that town for Oxford, to which place he was attracted by the fame of its anatomical school. There he attended the lectures of Willis, Lower, and Millington. He afterwards settled in London, became a fellow of the Royal Society, and was appointed physician to the Charter-house. He died in poverty on the 16th of April, 1691, and was buried at St. Giles-in-the-Fields. He was the friend of Sydenham, who mentions him in terms of the highest praise in his Epistle dedicatory to Dr. Mapletoft. He was the author of a standard anatomical work, "Dissertatio de Formato Fœtu," London, 1667. A paper of his also appeared in the Philosophical Transactions, and a dissertation from his pen on the blood, bile, lymph, and other animal fluids, is published by Birch in his History of the Royal Society.—F. C. W.

NEILL, JAMES GEORGE SMITH, Brigadier-general, an officer who distinguished himself highly in the repression of the Indian mutiny, was born about 1810. He was the eldest son of the late Lieutenant-colonel Smith Neill of Barnweill in Ayrshire. Joining the 1st European fusiliers (Madras) in 1826, he served in the first Burmese war, was afterwards resident at Nagpore, and took part in the second Burmese war. On the breaking out of the war with Russia he volunteered for active service in Turkey, and commanded the Turkish contingent. He returned to India at the close of the war and was in command of the 1st fusiliers at the beginning of the Indian mutiny. Ordered up with his regiment from Madras he arrived in Calcutta at the end of May, 1857, and by his energy and decision saved Benares, where he quelled the outbreak with a strong hand. He then reduced Allahabad to subjection, and was of great assistance in the battle by which Havelock regained possession of Cawnpore. It was Neill who took signal vengeance for the massacre of Cawnpore by forcing high caste Brahmins, who had connived at it, to wash with their hands the floor stained by the blood of Nana Sahib's English victims, and thus to forfeit their caste. Havelock's final advance to relieve Lucknow, September, 1857, General Neill, as he had become, commanded the first brigade, and was killed while forcing his way through one of the gates of the city. After his death it was officially notified that he was to have been made a knight companion of the bath had he survived, and her majesty signified her pleasure that his widow should enjoy all the privileges which would have belonged to her rank.—F. E.

NEILL, PATRICK, an eminent naturalist and horticulturist, was born in 1776, and died at Edinburgh on the 5th September, 1851. In early life he prosecuted science, and was particularly devoted to botany and horticulture. He was one of the founders of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, and acted as secretary of the society for forty years. He was also instrumental in forming the experimental garden at Edinburgh. He was secretary of the Wernerian Society during the whole period of its existence under the presidentey of Professor Jameson. He carried on the business of a printer in Edinburgh, and devoted his leisure to natural history. His residence at Canonmills was the resort of all naturalists, and his garden there was famous for the plants which it contained, many of which were figured in botanical periodicals. His attention was directed to zoology, and he kept many live animals at his residence. Those who visited him remember with interest the many scenes which took place at his table by the inroads of cats, parrots, cockatoos, and animals of rare stamp, which were allowed full liberty in his establishment. He set agoing a zoological garden in Edinburgh, which has now, however, been given up. He took a particular interest in

practical gardeners, and did much to promote their welfare and advancement. He was a hospitable man in every respect. continued to the last to take an interest in his favourite pursuits. An attack of paralysis was the main cause of his death. He bequeathed the sum of £500 to the Royal Society of Edinburgh to found a biennial prize for scientific papers, and a similar one to the Horticultural Society for a prize in the department of horticulture. He became a member of the Linnaan Society in 1813. From the university of Glasgow he received the degree of LL.D., and he was a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Among his published works may be mentioned the following—
"Tour through Orkney and Shetland," published in 1806; "An
Account of the Basalts of Saxony," from the French of Daubuisson; "Annals of British Horticulture;" the "Flower, Fruit, and Kitchen Garden," which originally appeared as an article in the Encyclopædia Britannica; "Journal of a Horticultural Tour through some parts of Flanders, Holland, and the North of France;" "Account of a Fin-whale;" "List of Fishes in the Firth of Forth;" besides various articles in Jameson's Journal, the Wernerian Memoirs, and the Transactions of the

Caledonian Horticultural Society.—J. H. B.

NELSON, HORATIO, Viscount Nelson, Duke of Bronte, viceadmiral, the most renowned of English naval heroes, was born in the county of Norfolk on the 29th September, 1758, at Burnham Thorpe, the village of which his father was rector. His great-grandmother, by the mother's side, was the eldest sister of Sir Robert Walpole the statesman, and Nelson was named Horatio, after his godfather, the second Lord Walpole. He was the fifth son of a large family, and when he was nine lost his mother. Her brother, Maurice Suckling, a captain in the navy, then offered to take charge of one of her boys. Three years later, when Nelson was twelve, he read in a newspaper that his uncle had been appointed to the command of the Raisonnable, a 64. Already he wished to become a sailor, and their father being absent, he pressed an elder brother to write to Captain Suckling, and ask that he should be allowed to accompany his uncle to sea. "What," was Captain Suckling's reply; "what has poor Horatio done, that he above all the rest should be sent to rough it at sea?" But "poor Horatio," though feeble physically and wasted by the ague, was known to be a boy of spirit and courage. He had received some schooling at Downham-Market in Norfolk, and afterwards at North Walsham, when in December, 1770, he entered the navy as a midshipman of his uncle's ship the Raisonnable. He remained on board of it only five months, when it was paid off after the settlement of the dispute with Spain about the Falkland islands. Captain Suckling was removed to the Triumph, a guardship in the Thames, and such a life afloat being thought too idle for a boy, Nelson was sent a voyage to the West Indies in a merchantman, commanded by a former officer of his uncle's. This voyage made him something of a practical seaman, but he returned from it infected with a dislike for the royal navy. He joined the *Triumph*, stationed at Chatham, and his uncle endeavoured to wean him of his disgust for the service. He was rewarded for attention to his navigation by permission to go in the cutter and decked long-boat attached to the Triumph, on trips to the Tower one way, to the North Foreland another, and he thus gained a knowledge of pilotage which was afterwards extremely useful to him. But his temperament required more exciting employment, and in 1773 he obtained, through his uncle, the post of coxswain on board the Carcass, Captain Lutwidge, in the exploring expedition towards the north pole, which Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, accompanied, and has chronicled. After this voyage of novel experiences and hardships he was placed with Captain Farmer in the Seahorse, 20 guns, going out to the East Indies, where his health in eighteen months gave way. He was sent home in the Dolphin, Captain Pigot, and it was during his homeward voyage, with health and spirits broken, that he was visited by one of those radiant moods of mind which, as he himself described it, is singularly characteristic of his enthusiastic and mobile nature. "I felt impressed," he said, "with a feeling that I should never rise in my profession. My mind was stag-gered with a view of the difficulties I had to surmount, and the little interest I possessed. I could discover no means of reaching the object of my ambition. After a long and gloomy reverie, in which I almost wished myself overboard, a sudden glow of patriotism was kindled within me, and presented my king and country as my patron. 'Well, then,' I exclaimed, 'I will be a

hero! and confiding in Providence, I will brave every danger." On his return to England he found his uncle comptroller of the navy, and he was appointed acting lieutenant of the Worcester, 64, with which he went to Gibraltar and back. He had been now four years a midshipman. On the 9th of April, 1777, been now four years a musinpman. On the 9th of April, 1777, he passed a very creditable examination for a lieutenancy, and the day after he was appointed second lieutenant of the Lowestoffe frigate, Captain William Locker, then fitting out for Jamaica. To a war with her revolted American colonies, England addition 1772 are with Engage and in 1772 with Second land added in 1778 one with France, and in 1779 with Spain. After distinguishing himself with the Lowestoffe, Nelson was recommended by its captain to Sir Peter Parker, then commander-in-chief on the West India station, who removed him to the Bristol flag-ship, and after some other changes, he was made a post-captain on the 11th of June, 1779, a few months before he had reached the age of twenty-one. was commissioned to convey the transports and land the troops which were intended to take fort San Juan on the San Juan river, which flows from Lake Nicaragua into the Atlantic, and then to cut off the communications of the Spaniards between their possessions in North and in South America. Volunteering to do a great deal more than he had been ordered to do, he transported the troops not only to, but in the boats of his ship the Hinchinbrook, up the river San Juan, and by his gallantry contributed to the capture of San Juan. The officer in command of the troops spoke, in his despatches to the government, of Nelson's services in the highest terms. The day before the surrender of the fortress Nelson left the expedition to take the command of the Janus, 44 guns, at Jamaica; but on arriving there, his health much shattered by the climate of the isthmus, forced him to return to England, where he drank the Bath waters for a few menths. In August, 1781, he was appointed to the Albemarle, and cruised in the North seas during the winter, a trying station for an invalid, but one which allowed Nelson to obtain with the Danish coasts a familiarity very useful in a signal enterprise of his after life. Ordered to Quebec with the Albemarle, he joined the fleet under Lord Hood, with whom Prince William Henry, afterwards duke of Clarence, and William IV., was serving. Nelson was already a prominent officer, and Lord Hood introduced him to the prince, who at once recognized his merits and became his friend. "I was then," said the afterwards king of England, "a midshipman on board the Barfleur, lying in the Narrows off Staten island, and had the watch on deck when Captain Nelson of the Albemarle came in his barge alongside, who appeared to be the merest boy of a captain I ever beheld, and his dress was worthy of attention. He had on full-laced uniform; his lank unpowdered hair was tied in a stiff Hessian tail of an extraordinary length; the old-fashioned flaps of his waistcoat added to the general quaintness of his figure, and produced an appearance which particularly attracted my notice, for I had never seen anything like it before, nor could I imagine who he was, nor what he came about. My doubts were, however, removed when Lord Hood introduced me to him. There ever, removed when Lord Hood introduced me to him. was something irresistibly pleasing in his address and conversation, and an enthusiasm when speaking on professional subjects that showed he was no common being. Nelson after this went with us to the West Indies, and served under Lord Hood's flag during his indefatigable cruise off Cape François. Throughout the whole of the American war the height of Nelson's ambition was to command a line-of-battle ship; as for prize-money it never entered his thoughts:"-an interesting reminiscence of the sailor-king's. "I have closed the war," said Nelson in one of his letters, "without a fortune, but there is not a speck on my character." Peace was concluded in January, 1783; in July Nelson was in England, and presented by Lord Hood to the king. In March, 1784, he was appointed to the Boreas, 28 guns, going to the Leeward islands as a cruiser on the peace establishment; and when he arrived in the West Indies he found himself senior captain, and second in command on that station. He was known previously as a brave and skilful officer, but it was now that he first displayed the moral daring which was one of his chief characteristics, and that he showed himself able and ready to defy any amount of opposition from superiors or from equals when he thought his own bold course favourable to the interests of his country and nation. The Americans were at this time trading with the West India islands, taking advantage of the register of their ships which had been issued while they were British subjects. Nelson deemed the practice both inimical to British

interests and forbidden by the navigation act, as he construed it. He gave orders to enforce that act. He was opposed by the governor of the Leeward islands, by the planters en masse, and by the admiral himself. He seized some American ships; was prosecuted in the colonial courts; pleaded his own cause successfully, and the crylater and the colonial courts. fully; and the explanatory memorial which he addressed to the king was so satisfactory, that orders were sent from the home government that he should be defended at the expense of the crown. Amid the anxiety caused by the prosecution, he made a marriage of affection. The lady was in her eighteenth year, the widow of Dr. Nisbet, a physician, and niece of Mr. Herbert, the president of Nevis. The marriage took place on the 11th the president of Nevis. March, 1787, Prince William Henry giving away the bride. Among Nelson's achievements on the West India station was his denunciation of frauds practised by contractors and prizeagents. He was not immediately successful. The accused even contrived at the time to prejudice the admiralty against their accuser, so that when the *Boreas* arrived in England in June, with Nelson in indifferent health, it was kept at the Nore till the end of November, in the dignified employment of a slop and receiving ship. Such was Nelson's indignation at this treatment that when the Boreas was paid off, he announced his intention of resigning his commission and leaving the service Lord Howe, then first lord of the admiralty, heard of his intention, sent for him, was satisfied by his explanations, and presented him to the king at the next levee. Nelson was so graciously received by his sovereign as to forget or condone his wrongs. His attacks on the West India peculators were now renewed in person at head-quarters and with complete though unrewarded success. The repose which he was enjoying with his wife at his father's parsonage was disturbed by threats of new prosecutions arising out of the old seizure of American ships. With his usual decision he wrote to the treasury that if he did not receive assurances of government support by With his usual decision he wrote to the treasury return of post, he should take refuge in France, and he made preparations for departure. The assurances which he received were satisfactory. War with France arose, and on the 30th of January, 1793, through the influence of the duke of Clarence and Lord Hood, Nelson was appointed to the command of the Agamemnon, of 64 guns, and might have felt that at last was arriving the time for the fulfilment of his youthful vision of heroic destination. In the Agamemnon he joined the naval force sent under Lord Hood to the Mediterranean, but had no share in the operations at Toulon, in which Napoleon first distinguished himself, being sent with despatches to Sir William Hamilton, our envoy at the court of Naples, then and there forming that acquaintance with Lady Hamilton (see HAMILTON, EMMA) which unhappily ripened into a passionate attachment. Not long afterwards Nelson found himself for the first time in command of a squadron, though a small one, with which he was detached to aid Paoli (q.v.) and the anti-French party in Corsica. After a series of active but subordinate operations, he, to his delight, was called on to aid Lord Hood in an attack upon the French in Bastia, which the English general disapproved of, and which Hood undertook on his own responsibility with the scantiest military aid. Before the attack, Nelson received information that the garrison of Bastia was much stronger than the English suspected, but he characteristically avoided imparting the intelligence, lest the siege should be given up. Of the preparations for the attack Nelson was the life and soul; the blue jackets dragging up guns under his orders to impossible heights. When Bastia had surrendered (19th May, 1794) he was sent to co-operate, again successfully, with Sir Charles Stewart, in reducing Calvi, in the attack on which a shot struck the ground near him, driving the sand and gravel into one of his eyes, of which the sight was lost. Lord Hood returned to England, and was succeeded by Admiral Hotham, during whose chase of the French Toulon fleet Nelson engaged with and captured (13th and 14th March, 1795) the Ca Ira, 84 guns, and Le Censeur, 74, after a gallant fight on both sides-the admiral, to Nelson's great dissatisfaction, refusing to follow up the success and continue the chase. He was sent next to block-ade Genoa, with a squadron of eight frigates; and he superintended-to him a melancholy occupation-the British evacuation of Corsica, Sir John Jervis, better known as Earl St. Vincent, having meanwhile taken the command of the Mediterranean fleet. Commodore Nelson, as he now was, hoisted his broad pendant on board the Minerva frigate, and on the 19th December, 1796, took,

after a gallant fight, a Spanish frigate, the Santa Subina. On the 13th of February, 1797, he joined the fleet under Sir John Jervis, just in time to be present at the battle of St. Vincent, and was ordered to shift his pendant on board the Captain, 74. The battle began at daybreak of the 14th. It was the first engagement in which Nelson had an opportunity afforded him of displaying, on a scale worthy of them, some at least of his great naval qualities. He began by disregarding a particular signal, to obey which might have been fatal to success, and as a result of his disobedience he found his ship engaged with seven of the enemy's, among them the Santissima Trinidad, 136 guns, and the San Josef, and the Salvador del Mundo, both of them 112. After some fighting, Nelson was abreast of and close alongside the San Nicolas, 80 guns, with his own ship the Captain completely disabled. He at once gave orders to board, and himself leaped in through the upper quarter gallery window. When the English were in possession of the ship, a fire was opened upon them from the San Josef, which was lying on the other side of the San Nicholas. Nelson ordered the San Nicholas to be boarded from the San Josef, and himself led the way, exclaiming, "Westminster abbey or victory!" On the quarter-deck he received the swords of the captain and other officers, while the Spanish admiral was dying of his wounds below. With all the four ships which were taken in this victory Nelson was engaged; two them he took himself, and it was his daring disregard of the signal that converted the action into a victory. Nelson had been appointed a rear-admiral before the news of the action reached England, and then he received the order of the bath, and became Sir Horatio Nelson. Hoisting his flag as rear-admiral of the blue on board the Theseus, he was employed in the command of the inner squadron at the blockade of Cadiz. He headed an expedition against Teneriffe, and on the night of the 24th April, 1797, he was landing in the face of the enemy's fire to aid in the attack, when stepping out of the boat he received a shot through the right elbow and fell. The attack failed, which grieved Nelson more than the loss of his right arm, which it was necessary to amputate. The wounded hero returned to England, where new honours awaited him. He received the freedom of the cities of London and Bristol, and a pension of £1000 a year. "The memorial," says Southey, "which as a matter of form he was called upon to present on this occasion, exhibited an extraordinary catalogue of services performed during the war. It stated that he had been in four actions with the fleets of the enemy, and in three actions with boats employed in cutting out of harbour, in destroying vessels, and in taking three towns; he had served on shore with the army four months, and commanded the batteries at the sieges of Bastia and Calvi; he had assisted at the capture of seven sail of the line, six frigates, four corvettes, and eleven privateers; taken and destroyed near fifty sail of merchant vessels, and actually been engaged against the enemy upwards of a hundred and twenty times; in which service he had lost his right eye and right arm, and been severely wounded and bruised in his body."

Early in 1798 Nelson hoisted his flag in the Vanguard, with orders to rejoin Earl St. Vincent, the new title bestowed on Jervis for the victory in which Nelson had a principal share. A great expedition was then fitting out by the French at Toulon, and Nelson, whose achievements were now beginning to be acknowledged, was despatched to watch it. Stress of weather drove him to Sardinia, where he was strongly reinforced. On the 22nd of June he heard that the French had left Malta after seizing it, and he divined that their course was for Egypt. Immediately he set sail for Alexandria, and had coasted the southern side of Candia, when not falling in with the enemy, he returned to Sicily. It was on this occasion that he obtained, through the influence of Lady Hamilton, as mentioned in our memoir of her, that permission to enter Syracuse, and refit, victual, and water, without which he could not have pursued the French, whom he had missed, and who were on their way to Egypt. On the 25th of July he sailed from Syracuse for the Morea. On the 1st of August he came in sight of Alexandria, and in the afternoon the enemy's fleet was visible. Nelson made his preparations for battle, and when his officers were going to their stations he said to them-"Before this time to-morrow I shall have gained a peerage or Westminster abbey." The French fleet, under the command of Admiral Brueys, was moored in Aboukir bay, in a compact line of battle, "the headmost vessel being as close as possible to a shoal on the N.W., and the rest of the fleet forming

a kind of curve along the line of deep water, so as not to be turned by any means in the S.W." According to the same According to the same account, Southey's, "the advantage in numbers, both in ships, guns, and men, was in favour of the French. They had thirteen ships of the line and four frigates, carrying eleven hundred and ninety-six guns, and eleven thousand two hundred and thirty men. The English had the same number of ships of the line, and one fifty-gun ship, carrying ten hundred and twelve guns, and eight thousand and sixty-eight men. The English ships were all seventy-fours; the French had three eighty-gun ships, and one three-decker of one hundred and twenty." "The moment," Southey continues, "he perceived the position of the French, that intuitive genius with which Nelson was endowed displayed itself; and it instantly struck him that where there was room for an enemy's ship to swing there was room for one of ours to anchor. The plan which he intended to pursue, therefore, was to keep entirely on the outer side of the French line, and station his ships, as far as he was able, one on the outer bow, and another on the outer quarter of each of the enemy's." The action commenced at sunset of August 1, 1798, and terminated about six A.M. the next day. Soon after nine A.M. of the 2nd the admiral's ship L'Orient, in which Brueys himself was dead of his wounds, took fire, and in an hour blew up with an immense explosion. Before this, Nelson himself had received as severe wound in the head from a piece of langridge slot, and was carried below, but roused himself to go on deck when he heard that L'Orient was on fire, and gave orders, with his usual humanity, that boats should be sent to the assistance of the enemy. When the battle was over, only four vessels of the French fleet had escaped; "the British loss," Southey computes, "in killed and wounded, amounted to eight hundred and ninety-five. Three thousand one hundred and five of the French, including the wounded, were sent on shore by cartel, and five thousand two hundred and twenty-five perished." The news of the great victory was received in England with boundless delight. Not to speak of other honours, domestic and continental, conferred on him, the victor was raised to the peerage as Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe, with a pension of £2000 for his own life, and those of his two immediate successors. The battle of the Nile destroyed for the time the French ascendancy in the Mediterranean, and at Naples, whither he proceeded to recruit his health, he was welcomed with enthusiasm, not only by Lady Hamilton, but by the king and queen. The next year of Nelson's life was busy and eventful, but not one over which even an admiring biographer would It was spent by him in efforts to restore the authority of the king of the Two Sicilies, overthrown by a coalition between the French and the native republicans, wearied of Bourbon tyranny. Nelson's honest sailor-mind saw clearly enough the badness of the Neapolitan system of government; but his hatred of the French naturally dominated every other feeling, and with the spell of the Armida Lady Hamilton upon him, he consented to the judicial murder of Caraccioli, which even Southey proof Nelson and the honour of England," but of which however, it must be added, an elaborate defence is to be found in vol. chapter 9, of Mr. Pettigrew's Memoirs of Nelson. Nelson delivered Naples from the French, and received as a reward the dukedom and domain of Bronte, worth about £3000 a year. Towards the close of 1800, he had returned to England, with his now indispensable friends, Sir William and Lady Hamilton. His attachment to the latter was at its height, and in three months after his return he was separated from his wife, an event which his triumphant reception at home cannot obliterate. the 1st of January, 1801, he was appointed vice-admiral of the blue, and on the 12th of March he sailed as second in command under Sir Hyde Parker on the Copenhagen expedition. Russia, Denmark, and Sweden had united to forward the views of France, and to force England to resign her naval rights. was to destroy this confederacy of the northern powers that the expedition was undertaken of which Nelson, though nominally its second in command, was really the guiding soul. Sound was passed, and the attack on the Danish fleet at Copenhagen was intrusted, at his own request, to Nelson. The action commenced at ten o'clock on the morning of the 2nd April, 1801. "The Danish force," says Mr. Pettigrew, "consisted of six sail of the line; eleven floating batteries, mounting from twenty-six 24-pounders to eighteen 18-pounders; and one

bomb-ship; besides schooner gun vessels. These were supported by the Crown islands, mounting eighty-eight cannon, and four sail of the line moored in the harbour's mouth, and some batteries on the island of Amak. Our force consisted of twelve sail of the line, four frigates, four sloops, two fire-ships, and seven bombs. Three of the sail of the line were not in action, being on shore, a circumstance which added much to Nelson's anxiety at the beginning of the engagement. His responsibility was increased when at one o'clock, the result of the battle being still undecided, the commander-in-chief made signals for the action to cease. "Leave off action?" said Nelson, when the signal was reported to him; "now d—n me if I do!" and the battle, one of the fiercest in the annals of naval warfare, was continued. At two o'clock the fire of the Danes had ceased from the greater part of their line, and soon this great victory was complete. Denmark agreed to an armistice; Sweden, already lukewarm, was cowed; and the death of the Emperor Paul of Russia gave the finishing stroke to the northern confederacy. For the victory at Copenhagen Nelson was created a viscount, and received the thanks of both houses of parliament. On his return to England he was appointed to a command extending from Orfordness to Beachy Head, that he might watch and baffle the preparations of Napoleon for the invasion of England. After the peace of Amiens he spent some time in retirement at Merton in Surrey, where he had purchased an estate, and where he enjoyed the society of Sir William and Lady Hamilton. On the renewal of hostilities with France, he was appointed (May, 1803) commander-in-chief on the Mediterranean station, hoisted his flag on board the Victory, for many months blockading the French fleet in Toulon. In the January of 1805 war was declared with Spain, and in the same month the Toulon fleet under Villeneuve, to co-operate with the Spaniards, put to sea. Stress of weather forced the French to return to Toulon, from which, however, they issued again on the last day of March. Nelson followed without meeting them to the West Indies and back again, and was for a time recruiting at Merton, when in the first days of September, 1805, news was brought him that the combined French and Spanish fleets, after an indecisive action with Sir Robert Calder's squadron on the 22d of July, had entered Cadiz in safety. His offer to go and fight them, made at once, was at once accepted. On the 29th of September, his birth-day, he arrived off Cadiz, and on the morning of the 19th of October it was signalled that the combined fleets were coming out of port. After two days of manœuvring the decisive hour At day-break of the 21st of October, 1805, the comarrived. bined fleets of France and Spain were formed in double line, in such a position as to bring the shores of Trafalgar and St. Pedro under the lee of the British, while the port of Cadiz was kept open to themselves. "The British fleet," says Mr. Pettigrew, "consisted of three of 100 guns, four of 98, one of 80, sixteen of 74, and three of 64, being twenty-seven sail of the line, together with four frigates, a schooner, and a cutter. The combined fleets consisted of—French, four of 80 guns, and fourteen of 74; Spanish, one of 130, two of 112, one of 100, two of 80, eight of 74, and one of 64, making thirty-three sail of the line, and five French frigates and two brigs." "Their superiority," says Southey, "was greater in size and weight of metal than in numbers. They had four thousand troops on board, and the best riflemen who could be procured, many of them Tyrolese, were dispersed through the ships. Signal was made to bear upon the enemy in two lines, and the fleet set all sail. Collingwood, in the Royal Sovereign, led the line of thirteen ships; the Victory led the weather line of fourteen." Nelson retired to his cabin, and after writing a prayer for victory, commended also in writing Lady Hamilton and his "adopted daughter," Horatia, to the care of his king and country. At half-past eleven A.M. he made his memorable signal, "England expects every man to do his duty," which was received with a noble burst of cheering from the whole fleet. Nelson went into action, wearing on the left breast of his admiral's coat the stars of the different orders with which he was invested, and thus made himself a mark to the enemy. A little after twelve, Collingwood having begun the action, Nelson was told that it was not possible to break the enemy's line without running on board one of their ships, and the Victory, which had been exposed to a raking fire, ran on board the Redoubtable. "A ball fired from her mizen top, which in the then situation of the two vessels, was not more than fifteen yards from that part of the deck where he was standing, struck the epaulette on his left shoulder about a quarter after one, just

in the heat of action. He fell upon his face, on the spot which was covered with his poor secretary's blood." He lingered in pain below three hours and a quarter, dying at thirty minutes after four, and not before he had received truthful assurance that he had gained a complete victory over the enemy. last words, repeatedly pronounced, were—"Thank God, I have done my duty." So, in the moment of victory fell Nelson, to quote the words of the poet-laureate, "the greatest sailor since the world began," who joined the tenderness and sensibility of the wornan to the valour and daring of the hero—brave, unselfish, humane, patriotic. A public funeral was decreed him, and on the 9th of January, 1806, his corpse was borne with every demonstration of honour to its resting-place in St. Paul's cathedral. "When he died," says Coleridge, finely, "it seemed as if no man was a stranger to another; for all were made acquaintances by the rights of a common anguish." Of the older biographies of Nelson, the best is the compact and classical performance of Southey; among the more recent, Mr. Pettigrew's Memoirs, 1849, may be mentioned as containing many extracts from the hero's private correspondence. "Nelson's Despatches and Letters," edited by Sir Harris Nicolas, were published in seven volumes in 1844-47.—F. E. NELSON, ROBERT, surnamed "The Pious," was the son of

a London merchant, and born in London, January 22, 1656. After attending St. Paul's school he entered Trinity college, Cambridge, as a gentleman commoner. On leaving college he made a continental tour, in the course of which he met with Theophila, widow of Sir Kingsmill Lucy, and daughter of the earl of Berkeley, a lady whom he married after his return to England. His wife had been a secret convert to popery, but his domestic happiness was not marred by the discovery. accession of William, Nelson joined the non-jurants, though he still maintained an unshaken friendship with Tillotson, who died in his arms. In 1709 he became reconciled to the church, and remained in her communion till his death at Kensington on the 16th of January, 1715. He was interred in the burial ground of St. George the Martyr. Nelson was a man of private fortune, and was very benevolent and devout. His devotional works have been exceedingly popular, particularly his "Companion to the Festivals and Feasts," and his "Practice of True Devotion." He wrote a life of Bishop Bull, who in early life had been his tutor, and also "The Whole Duty of a Christian," "Transubstantiation Contrary to Scripture," a "Letter on the Trinity," and the "Duty of Frequenting the Christian Sacrifice."—J. E.

NEMOURS, Gaston de Foix, Duc de, son of Jean de Foix, Viscount de Narbonne, and of Marie d'Orleans, sister of Louis XII. He received the duchy from the king in exchange for the county of Narbonne, after the death of Louis, son of Jacques D'Armagnac, upon whom it was conferred in 1461 by Louis XI. On the 11th April, 1512, there was fought the great battle of Ravenna between the French and the confederate Spanish and appal armies. Gaston de Foix was in command of the French army, and during the fight performed prodigies of valour. The confederate army was routed with great loss; but the valorous leader of the French, pursuing too eagerly the retreating enemy, was mortally wounded. His death abruptly closed the fortunes of the French in Italy.

NEPOS, CORNELIUS, a Roman author, contemporary with Cicero. Catullus dedicates his poems to Cornelius Nepos, and compliments him highly on his extensive learning. Nepos wrote an epitome of universal history under the title of "Chronica" in three books, a life of Cicero, and other historical works now lost. Cicero mentions in one of his letters to Atticus that he was expecting a communication from Nepos, with whom he and Atticus seem to have been intimate. Nothing more is known of him, but that he died in the reign of Augustus. A biographical work is still extant under the name of Cornelius Nepos. It contains the lives of twenty-four distinguished generals and statesmen-viz., nineteen Greeks, one Persian, two Carthaginians, and two Romans. Although, however, the book is commonly ascribed to Cornelius Nepos, its authorship is still a moot point among the learned. By many scholars it is assigned to Æmilius Probus, a grammarian of the fourth century. The Latinity, however, is too pure, and the style too simple, to belong to any but the Ciceronian age; yet it is not unlikely that Probus or some other grammarian may have reduced the biographies to their present form, as an abridgment of a larger work. An exception, however, must be made in respect to the life of Atticus, which is undoubtedly an authentic composition by Nepos himself. It is eulogized by Niebuhr as one of the two best ancient biographies that have come down to us, the other being the life of Agricola by Tacitus. This collection of lives almost ever since its first appearance has been a favourite school-book, and hence the editions are very numerous. That of Lemaire, Paris, 1820, is considered one of the best.—G.

NERI, FILIPPO, a saint of the Roman calendar, and founder of the congregation of the Oratory, was born in Florence, 22nd July, 1515. His parents having lost almost all their property by a fire, he was sent in 1531 to live with a rich uncle in St. Germano, at the foot of Mont Cassino, who became so much attached to him that he offered to make him his heir. But before 1533 his devotional feelings had become so strong under the influence of the benedictines of the famous monastery of Mont Cassino, that he declined these offers, and removed in that year to Rome, to be educated for the priesthood. He studied philosophy and theology under the Augustinians, and devoted much of his time to works of piety and charity. When he had comof his time to works of piety and charity. When he had completed the usual course of study he sold all his books for the benefit of the poor, and gave himself up entirely to the spiritual exercises of an ascetic devotion and to self-denying labours among the sick poor. He was often in raptures of prayer, and at times was almost overwhelmed by the power of his devout emotions. In 1551 he was ordained a priest, and soon after took a leading part in forming the brotherhood of the most Holy Trinity, which devoted itself chiefly to the care of the convalescent poor, and to the hospitable reception of strangers and pilgrims. He was on intimate terms with the founders of the order of the jesuits, though not a member of the order, and shared largely in their zeal for the restoration and revival of the Roman church after the heavy blows inflicted upon her by the Reformation. It was with this view that he formed the order of the Oratory, which began to assume its characteristic features in 1556, though it was not till 1575 that it was sanctioned and its statutes confirmed by the pope. It took its rise in the holding of daily evening meetings for worship and edification in a large apartment or hall, which began to be called by those who frequented it the Oratorium. Both priests and laity, old and young, attended these meetings, the exercises of which consisted in prayers, hymns, readings of scripture, church history, and martyrology, and catechising. No reading or address must exceed half an hour. Every thing subtle or rhetorical was avoided, and a familiar tone of address ran through the whole. It was the musical performances practised at these gatherings that gave rise and name to oratorios, and it was the papers on church history read by Cæsar Baronius on these occasions at the suggestion of Neri, that were afterwards developed into the Annales Ecclesiastici. The first house of the Oratory consisted of priests and laymen who were brought together by these evening exercises; and it was distinguished from all the other fraternities of Rome, both old and new, by the tone of cheerfulness, geniality, and humour which Philip Neri infused into the spirit and habits of its members. He had no sympathy with the gloomy rigorism which the restoration of discipline had then brought into fashion at Rome. He was full of humour, was fond of a joke, and even kept a book of jests and ludicrous stories beside him, from which he would sometimes read portions to visitors who had been attracted to call upon him by the reputation of his sanctity. He died in 1595, and was canonized in 1622. The Oratorians became one of the most popular brotherhoods in Italy, and are still to be found in all its cities, where they are called the Philippians. Malebranche, Mascaron, and Massillon belonged to the order in France, and in 1847 it was introduced into England by Dr. Newman, who is himself a father of the Oratory.-P. L.

NERO, the Roman emperor, whose original name was Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus, was born in December, a.d. 37. He was the son of Cneius Domitius Ahenobarbus, and Agrippina, the great-granddaughter of Augustus. Being adopted by the Emperor Claudius on his marriage with Agrippina, a.d. 50, he received the name of Nero. Nero had the usual education of a Roman noble, one of his chief instructors being Seneca the philosopher. At the age of sixteen he was married to Octavia, the daughter of Claudius and Messalina, and a few months afterwards, on the death of Claudius, a.d. 54, he succeeded to the empire through the influence of his mother, the representative of Germanicus and Augustus. In the following year Nero entered upon that course of crime which has made his name a proverb of infamy for

ever, by causing Britannicus, the son of Claudius, to be poisoned at a banquet. During the early part of his reign the administration of affairs was mainly directed by Seneca, his former teacher, and Burrhus the prætorian prefect, a distinguished soldier and an honourable man. In A.D. 59 Nero contrived the murder of his mother, Agrippina. Both this crime and the murder of Britannicus were probably prompted by the fear of a rival claimant for the imperial power. In A.D. 62 he divorced and put to death his wife, Octavia, an amiable and virtuous lady, whose misfortunes have furnished a subject for one of Seneca's tragedies. Eighteen days after the divorce Nero married Poppæa Sabina, who had been the wife of his dissolute companion, Otho, the future emperor. About this time Burrhus was poisoned by order of Nero, who found him unsuitable to be the instrument of his crimes; and Seneca, whose influence had gradually been declining, retired from all share in the government. Henceforward Nero's cruelty and debauchery were altogether unrestrained. In A.D. 64 the terrible conflagration at Rome occurred. The fire lasted for six days, and more than half the city was burnt down. Yet the calamity though so severe at the time, like the great fire of London, led to extensive improvements. In place of the narrow and crooked streets of ancient Rome, Nero caused the city to be rebuilt on a regular plan, with broad streets, open spaces, and less lofty houses. He supplied the proprietors with money for building, and specified a certain time by which the houses were to be completed. Thus Rome sprang a second time from her ashes in a style of far greater splendour than before. The origin of the fire, however, was commonly ascribed at the time, whether truly or otherwise, to the malice of the emperor. To clear himself from the odium of this charge he threw the blame on the christians, who were then universally disliked at Rome, and great numbers of them were tortured and put to death in consequence of this false accusation. St. Peter and St. Paul are generally believed to have suffered martyrdom in this persecution. In A.D. 65 a formidable conspiracy against Nero was discovered, and many eminent persons were condemned to die on the charge of being accessory to it. Among these were Seneca and Lucan. To narrate the various crimes and enormities of Nero would be tedious and repulsive; they may be found in Tacitus and Suetonius. Among the remarkable men who perished by his orders we may mention Thrasea Pætus and Barca Soranus, eminent for their virtues, Corbulo the general, and Petronius Arbiter, the author of the Satyricon. In A.D. 68 Galba, the governor of Hispania Tarraconensis, raised the standard of revolt; a famine which prevailed at Rome, and the extortions of Nero to raise money for his lavish expenses, rendered the populace disaffected; the prectorian soldiers proclaimed Galba emperor, and Nero died by his own hand, to avoid the indignities which awaited him from the senate whom he had so deeply injured. As regarded its foreign affairs, the Roman state was prosperous during his reign. Armenia was conquered by Corbulo, and the rising in Britain under Boadicea was put down by Suetonius Paulinus. public edifices, such as baths, circuses, and theatres, were erected by Nero; but by far the most celebrated of his works was the golden house, as it was termed, which extended from the Palatine to the gardens of Mæcenas and the agger of Servius on the Esquiline. Its bounds comprehended large parks and gardens; the palace itself was of vast proportions, and furnished with insane magnificence; in the vestibule rose the colossal statue of Nero, one hundred and twenty feet in height, the base of which is still visible at the Coliseum. The golden house was burnt down in the reign of Trajan. Hateful as his character is in history, Nero seems to have been generally popular both with the soldiery and with the lower class of citizens at Rome: for his cruelty and extortion were chiefly felt by the noble and wealthy; with the rest his lavish profusion and excessive love of public spectacles and entertainments made him a favourite. His obsequies were performed by some women who had loved him, and his sepulchre was strewn with flowers by unknown hands. He died on 9th June, A.D. 68, at the age of thirty years.—G.

NERVA, MARCUS COCCEIUS, one of the Roman emperors was born in Umbria, A.D. 32. It has been thought probable that he was privy to the conspiracy which effected Domitian's assassination, A.D. 96. Be that as it may, he was declared emperor by the people and soldiers, when that event took place. His public measures were good and salutary. Many exiles were allowed to return; spies and informers were discountenanced and punished; slaves and freedmen were forbidden to bear witness

against their masters; and the infamous proceedings of his predecessors ceased to disgrace the city. He eased the burdens of many poor citizens by buying land and dividing it among them, as well as by giving them money and grain; lessened the public expenses; and discouraged prodigality in shows and festivals. Before his elevation he had been twice consul, with Vespasian and with Domitian; and in the second year of his reign he became consul a third time, along with Rufus. He was magnanimous enough to spare Crassus who had conspired against him, being averse to the shedding of blood. But he wanted nerve and vigour of purpose; so that his administration, though benign and peaceful, was not a terror to evil doers. This was shown in the case of the mutiny of the prætorian soldiers under their prefect Casperius, who clamoured for the punishment of Domitian's assassins; for the emperor's refusal was not maintained so firmly as to prevent the shedding of blood. Having adopted Trajan as his son and successor, he conferred on him the titles Cæsar and Germanicus, besides the tribunitian power. He himself had assumed the latter title, after the news of a great victory by the Roman army in Pannonia had been brought to Rome. Nerva and Trajan were consuls A.D. 98. He died on the 27th January, A.D. 98. An honourable burial was bestowed upon his body, which was deposited in the sepulchre of Augustus. Nerva was a wise, moderate, and good emperor, whose reign, unhappily for Rome too brief, forms a striking contrast to that of his predecessor.-S. D.

NERVAL, GERARD DE. See GERARD.

NESSELRODE, CHARLES ROBERT, Count, the Metternich of Russia, late chancellor of the empire, was born on the 14th December, 1780, at Lisbon, where his father, a scion of a noble German family, was Russian minister. Nesselrode entered when young the diplomatic service of Russia, and filled some minor posts at Berlin, Stuttgardt, and the Hague. He seems to have early gained the confidence of the Emperor Alexander, and is said to have accompanied him to that interview with Napoleon, 25th June, 1807, on a raft in the Niemen, which preceded the treaty of Tilsit. At any rate, in 1807 he joined the Russian embassy at Paris, and rose in the estimation of his master. Throughout the war which followed the invasion of Russia by Napoleon, Nesselrode was the most important diplomatic representative of Russia. He negotiated with Metternich the treaty of Töplitz between Russia and Austria, September, 1813; in 1814 he accompanied Alexander to Paris, and signed on the part of Russia (which he represented at the congress of Vienna) all the state papers, &c., which required her adhesion as a member of the coalition. With the withdrawal of Capo d'Istrias, after the breaking out of the Greek revolution, Nesselrode became sole minister of foreign affairs, and the foreign policy of Russia to the close of the war with France and England constitutes his political biography. Nicholas continued the confidence reposed in him by Alexander, and made him successively vice-chancellor and chancellor of the empire. Belonging to the so-called German party, the party of moderation in Russia, Nesselrode strove to infuse a pacific and conciliatory element into the negotiations which preceded the war of 1854. After the peace of Paris he was succeeded by Prince Gortschakoff as minister of foreign affairs, but retained the office of chancellor of the empire. He died at St. Petersburg on the 23rd March, 1862 .- F. E.

NESTORIUS, the author of the Nestorian heresy, was a native of Germanicia in Syria, and a disciple of the learned Theodore of Mopsuestia. He became a monk, and acquired so much distinction by his learning and pulpit eloquence that, in 428, he was elevated to the patriarchate of Constantinople. The disappointment which this promotion caused to his rival Proclus, a presbyter of Constantinople, and to a party among the monks, predisposed them to take offence at his subsequent proceedings, and Nestorius was deficient in those qualities of prudence and judgment which alone could have shielded him from their hostility. Two opposite theological tendencies then divided the church—that of the Alexandrian school unduly to confound the two natures in the person of Christ, and that of the Antiochian school unduly to separate them. Proclus belonged to the former school, and Nestorius to the latter; and it was not long before this dogmatic difference between them broke out into a violent controversy. Anastasius, a presbyter of the Antiochian school, whom Nestorius had brought with him to Constantinople, began to preach against the use of the title Mother of God—biorozoze, as applied to the Virgin Mary, a proceeding which gave great

offence to the monks and the people. Nestorius, instead of endeavouring to compose this difference, took the most direct way of exasperating it. He took part openly with the preacher, subjected to corporal chastisement several monks who insulted him for espousing the cause of Anastasius, and, assembling a provincial synod, procured a condemnation of the use of that title as savouring of the Manichean heresy. These measures stirred up against him Cyrill, patriarch of Alexandria, a learned, acute, but violent polemic of the Alexandrian school, and who was nothing loath to gratify the hereditary grudge of his see against the rival see of Constantinople. Cyrill wrote strongly against the doctrine of Nestorius, gained over Celestine, bishop of Rome, and the bishops of Ephesus and Jerusalem to the same side, and had the address to separate Pulcheria, the sister of the Emperor Theodosius II., from the party of the court, who for the most part took the side of Nestorius. All attempts to mediate between the two patriarchs came to nothing. Celestine held a synod at Rome in 430, which condemned Nestorius to recant his doctrine within ten days, and failing this to be deposed from his see. Cyrill called another synod at Alexandria, which launched against him twelve articles of heresy, each sealed with an anathema, in answer to which Nestorius immediately sent forth an equal number of counter-articles and anathemas. The emperor was urged to call a general council as the only possible remedy for such a state of things, and the third œcumenical council of Ephesus met in 431. The imperial commissioner to council of Ephesus met in 431. The imperial commissioner to the council was the patriarch's personal friend, and Nestorius was accompanied to Ephesus by a part of the emperor's own body-guard. But Cyrill appeared with a great following of bishops, and with a powerful body-guard of church-beadles and Egyptian sailors, who were ready, if need were, to maintain by physical force the credit of Alexandrian orthodoxy; while Memnon, bishop of Ephesus, had fully prepared the clergy, monks, and people of Lesser Asia to support the same cause. The delegates of the bishop of Rome and the Syrian bishops were long of arriving; the council could not be canonically held without them; but Cyrill held it notwithstanding, in the face of a protest from Nestorius and the imperial commissioner. Two hundred bishops sat in the council, and in one day they con-demned, excommunicated, and deposed Nestorius. The Roman delegates, on their arrival, recognized the validity of the council and its sentence; but the Syrian bishops held a counter-council, under the presidency of John, bishop of Antioch, which, in its turn, excommunicated and deposed Cyrill and Memnon. Nestorius withdrew to a cloister to await the issue, relying, no doubt, upon the constancy of the emperor; but meanwhile Pulcheria had made her influence felt among the populace of Constantinople, who rose in a tumult, and declared themselves so violently on the side of Cyrill that Theodosius was obliged first to look about for some middle course as the only possible means of restoring peace, and at last completely to abandon Nestorius to the power of his enemies. He first confirmed the deposition of all the three chief actors in the controversy-Nestorius, Cyrill, and Memnon; and afterwards, upon a doctrinal basis of union having been drawn up by Theodoret, which apparently conciliated both the Antiochian and the Alexandrian bishops, and which was signed by Cyrill and Memnon, but not by Nestorius, he restored the two former to their sees, but left the deposition of the latter still in force. The truth is that the confession drawn up by Theodoret on the difficult subject of the union of natures in the person of Christ, was generally accepted as the true statement of the doctrine of the church; and the teaching of Nestorius was now acknowledged by all but a few bishops of the Syrian church to be erroneous, as involving an undue separation of the two natures. The fallen patriarch himself, however, never saw cause to acknowledge that there was any heresy in his views. He was unjustly left exposed to the malice of his adversaries, and after being driven from the asylum of his own convent in Syria, and hurried about from place to place in Egypt, where he had to bear the ill-usage of the creatures of his triumphant rival Cyrill, he at last died in circumstances of great outward misery in 440. His spirit, however, remained unsubdued to the last. His doctrine was zealously propagated by his followers. It became the theology of the Persian church, and was spread by fervent missionaries to the shores of India. There are still some remains of the Nestorian christians in the mountains of Kurdistan; and to the eye of the high Lutherans there is a taint of modified Nestorianism even in the doctrine of

the Calvinistic branch of the protestant church, touching the sacrament of the supper—a fact which may serve to suggest that Nestorius was not fundamentally, or to any such serious extent unsound as to justify the treatment he received at the hands of the Ephesian council.—P. L.
NEUFCHATEAU, NICOLAS L. F. See FRANÇOIS DE

NEUFCHATEAU.

NEÜKOMN, Sigismund, a musician, was born at Saltzburg in 1778, and died April, 1858. He received his first instructions in music when but six years of age. He was educated at the university of his native city, of which he became organist when he had scarcely completed his fifteenth year. He afterwards commenced a course of musical study under Michael Haydn, who was distantly related to him, and subsequently became the disciple of the great Joseph Haydn. In 1804 he was invited to St. Petersburg, where he was appointed director of the opera; but a serious illness having compelled him to quit Russia, he settled for many years in Paris, where he resided with the Prince Talleyrand, whom he accompanied to England when that celebrated statesman was sent ambassador to the British court, though M. Neukomn had twice before visited London after the termination of the war. He was present at the congress at Vienna in 1814, where, at the funeral ceremonies in memory of Louis XVI., his vocal requiem was performed by a choir of three hundred singers in the St. Stephen's church, before all the emperors and kings. In the following year he was named chevalier of the legion of honour, and ennobled by Louis XVIII. In 1832 Neikomn paid a visit to Berlin, where one of his oratorios, "The Law of the Old Covenant," and several other of his compositions were performed. He was a great traveller, several times going over the whole of Italy and Germany, and even visiting Algiers and the north-west coast of Africa. In spite of so much travelling and various experience of life, Neukomn composed an incredible number of works. Since his twenty-fifth year he kept a thematic catalogue of his works, which contains the titles and themes of five hundred and twenty-four vocal compositions (among which are sixty psalms in various lan-guages), and two hundred and nineteen instrumental works—in all, seven hundred and forty-three works; and yet he composed many others, which, in his travels, he forgot to set down. He is chiefly known in this country by his popular dramatic oratorio of "David" (composed for the Birmingham musical festival in 1834), and by some of the songs which he composed to the lyrics of Barry Cornwall.—E. F. R.

NEVILLE or NEVYLE, ALEXANDER, was a native of Kent, and was born in 1544. He made very early progress in learning and poetry, and when only sixteen years old was chosen by Jasper Heywood to translate one of the plays of Seneca, of which a complete English edition was printed in 1581. Warton pronounces the Œdipus, the one translated by Neville, the most spirited and elegant version in the whole collection. In 1581 Neville took his degree at Cambridge. He was one of the learned men retained by Archbishop Parker in his family, and was his secretary at the time of the archbishop's death in 1575. Grindal, the succeeding archbishop, continued him in the same He wrote a Latin narrative of the Norfolk insurrection under Kett, printed in 1575, to which he added a Latin account of Norwich, printed the same year. In 1587 he published the Cambridge verses on the death of Sir Philip Sydney, "Academiæ Cantabrigiensis Lacrymæ tumulo D. Philippi Sidneii Sacratæ.' He projected, but never completed a translation of Livy, 1577. He died 4th October, 1614, and was buried in Brenchley's chapel in Canterbury cathedral, where a beautiful monument was erected to commemorate him and his brother the dean of Canterbury. This monument, in 1787, was defaced and almost destroyed by workmen during repairs.—R. H.

NEVILLE, HENRY, a Utopian politician of the period of the civil war, was the second son of Sir Henry Neville of Billingbeare, Berkshire. He was educated at Oxford, and at the beginning of the war travelled on the continent of Europe. Returning in 1645 full of zeal for pure republicanism, he was returned to parliament by the town of Abingdon, and took his stand with the small party of whom Harrington, the author of Oceana, is the literary representative. In 1651 he was elected one of the council of state, but he resigned his office rather than sanction Oliver Cromwell's practical method of dealing with the revolution. His hopes revived during the brief protectorate of Richard Cromwell, and his attendance at meetings in which a

republican form of government was recommended, resulted in his arrest. He was soon released, and after the restoration, lived in retirement. He died in 1694, and was buried at Warfield, Berks. His most characteristic work is "Plato Redivivus, or a dialogue concerning government," 1681, and reprinted by Mr. Hollis in 1763. He wrote, too, a political drama in 1659.—R. H.

NEVILE, RICHARD GRIFFIN, third Baron Braybrooke, a distinguished literary and topographical antiquary, was born at Stanlake in Berkshire, on the 26th of September, 1783. He was educated at Eton and Christ church, Oxford. In 1806 he entered parliament as member for Thirsk. He afterwards successively represented Saltash, Buckingham, and Berkshire in the house of commons, but took no prominent part in politics. On the death of his father in 1825, he succeeded to the peerage and to the possession of Andley End, the owner of which is visitor of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and patron of the mastership. In the library of that college Lord Braybrooke found, during the mastership of his brother, the voluminous diary of Samuel Pepys written in short hand. This having been deciphered by the Rev. John Smith, was edited by Lord Braybrooke, and published in two volumes, quarto, in 1825. The publication of so much entertaining gossip of a by-gone age proved very successful, and the work has passed through many editions. The fourth edition in 1853 contains numerous additions. In 1835 Lord Braybrooke printed a "History of Audley End and Safiron Walden," and in 1842 "The Life and Correspondence of Jane, Lady Cornwallis." He died on the 18th of March, 1858.—R. H.

NEVILLE or NEVIL, THOMAS, was born at Canterbury about the middle of the sixteenth century, and became a fellow of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, in 1570. In 1582 he was appointed master of Magdalen college, and in 1590 dean of Peterborough. In 1593 he was made master of Trinity college, in which distinguished office he took a leading part in the doctrinal controversies which broke out in the university in 1594, on some of the points of Calvinism, and which gave occasion to the famous Lambeth articles, which show that at the close of the sixteenth century the Calvinistic system was still the prevailing theology of the Church of England. In 1597 he was promoted dean of Canterbury, and on the accession of James I. to the English throne he was sent down to Scotland by Archbishop Whitgift and the other bishops to give the new monarch the assurance of their loyalty, and to recommend the Church of England to his royal favour and protection. Neville was able to bring back to Whitgift and his brother prelates such a message as somewhat abated their fears, that along with the Scottish king they might have to receive some infusion of the Scottish discipline, the "Scotch mist," as they were accustomed at that time with a nervous shrinking to call it. Dr. Neville lived to entertain the king in Trinity college in 1615, which was also the year of his death. He expended more than £3000 in rebuilding the quadrangle which still bears his name.-P. L.

NEWBOROUGH or NEWBURGH, WILLIAM OF. See

WILLIAM OF NEWBURGH.

NEWCASTLE. See CAVENDISH and Hollis.

NEWCOME, WILLIAM, an Irish prelate, born at Barton-le-Clay in Bedfordshire in 1729; received his education at Abingdon grammar-school, and at Pembroke college, Oxford. He afterwards took his degree at Hertford college, with which he was long connected as a tutor. In this capacity he attained cminence, and had Charles James Fox for one of his pupils. After taking the degree of D.D., he was appointed in 1765 chaplain to the earl of Hertford, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, by whom, within a year, he was elevated to the see of Dromore, He was translated to the bishopric of Ossory in 1775, to that of Waterford in 1779, and in 1795 to the archbishopric of Armagh. He died in Dublin, January 11, 1800. He published in 1778 "An Harmony of the Gospels," which involved him in a controversy with Priestley; "Observations on our Lord's conduct as a Divine Instructor," &c., 1782; "An attempt towards an improved version, a metrical arrangement, and an explanation of the twelve minor prophets," 1785; "Ezekiel," on the same plan, 1788; "An Historical View of the English Biblical Translations," &c. After his death there appeared his "Attempt towards revising our English translation of the Scriptures"—a favourite subject with Newcome, in the treatment of which, however, he offended more critics than he gratified.

NEWCOMEN, THOMAS, an English engineer, one of the

inventors of the atmospheric steam-engine, was born in the latter part of the seventeenth century, probably in Devonshire, and became an ironmonger at Dartmouth. In conjunction with John Cawley, a glazier of the same place, he obtained, in 1705, a patent for a steam-engine, the first in which steam was successfully employed to drive mechanism for purposes of practical utility. The direct pressure of steam on the surface of water had already been used by De Caus and Lord Worcester, for forcing the water to a height; and the condensation of the steam had also been employed by Savery to produce a vacuum in a vessel into which water was raised by the pressure of the atmosphere. Those plans had the disadvantage of being very wasteful of heat, through the condensation of a large portion of the steam on coming into contact with the water. Papin had invented the cylinder and piston; but in his invention the cylinder itself was to have served alternately as boiler and condenser, in consequence of which it was practically useless. Newcomen and Cawley were the first who combined the cylinder and piston with a separate boiler. used the steam at a pressure very little, if at all, exceeding that of the atmosphere; it entered the cylinder below the piston, and so balanced the pressure of the atmosphere on the top of the piston, which was raised to the top of the cylinder by the descent of the pump rods and plungers that hung from the other end of the walking beam. The steam-admission valve was then shut, and the steam in the cylinder was condensed by the admission of a current of cold water into a casing surrounding the cylinder. The pressure below the piston was thus made less than the pressure of the atmosphere, which consequently forced the piston down and raised the other end of the beam, together with its pump rods and plungers. This engine, known at the time as the engine," but now called the "atmospheric steam-engine," soon became extensively used for pumping water from mines. Its inventors afterwards made its action more rapid by injecting the It underwent, condensing water into the interior of the cylinder. from time to time, various improvements in detail, contrived by Potter, Beighton, and others, and was brought to the most perfect condition of which it was capable by Smeaton; but it possessed the radical defect of introducing the steam at each stroke into a cylinder previously cooled by contact with cold water and cold air; and it was superseded when that defect was overcome through the invention of Watt.—W. J. M. R.

NEWDIGATE, SIR ROGER, the founder of a prize for Engglish verses in the university of Oxford, was born in 1719, and in 1734 succeeded his brother in the baronetcy and ancient family estates at Abury and Harefield. He was educated at Westminster school and University college, Oxford, made the tour of France and Italy, and on his return entered parliament as member for Middlesex. In 1750 he was elected to represent the university of Oxford, which he continued to do until 1780, when he retired from public life after a parliamentary career of

thirty-five years. He died in 1806.—R. H.

NEWPORT, GEORGE, a distinguished physiologist and entomologist, was born at Canterbury on July 4th, 1803. His father was a wheelwright. He gave his son an ordinary English education, and apprenticed him at the age of fourteen to his own business. Newport never liked the trade; but his father falling into pecuniary difficulties, he was obliged, after the expiration of his apprenticeship, to continue it. By working hard three or four days in the week, he contrived to give a portion of his time to the more congenial pursuits of literature, cience, the study of antiquities, and especially of entomology. The Canterbury Philosophical and Literary Institution, of which he became a member in 1825, afforded him the means of study. In the first year of his membership he lectured at the Institution on mechanics, and in the following year he was appointed exhibiter of the museum, with a small salary. Before long he became acquainted with Mr. Weekes, a surgeon of Sandwich, who offered to take him as a pupil without premium, but with no remuneration for his services; not even that of board and lodging. This offer Newport accepted, and although enduring great privations, fulfilled his engagement. He then came to London and obtained a nomination to University college, where the professors on learning his circumstances gave him gratuitous admission to their lectures. He passed the College of Surgeons and the Apothecaries' Hall in 1835. For the next few years he prosecuted the practice of his profession, at the same time devoting all his leisure to scientific pursuits. In the latter period of his life science almost entirely occupied his attention.

In 1844 and 1845 he was elected president of the Entomological Society, of which he had been one of the first members. In 1846 he became F.R.S., and in the following year a fellow of the Linnæan Society. In the same year he received from her majesty a pension of £100 per annum, in consideration of his merits as a laborious and disinterested cultivator of science. He was the author of the article "Insecta" in the Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology, and of numerous memoirs in the Phicosophical Transactions, and the Transactions of the Linnæan and Entomological societies. His memoirs on the nervous system of Insecta and the higher Articulata, and his observations on the impregnation of the ovum in the Amphibia, are amongst the principal results of his labours. He twice received the royal medal from the Royal Society. He died of bronchitis on April 7th, 1854.—F. C. W.

NÊWTON, GILBERT STUART, R.A., was born at Halifax in Nova Scotia, in 1794, and was taught painting by his uncle, Gilbert Stuart, the portrait-painter, who had made a reputation in England as "American Stuart," and in 1807 had settled in Boston, United States. Newton came to England in 1818, then visited Italy, and afterwards entered as a student in the London royal academy. He commenced as a portrait-painter, but acquired his reputation by his small subject pictures, which are remarkable for their beautiful colouring and spirited execution. His masterpiece is "Captain Macheath," painted in 1825, which was purchased by the marquis of Lansdowne for five hundred guineas. In 1832 Newton revisited his native country and married there. He returned to London, and at the close of that year was elected a royal academician, having been four years an associate; but a picture of "Abelard in his Study," exhibited in 1833, was his last picture. He was afflicted with aberration of mind, and died at Chelsea, August 5th, 1835.—R. N. W.

NEWTON, SIR ISAAC, a distinguished mathematician and natural philosopher, was born in the manor house of Woolsthorpe, in the parish of Colsterworth, in Lincolnshire, on the 25th December, o.s., 1642, the same year in which Galileo died. His father, who bore the same name, owned and farmed the manor of Woolsthorpe, and died a few months after his marriage to Hannah Ayscough. Mrs. Newton gave premature birth to a sickly child, so small "that he might have been put into a quart mug." The infant, however, grew in size and strength, destined to acquire high intellectual powers, and attain a more than octogenarian age. The manor, worth about £30 per annum, had been in the family upwards of a hundred years, but in the possession of parties who did not know their descent. Sir Isaac in 1705 had reason to suppose from tradition that he was descended from John Newton Westby in Lincolnshire, but it is certain that twenty years Lothian in Scotland. In 1645, when his mother was married to the Rev. Barnabas Smith, he was placed under her care, and sent to two little day schools at Skillington and Stoke. When twelve years of age he went to the public school at Grantham, taught by Mr. Stokes, and was boarded with Mr. Clark, an apothecary. For some time he occupied a low place in the school, but having quarreled with a boy, his superior in the class, he gained the physical mastery over him, and having successfully striven also to surpass him in scholarship, he finally rose to be the head of the school. After attaining this position our young scholar spent his leisure hours in all kinds of mechanical operations, constructing with rude tools wind-mills, water-clocks, sun-dials, and a carriage driven by the person who sat in it. But while flying paper kites, and frightening the country people with paper lanterns tied to their tails, he was occupied also with drawing and copying portraits, and to some extent with writing verses. After the death of the Rev. Mr. Smith in 1656 his mother returned to Woolsthorpe with her three children, Mary, Benjamin, and Hannah Smith. Her son Isaac, who had now reached his fifteenth year, was recalled from school with much of the instruction which Mr. Stokes could supply, in order to assist in the management of the little farm; but though he performed many of the duties thus imposed upon him, marketing at Grantham with an old servant of the family, yet he devolved upon him the more important duties, and found it more agreeable to devour some favourite author at the road-side than to buy and sell in the market-place. When our young scholar was found ill qualified for the sober pursuits of the field, he was sent back to Grantham school, where he remained for nine months in diligent preparation for a university course. He accordingly went to Cambridge in

June, 1661, and on the 5th of that month he was admitted subsizar at Trinity college, and matriculated sizar on the 8th of July, very ill prepared for the studies which he was about to pursue. Sanderson's Logic he had read before he left home; Kepler's Optics he perused at the desire of his tutor; and having purchased a book on astrology, with diagrams which puzzled him, he had recourse to Euclid's Elements to assist him in understanding them. Some of the propositions, however, appeared to him so self-evident, that he threw Euclid aside as "a trifling book," and devoted himself in the summer of 1663 to the study of Descartes' Geometry. In 1664, as he himself tells us, a little before Christmas, when he was senior sophister, he bought Schooten's Miscellanea and Descartes' Geometry, which he had read "clean over" half a year before. At the same time he borrowed Wallis' works, and in the winter of 1664-65 he copied those annotations out of Schooten and Wallis which exist in his "Common Place Book." At this time he discovered the method of infinite series, and in the summer of 1665, being forced from Cambridge by the plague, he computed the area of the hyperbola, at Boothby in Lincolnshire, to two and fifty figures by the same method. On the 28th April, 1664, he was elected to one of the vacant scholarships in Trinity college, and during the same year he had impaired his health by long-continued observations on the comet. In January, 1665, he took the degree of B.A. In May of the same year he discovered the method of fluxions, and in November he showed their application to the drawing of tangents, and "the finding the radius of curvity of any curve." It was probably in the autumn of this year (1665) that he was led to speculate on the force of gravity, and to consider that the gravity, and to consider that the same force by which an apple fell to the ground might extend to the moon and the other planets and keep them in their crbits. About the commencement of 1666 he procured a glass prism in order "to try therewith the phenomena of colours." On his return to Cambridge on the 1st October, 1667, he was elected minor-fellow, and on the 10th March, 1668, he took his degree of M.A., and stood twenty-third on the list of one hundred and forty-eight. While occupied with the subjects of fluxions and gravity he "applied himself to the grinding of optic glasses of other figures than spherical," with the view, no doubt, of correcting spherical aberration; but having found that "light is a heterogeneous mixture of differently refrangible rays" which could not be collected into one focus, he abandoned "his glass works" in order "to take reflections into consideration." The reappearance of the plague, however, and other causes, prevented him from doing anything for two years, but in the end of 1668 he made a reflecting telescope 61 inches long, with a speculum 6 inches in aperture, and a magnifying power of 38, which showed him Jupiter's four satellites and the crescent of Venus. In 1669 when Dr. Barrow resigned the Lucasian professorship of mathematics, Newton was appointed his successor, and from this time he began to communicate to the Royal Society an account of those splendid discoveries which excited such interest throughout the scientific world. A description of his reflecting telescope was the first of these communications. The telescope itself was sent to the society and shown to the king, and before a year had elapsed a fellow of Trinity college made a similar instrument of nearly the same size, which Newton considered better than his own. In consequence of this communication Newton was elected a fellow of the Royal Society on the 10th January, 1672. Although he had explained his grand discovery of the different refrangibility of the rays of light in his lectures between 1669 and 1671, it was not known to the members of the society. In a letter to their secretary dated 18th January, 1672, he offered to read an account of what "in his judgment, was the oddest, if not the most considerable detection which had hitherto been made in the operations of nature." This was the discovery that white light consisted of rays of different colours and different refrangibility, a discovery that involved him in controversies with Hook, Huygens, and several very inferior persons, which so disturbed his tranquillity that he threatened to be no longer "a slave to philosophy," but "resolutely to bid adien to it eternally except what he might do for his own private satisto it eternally except what he might up for his own private satisfaction, or leave to come out after him." Finding "mathematical speculation at least dry if not somewhat barren," Newton thought of studying law, and became a candidate for the law fellowship in February, 1673. Dr. Barrow, however, gave the appointment to his rival as being the senior candidate. In consequence, probably, of this disappointment, the Royal Society at his desire "excused him" from its weekly payments; and when his fellow-

ship was about to expire the crown permitted him to hold the Lucasian chair with a fellowship, without the obligation of taking buds and chair with a lenowship, without the obligation of taking holy orders. On the 9th December, 1675, Newton communicated to the Royal Society "a theory of light and colours, containing partly an hypothesis," to explain the properties of light in his former papers, and also the colours of thin plates. This hypothesis was to such an extent a modification of Descartes and Hook's undulatory theory that after the reading of it Hook said "that the main of it was contained in his Micrographia," an assertion which led to a controversy between the two philosophers which had an amicable termination. In having published this hypothesis Newton is supposed by Dr. Young to have considered an ethereal medium as necessary for the production of light; but he himself distinctly states that his hypothesis was "not propounded to be believed;" "that light is neither other nor its vibrating motion;" and that "an erroncous supposition" is involved in such a hypothesis. In prosecuting his researches respecting gravity he was led by the laws of Kepler to the great law that gravity decreased as the square of the distance; but not possessing an accurate measure of the earth's radius, he could not reconcile the force of gravity at the earth's surface with that which takes place at the distance of the moon. Having heard, however, of Picard's measure of the earth's diameter, he succeeded in 1684 in proving that the force of gravity at the earth's surface, four thousand miles from its centre, was about exactly equal to that which kept the moon in her orbit at the distance of two hundred and forty thousand miles from the earth, and consequently that all the primary planets were retained by the same force in their orbits round the sun, and all the secondary planets in their orbits round their primaries. These discoveries were described in a treatise, "De Motu Corporum," which he showed to Halley at Cambridge in 1684, and which was afterwards completed and communicated to the Royal Society early in 1685. This treatise is supposed to have been part of his Lucasian lectures. It was doubtless the germ of his great work entitled "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica," the first book of which was presented to the society on the 20th April, 1686; the second in March, 1687; the third on the 6th of April, 1687; and the work published at the expense of Dr. Halley about the middle of the same year. A recent edition, under the care of Roger Cotes, was published in 1713, and a third edition edited by Dr. Pemberton in 1726. We have already seen that Newton had invented the method of fluxions in 1665. In June, 1669, he communicated to Dr. Barrow his "Analysis per equationes numero terminorum infinitas," in which the method of fluxions is explained. The contents of this work had been circulated throughout Europe, and were therefore known to foreign mathematicians though the work itself was not published till 1711. The principle of the calculus was published in the "Principia" in 1687, and its algorithm in 1699 in the second volume of Wallis' works. The doctrine of fluxions (the calculus of differences) was discovered also by Leibnitz, and hence a controversy arose on the question of priority which agitated the mathematical world for nearly two centuries, and which can hardly be said to have terminated. The following is the verdict pronounced by Sir David Brewster in his Life of

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1. That Newton was the first inventor of the method of fluxions in 1666; that the method was incomplete in its notation, and that the fundamental principle of it was not published to the world till 1687.

2. That Leibnitz communicated to Newton in 1677 his Differential Calculus, with a complete system of notation, and that he published it in 1684.

While Newton was engaged in writing the second and third books of the "Principia," an arbitrary act of James II. called him into public notice. He was one of a deputation which the university sent to government to resist a mandamus from the crown for granting to a monk the degree of master of arts. Judge Jeffreys rebuked the deputation—"As most of you are divines," said he, "go away and sin no more lest a worse thing come unto you." "Under this rebuke," Sir David Brewster remarks, "and in front of such a judge, the most ferocious that ever sat upon the judgment-seat, stood the immortal author of the 'Principia,' who had risen from the invention of its problems to defend the religion which he professed and the university which he adorned. The mandate which he resisted—a diploma to a monk—was in one sense an abuse of trivial magnitude,

unworthy of the intellectual sacrifice which it occasioned; but

the spark is no measure of the conflagration which it kindles, and the arm of a Titan may be required to crush what the touch of an infant might have destroyed." Owing to the part which Newton took on this occasion he was chosen to represent the university in the house of commons, and he sat in parliament from January, 1689, till its dissolution in February, 1690. As Newton was not returned to the next parliament, his friends exerted themselves to procure for him the presidency of King's college, Cambridge; and when they failed in this attempt they applied in vain for the mastership of the Charter-house school. In the autumn of 1692 his health began to give way. For nearly a year he had suffered from loss of appetite and want of sleep, which produced a degree of nervous irritability which gave rise to a report that he had become insane. It has been proved, however, that this rumour was wholly groundless, as he com-posed at this period his four celebrated letters to Dr. Bentley, solved difficult problems, and carried on important chemical inquiries. Having completed the great researches which it had been the business of his life to carry on, he and his friends had expected some national recognition of his services to science. Charles Montague, whom he had known as a fellow of Trinity college and as a colleague in the Convention parliament, had long been anxious to serve his friend. Having been appointed chancellor of the exchequer, and found it necessary to restore to its proper value the adulterated coin of the realm, he appointed Newton in 1695 warden of the mint, with a salary of £600 per annum. In 1699 he succeeded to the mastership of the same establishment, with a salary of from £1200 to £1500 a year. In the same year the French Academy of Sciences elected him one of their eight foreign associates. In studying the lunar theory he had occasion, between 1694 and 1696, to correspond with Flamsteed, the astronomer royal, for the purpose of obtaining the results of his lunar observations at Greenwich. Flamsteed gave his observations with some reluctance, and a misunderstanding took place which compromised the character of both. In 1703, when Newton was elected president of the Royal Society, he was anxious for the publication of the Greenwich observations; and having mentioned their importance to the princeconsort, the prince offered to be at the expense of reducing and publishing them. Articles of agreement were accordingly drawn up, and referees appointed. Flamsteed failed to fulfil his part of the contract, and a grave quarrel arose, in which he denounced Newton as his enemy. Mr. Baily, in his life of Flamsteed, having had access only to the documents left by the astronomer, has represented Newton as having not only acted unjustly in the matter, but given way to "sudden ebullitions of temper, and apparent perversity of conduct." Sir David Brewster, however, having obtained a true copy of the articles of agreement, and other documents not known to Mr. Baily, has placed this question in its true light—a light much less favourable to Flamsteed than to Newton. While this controversy was going on, Newton received the honour of knighthood on the 16th April, 1705, when the queen with the prince-consort was passing through Cambridge to her residence at Newmarket. The court was held in Trinity lodge; and the royal guests were entertained at a dinner of so sumptuous a character that the university was obliged to borrow £500 to pay the expense of it. On the death of Queen Anne in 1714, and the accession of George I., Charles Montague was created Earl of Halifax, and appointed first lord of the treasury. From his intimacy with Newton he became acquainted with his niece, Catherine Barton, a lady of wit and beauty; and such was his admiration of her that he bequeathed to her the rangership and lodge of Bushy park, with £5000 and an annuity of £200, purchased in Sir Isaac Newton's name. Though reckoned a woman of strict honour and virtue, this legacy gave rise to unmerited suspicions, which had no existence during the life of Halifax; and we regret to say that attempts have been recently made to give a colour to the transaction equally unfavourable to Newton and Miss Barton. In 1717, two years after the death of Halifax, Miss Barton married John Conduit, M.P., of Cranbury, who succeeded Newton as master of the mint. Her only daughter, Catherine Conduit, married Lord Lymington, from whom the noble family of Portsmouth are descended. At the court of George I. Sir Isaac was a great favourite. The princess of Wales, afterwards queen-consort of George II., and a correspondent of Leibnitz, delighted in his conversation, and we regret to say that the German philosopher took advantage of his position to address to the princess

very grave charges against Newton and Locke. When the king heard of them he requested Newton to defend himself. Dr. Clarke undertook the task; and the controversy, which was carried on through the princess, was put an end to by the death of Leibnitz in 1716, after Dr. Clarke had returned his fifth answer to the fifth paper of Leibnitz. In conversing with the princess on the education of the royal family, Sir Isaac mentioned a new system of chronology which he had composed at Cambridge, and at her desire he drew up an account of it for her private use. The Abbé Conti having been permitted to take a copy of it, published it in Paris without the leave of the author, and with notes by Freret controverting some of its leading results. Sir Isaac replied to Freret, and was thus led to compose his "Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms," &c., which was published in 1728, after his death. In 1722, when Sir Isaac had entered his eightieth year, he was attacked with incontinence of urine, from which he slowly recovered. In 1724 the complaint returned, accompanied with stone; and after enjoying a few months of health he was seized in January, 1725, with a violent cough and inflammation of the lungs. A fit of the gout which supervened restored him to such a degree of health that he presided at the Royal Society on the 2nd March, 1726. The fatigue, however, which he underwent on this occasion brought on a painful illness, which turned out to be stone in the bladder. Under its severe paroxysms he never uttered a cry, preserving his usual cheerfulness and his faculties entire till within two days of his death. On the 18th March he became insensible, and expired at Kensington without pain on the morning of the 20th March, 1726, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His body was removed to London on the 28th, and lay in state in the Jerusalem chamber, from which it was conveyed to Westminster abbey, and buried near the entrance to the choir on the left hand, where a monument was erected by his relatives in 1831. In 1831 a medal was struck in honour of him at the mint; and on the 4th February, 1755, a magnificent full-length statue of him in marble, by Roubilliac, was erected in the ante-chapel of Trinity college, at the expense of Dr. Robert Smith, professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy. In 1858 a colossal statue of him in bronze, by Mr. Theed, was erected by public subscription on St. Peter's hill, Grantham. The figure, in the act of lecturing, is twelve feet high, and weighs upwards of two tons, half of which in the shape of old cannon was contributed by government. The pedestal is fourteen feet high; and the statue looks down upon the road along which Sir Isaac must have walked on his way to school. This noble monument was inaugurated by Lord Brougham on the 21st September, 1858, in an eloquent oration which was translated into French. The personal estate of Sir Isaac Newton, worth about £32,000, was divided among his four nephews and four nieces of the half-blood, the grandchildren of his mother by the Rev. Mr. Smith. The family estates went to the heir-at-law, John Newton, who sold them in 1732 to Edmund Turnor, Esq. of Stoke Rocheford. The principal works of Sir Isaac Newton are his "Principia Philosophiæ Natu-The principal ralis Mathematica;" his "Geometrica Analytica;" his "Treatise on Optics," published in 1705; his "Lectiones Optica," published after his death, and other works, which were collected by Bishop Horsley and published in five volumes 4to, under the title of Newtoni Opera quæ extant omnia; Lond., 1779 and 1782. This collection contains also his literary and theological works, namely, his "Chronology;" his "Observations on the Prophecies of Holy Writ, viz., Daniel and the Apocalypse," and his historical account of two notable corruptions of scripture. For more ample information respecting Sir Isaac Newton, see Sir David Brewster's Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton, second edition, in 2 vols.; Edinburgh, 1860.-D. B.

NEWTON, JOHN, an English mathematician, was born at Oundle in Northamptonshire in 1622, and died at Ross in Herefordshire on the 25th of December, 1678. He was rector of Ross, and one of the chaplains of King Charles II. He wrote a voluminous collection of treatises on various branches of mathematics, of high authority in their day.—W. J. M. R.

matics, of high authority in their day.—W. J. M. R.

NEWTON, JOHN, the well-known divine and writer on
spiritual experience, was born in London, 24th July, 1722, o.s.
His father was master of a ship in the Mediterranean trade,
and his pious mother instilled religious truth into his youthful
mind with great assiduity and tenderness. She died, indeed,
when her only child was seven years of age; but the germs
implanted by her, though they long lay dormant, produced abun-

dant fruit in subsequent years. The youth was at school only two years between his eighth and his tenth years, but he had made considerable progress under maternal tuition. In his eleventh year he went on board his father's ship, and made five successive voyages to the Mediterranean. Having made a voyage to Venice afterwards as a common seaman, on his return he was impressed on board the Harwich at the Nore, and, by his father's influence, was rated as a midshipman. Here began, as himself, says, "my awfully mad career," and he became "a medley of religion, philosophy, and indolence." While the ship lay at Plymouth he deserted, but was caught, flogged, and degraded. He was discharged at Madeira, and entered another ship bound for Sierra Leone. He remained on the coast of Africa for some time, and so vile had he become that even the negroes shunned him. The trader with whom he lived so starved and abused him, that it is a wonder that he survived the treatment. He changed his residence, but was still a swearing profligate—"the white man had grown black." The dangers and deliverances of his return voyage tended, however, to sober him, and to produce serious reflections. In 1748 he sailed in a slaver for the west coast of Africa; and on his coming back he married a young lady in Kent, to whom he had been romantically attached for years, and for whom as his wife his love had ever a fresh glow and tenderness. Rising at length to own a vessel himself, he made several voyages in the slave-trade, though he was now relishing the classics, and religious convictions were growing upon him. this nefarious traffic in human flesh, he became in 1775 tidesurveyor of the port of Liverpool. After being about three years in that situation he turned his thoughts to the ministry; and having made some preparations both in classics and theology, he applied in 1758 for ordination to Dr. Gilbert, archbishop of York, but was pointedly refused. He then applied himself to evan-gelical labours in Liverpool, and had some thoughts of becoming a dissenter. In 1764 the curacy of Olney being proposed to him he was ordained deacon at Buckden by Dr. Green, bishop of Lincoln, Lord Dartmouth having strongly recommended the unacademic and abnormal candidate. In this curacy Newton laboured sixteen years, and out of his intimacy with the poet Cowper, residing in the neighbourhood, sprung that remarkable volume of sacred poetry the Olney Hymns. Newton's evangelical influence on Scott, the well-known commentator, was also signally exercised during his residence at Olney. Mr. Thornton of London supplied the good curate with money for charities, giving him in all about £3000. The same gentleman presented him in 1779 to the rectory of the united parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth, and St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, in Lombard Street, London. In this wider sphere Newton laboured with growing acceptance and usefulness to the close of his life. His mental powers began to be impaired some years before his death, which took place on the 21st December, 1807, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. John Newton's principal works are his Sermons and Letters, which breathe a devout and heavenly spirit. if to show his fitness for the sacred office, he had published a volume of sermons in Liverpool before he took orders. He specially excelled in clear statements of the great truths of the gospel, and in minute delineations of christian experience. His conversation was ever of a hallowed and heavenly tone-his motive being, in the spirit of his Master, to "commend" that Master to all with whom he came into contact. In his own marvellous change he felt the might of divine grace, and never ceased extolling its power and patience. His career was one of single-hearted benevolence, the rule of his life being thus expressed by himself, "If as I go home a child has dropped a halfpenny, and if by giving it another I can wipe away its tears, I feel I have done something," His various works have been often reprinted, especially his "Cardiphonia;" and his Life, which was

often told by himself, was written by Richard Cecil.—J. E. NEWTON, Thomas, prelate, was born at Lichfield on the 1st of January, 1704, and had his earliest education in Lichfield and Westminster schools, from which he passed to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he became a fellow. Having entered into orders, he was appointed reader and afternoon preacher at Grosvenor chapel, South Audley Street, London. He was a diligent hunter of preferment and succeeded well in the chase. Mr. Pulteney, when Lord Bath, made him his chaplan, and in 1744 gave him the rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside. In 1756 he was made a royal chaplain; in 1757 a prebendary of Westminster; in 1758 dean of St. Paul's; and in 1761 he was

promoted to the bishopric of Bristol, which see he continued to occupy for twenty-one years. He died in 1782. He was a diligent editor of Milton. His edition of Paradise Lost with notes of various authors came out in two vols., 4to, in 1749; and a corresponding edition of Paradise Regained and the smaller poems, in one vol. in 1752. But the work by which he is best known is his "Dissertations on the Prophecies," which appeared in 1754, and has been very useful in the service of christian truth. He left also his autobiography to the world, upon which it has been remarked that if he had withheld it, his character would probably have stood higher than it does, for he gives his history as that of a preferment hunter; and of a literary rather than a religious man.—P. L.

NEY, MICHAEL, a celebrated warrior, was born at Sarre-Louis on the river Sarre, which flows into the Moselle, on the 10th January, 1769. He was the son of a soldier, who had fought with distinction at the battle of Rosbach. The future marshal received a better education than most of Napoleon's marshals. After having been for a time in a notary's office, he held a situation in the mines. Peaceful employment, however, was not well adapted to his martial temper; and spite of the energetic opposition of his parents, he enlisted at the age of eighteen in a regiment of hussars. His promotion was not at first rapid; but having by his brilliant exploits attracted the notice of Kleber, he was in 1794 appointed adjutant-general. Having been wounded by a musket shot in one of those combats in which he was always the foremost and fiercest, he retired for a time to his native Lorraine. Returning to serve under Kleber, he was by Kleber's influence created brigadier-general, a rank which he was at first, from modesty, inclined to refuse. contributed to the victory of the French at the battle of Neuwied; but flung from his horse, and rolling down a ravine, he fell into the hands of the enemy. An exchange of prisoners soon restored him to that army of which he was alike a stay and an ornament. His services under Massena were of the most eminent and important kind. Repeatedly and dangerously wounded, he had again and again to withdraw from the scenes where his presence to the soldier was so inspiring. In the spring of 1800 Ney, scarcely convalescent, joined the army of the Rhine. As active and prompt as he was bold, Ney had his full share in the crowning triumph of the French at Hohenlinden. Peace brought Ney to Paris, where Napoleon heaped on him all the honours in his power, and all the flatteries he could invent. Bonaparte and Josephine arranged an advantageous marriage for Ney with a young lady called Auguié, the boarding-school companion and intimate friend of Hortense Beauharnais. The marriage took place early in the summer of 1802. Sent as a plenipotentiary to Switzerland, Ney displayed much adroitness and vigour, and was exceedingly successful in difficult circum-He was recalled to assume a high command in the stances. army of Boulogne, which menaced England. One of Napoleon's earliest acts on mounting the imperial throne, was to name Ney a marshal. In the glorious campaigns of Napoleon which led to the peace of Tilsit in 1807, Ney was, as ever, intrepid and indefatigable. For his terrible onslaught on Elchingen, so fruitful in results, he was created Duke of Elchingen, receiving from the emperor six hundred thousand francs to support his new dignity. If the battle of Eylau, though one of the bloodiest of Napoleon's battles, was also one of the least decisive, it was not the fault of Ney, who flashed along from point to point, a miracle of valour. At Friedland Marshal Ney was saluted as the "Bravest of the brave," and as such he has ever since been famous throughout the world. Spain was the next theatre on which Ney appeared. But it was the awful Russian campaign which was destined to render Ney immortal. If mighty when the vast army rolled on to conquest, he was far mightier in the unparalleled reverses which befel it. In the most tragical retreat which history records, Ney seemed able, by the mere glance of his eye and the mere wave of his sword, to save from full and final destruction the vanquished French. He was now prince of Moskowa, for such he had been created by Napoleon the very evening of the day on which the battle of Moskowa had been fought-a battle which strewed the field with thirty thousand fought—a battle which strewed the held what thirty thousand dead. In the despairing contest of Napoleon in Germany and France with the allies, there was no figure more conspicuous than Ney's, except Napoleon's own. But Napoleon's magnificent strategy was unavailing: the game had been played out. Napoleon's appropriate the strategy was unavailing: leon abdicated, Ney and others approving. Louis XVIII. gave

Ney numerous marks of his respect and trust; but the extreme royalists slighted him, and he retired to his country seat in anger and disgust. When Napoleon landed from Elba, Ney, after a moment's hesitation, joined him. In the brief campaign which followed, he achieved all that it was possible for skill and valour to achieve. At Waterloo he combated with the madness of a man who had ceased to hope alike for himself, for Napoleon, and for France; had five horses killed under him; and, covered with blood, he was torn from the midst of the slain. The Bourbonists deemed and declared Ney a traitor, who, however, relying on an article in the capitulation of Paris proclaiming a general amnesty, did not seek to escape as advised by his friends and family. He was apprehended, dragged to Paris, and rudely treated in prison. A large majority of the chamber of peers condemned him to death. With his wife and family he had a farewell interview, and the "bravest of the brave" broke into tears. Early on the morning of the 7th December, 1815, he fell, pierced by many balls, in the garden of the Luxembourg. He died with a sublime calm, uttering with his last breath his love for France. If the execution of Ney was an act of justice, it was still more an act of vengeance, while it was one of the most signal blunders which the Bourbonist bigots committed. Ney was an honest and patriotic man, and erred only where it was difficult for the most upright not to err. He left four sons, most of whom have displayed remarkable and diversified ability. His granddaughter married the Count De Persigny. The name of Ney is one of the most popular in all nations—one of those the most warmly cherished in France.-W. M-l.

NICANDER, CARL AUGUST, one of the ablest poets of Sweden, was born at Strenguäs, on the 20th March, 1799. He received his education at the university of Upsala. It was in 1820 that he first came before the public as an author; and not long afterwards by his powerful tragedy "Runesvärdet" (the Runic Sword) he succeeded in gaining a foremost place among the younger poets of his native country. A subsequent work named "Runor" (the Runes), fully sustained his already high reputation; nor was that reputation diminished by "Enzio," published in 1825, and the "Death of Tasso," for which he obtained a prize medal from the Swedish Academy. In 1827 he went abroad and visited Italy. An interesting account of his tour afterwards appeared under the title of "Memories of the South." Nicander died on the 7th February, 1839. He was in all senses of the expression a true poet. His productions are rich in the essential requirements of the lyric muse, and both as regards form and matter deserve the highest praise.—J. J.

NICCOLINI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, dramatic poet, and perpetual secretary of the Florentine Academy of Fine Arts; born at the Baths of San Giuliano, a village near Pisa, 31st October, 1783; died in Florence, 20th September, 1861. His family, though poor, cared for his education; his mother, Settimia da Filipais, designed descent from the nort of the active the setting da Filicaja, claimed descent from the poet of the same name. Having quitted the university of Pisa, Niccolini in 1807 became attached to the Florentine Academy of Fine Arts, as librarian and professor of history and mythology. After the re-establishment of the grand ducal government, he found favour with Ferdinando III., and was constituted palace librarian; but shortly resumed his more independent though similar functions in the academy, and no sooner did an inheritance place him above the reach of want, than he gave himself entirely to literary composition, and produced in succession those numerous dramas which have made his name famous in Italy and throughout Europe. One of his earliest tragedies, "Nabucco," has a political significance; the dramatis personæ representing Napoleon I., Pius VII., Mme. Lætitia, Maria Louisa, &c. Amongst his most renowned works are "Antonio Foscarini;" "Giovanni da Procida;" "Arnaldo da Brescia," with its fierce love of liberty, not included in the "Œuvres Complètes," published by Lemonnier in 1847; and "Filippo Strozzi," popular in Tuscany before its appearance there was permitted either in print or on the stage. In his latter years Niccolini was engaged on an important prose work, the history of the house of Hapsburg, often announced as on the eve of publication, yet still unpublished when death overtook its aged author. A grand public funeral and a tomb in Santa Croce closed his career; but though his end had come not unblessed by ecclesiastical rites, two priests alone mingled with the train of military and civic functionaries who paid the last honours to Niccolini; and when the friars of Santa Croce had concluded a brief service for the dead, his funeral oration was pronounced by Professor Vannucci, his own personal friend and a man of established literary reputation.—C. G. R.
NICCOLO DI PISA. See PISANO.

NICEPHORUS: the name of three Eastern emperors:-NICEPHORUS I., who succeeded to the purple on the dethronement of the infamous Irene in 802, bore a character stained with repulsive vices. In his reign commenced the first great reverses of the Eastern empire. Unsuccessful in war, he was compelled to see his provinces invaded and laid waste. Heraclea on the Euxine was destroyed by the Arabs, who also took Cyprus, devastated Rhodes, and compelled Nicephorus to pay tribute, 807. In such circumstances it was virtually a relief when, four years afterwards, his army was utterly exterminated by the Bulgarians, and he himself, who commanded in person, was slain. His death was no loss to the empire.

NICEPHORUS II. (PHOCAS), who succeeded Romanus II. in 963, united, we are told, in the popular opinion the characters of a hero and a saint. To the latter appellation his claims were sufficiently doubtful; but his military prowess was unquestioned. In the preceding reign he had recovered Candia from the Arabs; and after his accession, which he owed to his marrying the late emperor's widow, he conquered Cyprus, Cilicia, and Antioch. His career, however, was cut short by the conspiracy of the celebrated John Zimisces, who assassinated Nicephorus in 969.

NICEPHORUS III. (BOTONIATES), an ambitious and successful general, who was raised by the army to imperial dignity in 1078. Wearied of a ruler who had abandoned the cares of government to an incapable and unworthy minister, the troops deposed Michael VII., and proclaimed Botoniates in his stead. But the period of his rule was brief. By another of the sudden revolutions so common in those troublous times, Alexius Comnenus, afterwards Alexius I., made himself master of Constantinople, and Nicephorus had to exchange the throne for a monastery. This occurred in 1081 .- J. J.

NICEPHORUS GREGORAS. See GREGORAS NICEPHORUS. NICERON, JEAN PIERRE, an industrious and useful French compiler, was born at Paris in 1685. At nineteen he took the vows and entered the society of the Barnabites. After teaching successfully in several provincial colleges, as professor of rhetoric philosophy, the classics, &c., acquiring the while a knowledge of the languages of modern Europe, he was recalled by his superiors to Paris as the place where he could best prosecute his studies. After having spent more than eighteen years on the biographical compilation by which alone he is remembered, he died at Paris in July, 1738. Niceron was a good English scholar, then a rare accomplishment in France, and published several translations from the English. His chief work, however, already referred to, is his series o literary biographies— "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des hommes illustres de la république des lettres, avec un catalogue raisonné de leurs ouvrages," published between 1727 and 1745 at Paris, in 43 vols., of which thirty-nine had appeared at Niceron's death. There is no arrangement in the work, either chronological or alphabetical, and the merit of the sketches is very unequal. But for the lives of the older French authors, Niceron is indispensable, and subsequent efforts have added little to his work. There is a biographical notice of himself in vol. xl. of the Memoires .- F. E.

NICHOL, JOHN PRINGLE, a distinguished British astronomer, philosopher, and man of letters, was born at Brechin in Scotland, in 1804, and died at Rothesay in 1859. eldest of a numerous family, and was educated at the grammarschool of Brechin, and at the university of King's college, Aberdeen, at both of which places he distinguished himself highly, and gave promise of his future eminence, especially in mathematical and physical science. His studies at the university were interrupted for a short time while he held, at the early age of seventeen, the office of teacher of the parish school of Dun; but he soon returned, completed his course of theology, became a licentiate of the Church of Scotland, and preached several sermons. After having been successively head master of the grammar-school of Hawick, and editor of a liberal newspaper in Cupar-Fife, he received, about 1824, the appointment of rector of the Montrose academy, which he resigned, owing to ill health, about 1833, and occupied himself for a time in literary pursuits, and in the delivery of lectures on astronomy. In the art of delivering lectures on science to a mixed audience, he possessed a skill that has seldom been equalled, owing to a rare combination of qualities; for to an extraordinary command of language, and power of eloquent

description and clear explanation, he joined profound and accurate knowledge; so that his lectures were instructive without being pedantic, and popular without being superficial; while, at the same time, they were pervaded by a poetic enthusiasm which rendered them irresistibly attractive. About 1835 he was appointed professor of astronomy in the university of Glasgow, which appointment he held until his death. His first separate work was a book which has since become celebratedthe "Architecture of the Heavens:" it is distinguished by the qualities which have already been described as characterizing his lectures. It was first published in 1836, and ran through seven editions, the latest of which appeared in 1845. It was followed by a series of astronomical works of the same kind—the "Solar System" (afterwards enlarged and altered under the name of the "Planetary System"); and the "Stellar Heavens." He was the author also of an important introductory essay prefixed to a translation of Willm's Education of the People, in 1847; and of a long series of miscellaneous writings on scientific, literary, philosophical, and political subjects, which, if collected, would fill several volumes. His latest work was the "Dictionary of the Physical Sciences," a book which is almost unparalleled for the extent and accuracy of the information that it contains in a small bulk, but which has hitherto failed to meet with the success that it deserves; the second edition was not completed until after the death of the author. Although he had been led by circumstances to devote himself to the diffusion of knowledge rather than to original research, his mind wanted no qualifications for the latter pursuit. Those who knew him best were most disposed to wonder at the variety of his mental activity. He was, as a metaphysician and politician, both speculative and eminently practical; and if he seemed to be less original than he was, it was because he knew so much, and did not care to do again what had been done before. His personal character was frank, genial, and generous, and secured him the warm regard of all who knew him. He was twice married, in 1831 and in 1853; and by his first marriage he left a son and a daughter. The former, already a distinguished scholar and man of letters, is John Nichol, Esq., professor of English literature in the university of Glasgow.—W. J. M. R.
NICHOLAS (PAULOWITCH), Emperor of Russia, was born at

St. Petersburg on the 7th of July, 1796, and was the third son of the Emperor Paul by his second wife, Mary of Wirtemberg. His mother superintended his education, which was conducted by General De Lamsdorf with the assistance of the Countess de Lieven, the philologist Adelung, and the councillor Stork. His favourite studies were music, mathematics, and military archi-He even paid some attention to theology and political economy, and became as familiar with the French and German languages as with his own native tongue. His instructors, how-ever, formed no high estimate of his abilities at this period. He was taciturn, melancholy, and often absorbed in trifles. He was only five years of age when the murder of his father made him an orphan, and conferred a crown on his brother Alexander. He was too young to assist in the defence of Russia when the French invasion took place, though he was old enough to be an observant spectator of the enthusiastic devotion exhibited by the people in the cause of their country. On the restoration of peace in 1814 the young prince left Russia to travel, and visited the principal battle-fields of Europe. In the year 1816 he arrived in England, where he received a cordial welcome. In the year 1825 his eldest brother Alexander died at Taganrog in the Crimea, and it seemed to be taken for granted that the Grand-duke Constantine, the next heir, who was then at Warsaw, would ascend the throne. Nicholas himself hastened to take the oath of fidelity to his brother. But the danger which would have arisen to the welfare of the country and the peace of Europe from the accession of this brutal barbarian, had been foreseen and averted by Alexander, and the rest of the imperial family. Constantine had been induced to resign his claims to the crown by a formal deed executed in 1822, and the senate on opening the will of the deceased monarch found that it nominated the Grandduke Nicholas as his successor in the empire. This event was announced by a proclamation issued on the 23d of December. But the republicans and the old Russian party seized this departure from the regular order of succession as a pretext for insurrection, and a considerable body of the troops combined with the populace of the capital, and took up arms against the new emperor. moment was one of imminent peril, but Nicholas was equal to

the emergency. He first repaired with his wife to the chapel of the palace, and joined in prayer with her for their safety and Then placing himself at the head of the guards who still remained loyal, he rode out and confronted the insurgents. Standing before them with haughty bearing, he cried in a firm Standing beloft them with language yearing in the voice—"Return to your ranks—obey—down upon your knees!"

The energy of his voice, his calm and intrepid countenance, and the instinctive veneration of the Sclavonic race for their sovereign, prevailed; most of the soldiers kneeled before their master, and grounded their arms in token of submission. Wherever resistance was made, the artillery played upon the gathering crowds, and the fire of musketry completed the work of destruction. Executions, confiscations, imprisonments, and exile to Siberia followed, and were inflicted with merciless severity. Nicholas thus found himself the sole and absolute master of the gigantic Russian empire, and set himself with iron resolution to carry out the hereditary policy, home and foreign, of his family. "Despotism," he said, "is the very essence of my government, and it suits the genius of the land." Federal institutions he detested; a representative monarchy, he said, "is the government of falsehood, fraud, and corruption, and rather than adopt it I would fall back to the borders of China." It must be admitted that he played his part with great energy and distinction, and the events of his reign bear testimony to his grasping ambition and untiring activity. Scarcely had Nicholas ascended the throne when he made war upon Persia. Hostilities continued till 1828, when the shah was obliged to sue for peace, which was only granted him on condition of his ceding two fine provinces to Russia, and binding himself to pay twenty millions of silver roubles towards the expenses of the war. A few months later the czar declared war against Turkey, Although the Turks covered themselves with glory by their defence of Silistria and Varna, the Russians were victorious both in Europe and Asia, crossed the Balkan, captured many important fortresses, and compelled the Sublime Porte to conclude the celebrated treaty of Adrianople (14th September, 1829), by which the southern portions of the czar's empire were considerably advanced, large provinces in Asia added to his overgrown states, and the payment of eleven millions and a half of Dutch ducats promised to indemnify him for the expenses of the contest. The Caucasus was included in the territory ceded to Russia by this treaty; and as the independent tribes who inhabited this mountainous region refused to acknowledge the supremacy of Russia, Nicholas, after an ineffectual attempt to gain over the chiefs by bribes, decorations, and pensions, at length had recourse to arms. The struggle thus commenced continued during the remainder of his life at an enormous waste of men and money, and with little honour to the Russian arms. In November, 1830, the Polish insurrection broke out; but as England and France remained neutral, and Austria and Prussia aided the czar, the Poles after a heroic resistance were completely crushed. The most cruel vengeance was inflicted upon the vanquished, and an iron despotism was subtituted for the semblance of constitutional government which previously had been permitted to exist. The French revolution of 1830 gave a new direction to the policy of Nicholas, and induced him for some years to direct his energies rather against the free governments of the West than the tottering empires of the East. He drew closer his ties of alliance with Austria and Prussia, and contrived to make these states act for many years as his vassals, and the mere tools of his policy. He steadfastly refused to acknow-ledge the sovereignty of Louis Philippe, and lost no opportunity of heaping contumely upon the government of that monarch. He stood aloof from the revolution in Germany in 1848, and contented himself with watching its progress; but he readily responded to the call of Austria for aid in 1849, and sent a powerful army which turned the scale against the Hungarians, who had repeatedly and ignominiously defeated their oppressors and driven them out of the country. He united with Austria in demanding from the sultan the surrender of Kessuth and the Hungarian leaders who had taken refuge in his dominions, and attempted to coerce him into compliance; but the appearance of a British fleet in the Dardanelles compelled him to lower his tone and to abandon his disgraceful demand. Meanwhile the designs of the czar on the Turkish dominions had been stealthily but steadily pursued, and treaty after treaty had been concluded with the sultan, by which additional influence over the decaying empire had been secured to its rapacious and unprincipled neighbour. At length, in 1853, Nicholas thought that the time had come to carry the long-cherished designs of his family into execution, and made

a demand upon the Porte which, if admitted, would have had the effect of virtually admitting the sovereignty of the emperor over the Greek church in Turkey, and would have completely destroyed the independence of that power. On the refusal of this demand a powerful Russian army crossed the Pruth, and took possession of the Principalities as a "material guarantee" for the concessions which the czar required. But the danger which threatened Stors which the Carl required. During the danger which the acceptance to the whole world, and Turkey was no longer left to contend, single-handed, with her powerful adversary. England and France at once interposed for her protection, and sent their fleets and armies to her assistance. forth the most gigantic efforts, and tasked the whole resources of his vast empire to keep his enemies at bay, but in vain. Disaster followed disaster-his best-concerted plans were frustrated -his fleet was annihilated-his armies were routed again and again with prodigious slaughter-his fortresses beleagured or actually destroyed—the enemy within sound of his capital—his commerce shut up-his merchants ruined. In the midst of the terrible calamities which were gathering on all sides around his throne, the one great author of the war himself was suddenly stricken down. Even his gigantic strength was unequal to the burden of the intolerable labours imposed upon himself by the conflict with the most powerful nations of Europe, aggravated as they must have been by the agonizing sense of humiliation and remorse. He died suddenly of congestion of the lungs on the 2nd of March, 1855, thus expiating, with the loss of reputation, of power, and of life itself, the outrage he had committed on the rights of other states, and on the peace of Europe. Nicholas married in 1817 Charlotte Louisa, eldest daughter of Frederick William of Prussia, who bore to him four sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Alexander, succeeded him on the throne.—J. T.

NICHOLAS: the name of five popes:—

NIC

NICHOLAS I., a Roman, was raised against his will to the popedom in the year 858. His zeal and energy obtained for him the name of the Great. He condemned the intrusion of Photius into the patriarchal see of Constantinople. He mediated with great prudence and success in many affairs of the Gallican church and state; as an instance of which may be given the reconciliation which he effected between Baldwin, count of Flanders, and Charles the Bald, whose daughter, Judith, Baldwin had carried off. He took a deep interest in the promotion of christianity among the Bulgarians, who with their king Michael had recently been converted. He died in 867.

NICHOLAS II. Upon the death of Stephen IX. in 1058,

some Roman nobles set up one John Mincius as antipope. The cardinals, among whom was St. Peter Damian, fled from the city, and elected, with the consent of the Empress Agnes, Gerhard, bishop of Florence, who took the name of Nicholas II. At a council held in Rome by the new pope, the heresy of Berengarius was condemued, and the works of John Scotus Erigena ordered to be burnt. At a subsequent council held at Amalfi, the pope came to terms with Richard and Robert Guiscard, the Norman lords of Sicily and Apulia. He died in 1061.

NICHOLAS III. (GÆTANO ORSINI) succeeded John XXI. in 1277. He was the first pope who obtained the full rights of sovereignty over the Roman states through the cession by Rudolf of Hapsburg of all such rights heretofore claimed or exerciscal over them by the German emperors. In the great struggle for Sicily between the houses of Arragon and Anjou, this pope sided strongly with the former. Dante places him in hell, as guilty of excessive simony; and he is said, though upon slight grounds, to have been bribed by John of Procida to favour the pretensions of the house of Arragon. He died in 1285.

NICHOLAS IV. (GERONIMO D'ASCOLI), who had been general

of the Friars Minors, was elected pope, though much against his will, on the death of Honorius IV. in 1288. His endeavours to restore Sicily to the house of Anjou were all fruitless; nor were his exertions in favour of the christians in the East more successful, for Acre, their last stronghold, was lost during his pontificate. This pope confirmed the privileges of the university of Coimbra founded by King Dionysius, and sent many missionaries to the Slavonians and other tribes in the east of Europe. Walsingham charges him with undue partiality to the Franciscans, his own order. He died in 1292.

NICHOLAS V. (TOMMASO DI SARZANA) succeeded Eugenius IV. in 1447. He is said to have been of humble origin. His mild

and tolerant behaviour disarmed the opposition which the council of Basle in its later sessions had organized against the papacy, and Amadeus, the antipope appointed by the council, resigned his mock dignity in 1449. In the previous year Nicholas had concluded a treaty with the German princes, securing to the holy see an extensive, perhaps inordinate influence, over the German church. But the chief glory of this pontiff lay in the encouragement which he extended to the rising study of the arts and literature of antiquity. He gathered round him the most learned men of the day—Poggio of Florence, George of Trebizond, Leonardo Aretino, and many others—whose studies he aided and applauded; and he caused translations to be made of all the Greek fathers and classical authors, which, being deposited in the papal palace, formed the foundation of the far-famed Vatican The honour of placing the imperial crown for the last time on the head of a German emperor at Rome, fell to Nicholas in 1452, on the occasion of the coronation of Frederic III. He died in 1453.-T. A.

NICHOLAS of Lyra, so called from his birthplace near Evreux in Normandy, was born about 1270, and entering a monastery of Franciscan friars at Verneuil, became a member of that order. Continuing his studies in the Franciscan convent at Paris, he became doctor and professor of divinity. From his familiarity with rabbinical authors it has been supposed that he was of Jewish extraction. In allusion to his polemical writings against the Jews, his epitaph contains the following distich-

"Extat in Hebræos firmissima condita turris, Nostrum opus, haud ullis comminuenda petris."

But his celebrity rests more on his "Biblia sacra cum interpretatione et postillis," Romæ, 1471-72, 5 vols. folio, being the first biblical commentary ever printed, and of which, with and without the text, there have been several editions. Its influence upon the reformers has been expressed in the monkish rhyme:-

"Si Lyra non lyrasset, Lutherus non saltasset."

Nicholas of Lyra died at Paris in 1340.-F. B-y.

NICHOLS, FRANK, M.D., was born in London in 1699. His father was a barrister. He was educated at Westminster and Oxford. At the university he turned his attention to medicine, and dissected diligently: he obtained considerable reputation as a practical anatomist, and was chosen reader of anatomy. Having visited the medical schools of Italy and France, after a short trial of practice in Cornwall, he settled in London. There he commenced delivering anatomical and physiological lectures with great success, attracting an audience composed not only of students from both the universities, but of many surgeons and apothecaries in practice. In 1728 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and subsequently contributed several papers to the Philosophical Transactions. In 1729 he received the degree of M.D. from Oxford, and in 1732 he was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians. He twice delivered the Gulstonian lectures at the college, choosing on the first occasion the anatomy of the heart and circulation, on the second the anatomy and diseases of the kidneys and bladder. In 1739 he gave the Harveian oration. In 1748 he was In 1739 he gave the Harveian oration. In 1748 he was appointed lecturer on surgery to the college; but subsequently deeming himself slighted by the election of a junior fellow to the office of elect, he resigned his lectureship, and ceased to attend the meetings of the fellows. In 1751 he avenged himself in an anonymous pamphlet, entitled "The Petition of the unborn babes to the Censors of the Royal College of Physicians in Loydon". Pr. Nishels revived as daughter of Pr. Macel in London." Dr. Nichols married a daughter of Dr. Mead. On the death of Sir Hans Sloane in 1753, he was appointed physician to George II., and held that office up to the time of the king's death. He retired from London practice in 1762, and died at Epsom in 1778, in the eightieth year of his age. He was the inventor of corroded anatomical preparations, and the author of "Compendium Anatomicum," a work which went through several editions.—F. C. W.
NICHOLS, JOHN, of the "Literary Anecdotes" and "Illus-

trations," was born at Islington on the 2nd of February, 1744. Having received a good education, he was apprenticed in his thirteenth year to William Bowyer, the eminent printer, whose typographical accuracy and critical acumen procured him the patronage of the learned. Nichols' industry, business-talents, and literary knowledge made him invaluable to his master, who in 1766 took him into partnership. On Bowyer's death in 1777

Nichols succeeded to the business, which has remained in the family until the present day. The connection with Bowyer was the foundation of Nichols' fame as well as fortune. Although the author and editor of many other works, he will be remembered chiefly as the compiler of the "Literary Anecdotes," and his "Illustrations of the Literature of the eighteenth century," which took their rise in a memoir of Bowyer. In 1778 Nichols printed for private circulation a few copies of "Brief Memoirs of Mr. Bowyer," which in 1782 expanded into "Anecdotes of Bowyer and of many of his literary friends," with whom, while managing the business, Nichols had been brought into connec-The new work was received most favourably, and Nichols was induced to extend it. Hence the nine large volumes of "Literary Ancedotes of the eighteenth century," 1812-15, fol-"Literary Ancodotes of the eighteenth century," 1812-15, followed by eight more volumes of "Illustrations of the Literary History of the eighteenth century," commenced in 1817, and of which the last volume, edited by Nichols' son and grandson, was published as recently as 1858. The elder D'Israeli spoke of the "Literary Anecdotes" as "a work which will rank on our shelves with Wood's Athenæ," and it has the advantage over Wood's that it is not the work of one writer, with his prejudices and partialities, but embraces a mass of original correspondence and partialities, but embraces a mass of original correspondence and of contributions from every quarter. The great defect of the work, the absence of arrangement, is compensated in some measure by a series of indexes, which from personal experience we can pronounce to be nearly faultless. The history of solid literature and of the solid commerce of literature in England in the eighteenth century, lies, though scattered, in the two voluminous works of Nichols, which with Wood's Athenæ form a collection such as no other country can boast of. Of the other works which Nichols wrote and edited, there is a full list in vol. vi. of the "Literary Anecdotes." Of his original works the principal are the "Biographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth," 1781; the "History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Leicester, 1795-1815, which he himself considered his magnum opus; the "Progresses and Royal Processions of Queen Elizabeth," 1788-1804, full of curious information; and the "Progresses, &c., of King James the First," 1828. To Nichols, as an editor, we owe the publication of Sir Richard Steele's epistolary correspondence, of Atterbury's correspondence, &c., and with the assistance of Mr. Gough, the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, 1780-90. In 1778 he obtained a share in the Gentleman's Magazine, of which he became the editor, a post for which he was of all men the best fitted. He closed his long, laborious, and useful life on the 26th November, 1826.

\* NICHOLS, JOHN BOWYER, son of the preceding, born in 1779, succeeded to his father's business, and has edited the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth volumes of the Illustrations. With Richard Gough, he also edited Hutchins' History and Antiquities

if the County of Dorset, 1796–1813. He is the author of "Anecdotes of Hogarth," &c., 1833; and of volumes descriptive of Fonthill abbey, the Guildhall of the city of London, &c. \* Nichols, John Gough, F.S.A., son of Mr. John Bowyer Nichols, born in 1806, treads as a literary antiquary in his grandfather's footsteps. He was long one of the editors of the Gentleman's Magazine, which ceased to be the property of the Nichols family in July. 1856. One of his earliest works was Nichols family in July, 1856. One of his earliest works was his "Autographies of Persons conspicuous in English History," 1829; a series of facsimiles from the time of Richard II. to that of Charles II., with memoirs of the writers. He has edited for the Camden Society a number of works, including the Diary of Machyn, and Narratives of the Days of the Reformation (being the unpublished papers of Fox the Martyrologist); for the Roxburgh Club, a splendid edition of the Literary Remains of Edward VI., with an excellent biographical sketch of their critical VI. has electrophyted into English Engages? Pileston Programs, Pi author. He has also translated into English Erasmus' Pilgrimage to Canterbury, Walsingham, &c.-F. E.

NICHOLSON, FRANCIS, painter in water colours, and lithoapher, was born November 14, 1753, at Pickering in Yorkshire. Mr. Nicholson practised as a teacher of drawing at Whitby, at Knarcsborough, and afterwards at Ripon, before he settled in London. His first exhibited picture was a "View of Whitby," sent to the Royal Academy in 1789. Mr. Nicholson's style would now be regarded as feeble, but it was admired then; and his pictures, and his talent as a teacher, procured him a handsome income. He was one of the founders of the Society of Painters in Water Colours in 1805, and continued a regular contributor to its exhibitions as long as he remained in actual practice. Mr. Nicholson was one of the earliest of the English artists to see the value of lithography for producing facsimiles of sketching and drawings; and he soon acquired great facility in working on the stone. He is said to have executed above eight hundred lithographs, nearly all being intended for drawing-copies. Another mode by which he sought to extend the benefits of his experience as a teacher, was by the publication of a work on "The Practice of Drawing and Painting Landscapes from Nature in Water Colours," 4to, 1820; 2nd edition, 1822. Shortly after this, having acquired a competence, he retired from professional practice: but he continued to the end of his long life to amuse himself with art, painting many pictures in oil; and with mechanical pursuits, clock-making, organ-building, &c., for which he had a great fondness. He died March 6, 1844, in his ninety-first year.—J. Т-е. NICHOLSON, Јонм, Brigadier-general, one of the heroes of

the capture of Delhi, was the eldest son of a physician who practised at Vergemont, county Down, where he was born on the 11th December, 1822. Through his maternal uncle, Sir J. W. Hogg, chairman of the East India Company, he received a direct appointment to India, where he landed in July, 1839, the the first Affghan war. He was in Ghuznee under Colonel Palmer when it was besieged by the Affghans, and distinguished himself highly in the defence of that stronghold. He was actively employed in the two Sikh wars, in services both military and civil, though strictly speaking he was a political personage, and at the commencement of the second Sikh war he was assistant to the resident at Lahore. At the breaking out of the mutiny of 1857, Nicholson was deputy-commissioner of Peshawur, and when news of the outbreak was received, it was he who proposed the formation of the movable column which repressed mutiny in the Punjaub, and was of the greatest service at the siege of Delhi. In the middle of June he was appointed to the command of the column; and having received the orders of the chief commissioner of the Punjaub to retake Delhi, he reached the British camp before the city of the Mogul on the 8th of August. On the 25th he was sent with a picked force to attack a strong body of rebels despatched from Delhi to intercept the British siege train, on the safe arrival of which so much depended. Nicholson was completely successful, and his gallantry in the engagement was signal. At the assault on Delhi, 14th September, 1857, he claimed the post of honour and danger, and was shot down leading on his soldiers. He died on the 23rd of September, There are some interesting notices of him in the Rev. J. Cave Brown's Punjaub and Delhi, 1859. To show the veneration in which Nicholson was held by the inhabitants of the district over which he had jurisdiction, Mr. Brown says that "a brotherhood of fakeers in Huzara abandoned all forms of Asiatic monachism and commenced the worship of Nikul Seyn (Nicholson), which," he adds, "they still continue."-F. E.

NICHOLSON, WILLIAM, D.D., a learned prelate of the Church of England, was born in 1655 at Orton, near Carlisle, where his father was rector, and was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he became a fellow in 1679. In 1678 he had been sent by the secretary of state to study the northern languages at Leipsic, and he drew up a description of Poland, Denmark, and Germany, which appeared in Pitt's Atlas in 1680-81. On his return from his travels he was made chaplain to the bishop of Carlisle, who gave him a prebend and an archdeaconry with a vicarage in his diocese. In 1702 he succeeded to the same bishopric, in which he continued till 1718, when he was translated to the see of Londonderry. In 1727 he was nominated archbishop of Cashel, but died in the same month at Londonderry. He was devoted to antiquarian and historical pursuits, of which the principal fruits were the "English Historical Library," 1714, folio; the "Scottish Historical Library," 1702; and the "Irish Historical Library," 1724. The three works were republished together in a corrected and augmented form in 1736, along with his letter to Dr. Kennet in reply to Atterbury's work on the Rights, Powers, and Privileges of an English Convocation, in which the latter had brought divers "unmannerly and slanderous objections against the English Historical Library." These works were intended to give a short account and character of all the histories of the three kingdoms which are extant either in print or manuscript, and they bear the reputation of useful though not very accurate compends. He published besides "Leges Marchiarum, or Border Laws, with a preface and an appendix of charters and records." He left also a MS. history of Cumberland, from which large materials were

derived for Nicholson and Burn's History and Antiquities of that county, published in 1778. The bishop's controversy with Atterbury occasioned him much vexation, especially when the latter obtained the deanery of Carlisle during his episcopate: for the old literary feud not having been forgotten on either side, the bishop made use of his power as visitor of the chapter to curb the turbulence of Atterbury, while Atterbury protested against the visitorial powers of the bishop upon the ground of the alleged invalidity of Henry VIII.'s statutes of the chapter-a quarrel which at length put the whole bench of bishops and both houses of parliament in motion. Archbishop Tenison wrote a circular on the subject to all his suffragans, reflecting on "the evil generation of men who make it their business to search into little flaws in ancient charters and statutes," and soon afterwards parliament passed an act establishing the validity of the local statutes given by Henry VIII. to his new cathedral foundations .- P. L.

NICHOLSON, WILLIAM, an ingenious mathematician, chemist, and mechanic, was born in London in 1752. In early life he went to India. He published a large number of books on physics, natural philosophy, &c., and was for many years conductor of the *Philosophical Journal*. For a time he was agent on the continent for Mr. Wedgewood. He then became a teacher of mathematics in London, where he died after a lingering illness in circumstances of comparative indigence, in 1815. scientific attainments brought many people to him for consultation on the propriety of embarking in various enterprises, and as his judgment was generally calm and dispassionate, the soundness of his opinions was never questioned. Yet wisely as he could decide questions involving the interests of others, he rarely was successful in undertakings of his own. For list of works see

Watt's Bibliotheca.-R. H.

NICOLAI, CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH, a distinguished German litterateur, was born at Berlin 18th March, 1733. By his father, a bookseller, he was intended for the bookselling trade, in which he served an apprenticeship at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. After returning to his native town in 1752, he preferred living on a small competency and beginning a literary career. By his letters on the state of belles-lettres, 1756, he became favourably known, and formed numerous literary acquaintances, particularly with Lessing and M. Mendelssohn, with whom he joined in the publication of the celebrated "Bibliothek der schönen Wissenschaften," the editorship of which was afterwards conferred on Weisse at Leipsic. Two years later, 1759, Nicolai and his friends began the still more important "Briefe die neueste Literatur betreffend," 24 vols., in which they were assisted by the best writers of Germany, and exercised a widely spread and most beneficent influence on the development of German literature. By this time Nicolai had been compelled, by the death of his brother, to take charge of the paternal bookshop, yet he did not allow this circumstance to interfere with his literary occupations. The "Briefe" were followed by the Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek, a critical journal on the largest scale, which, however, in the course of time sank into insignificance and dullness, and by its superficial rationalism drew upon itself and its founder the attacks, and even the derision of Herder, Wieland, Fichte, Lavater, and others. Nicolai, a man of excellent common-sense, but devoid of higher faculties, proved indeed unable to follow the rapid rise of German literature, particularly of German philosophy, under such guidance as the genius of Kant. But Nicolai's exertions and merits in the field of criticism should not be forgotten, and his love of truth and right will always command respect. Besides his contributions to periodical literature, he published some novels, a "Journey through Germany and Switzerland," and several works of a miscellaneous character. He died, January 8, 1811. -(See Life and Remains by Göckingk, 1820.)-K. E.

— (See Life and Remains by Gockings, 1820.)—R. E. NICOLAI, Otto, a musician, was born in Berlin in 1809, where he died in 1849. He was a pupil of Bernhard Klein, composer of the oratorios of "Jephtha" and "David" and other works, and for ten years director of the Singing Academy at Berlin. Nicolai's first publications appeared in 1831; he went in 1835 to Rome; resided some years in Italy, and while there, besides pursuing his musical studies, he was a correspondent of the Leipsic Musical Gazette. After this he lived for a time at Vienna, where he was distinguished as a conductor, and he was appointed kapellmeister of the opera house at Berlin in 1847. He was a successful composer in the popular style, and wrote several works for the stage, and many detached vocal pieces. His best known productions are the "Il Templario,"

(founded on Ivanhoe), and the "Die Lustige weiber von Windsor"

(founded on the Merry Wives) .-- G. A. M.

NICOLAS, SIR NICHOLAS HARRIS, G.C.M.G. and K.H., an eminent genealogist and a distinguished peerage lawyer and writer, was born 10th March, 1799, the fourth son of John Harris Nicolas, Esq., commander R.N., and Margaret Blake, his wife, a lady descended maternally from some of the most ancient houses in the counties of Cornwall and Devon. Paternally, Sir Harris sprang from a French Breton family, a scion of which, Abel Nicolas, came to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled as a merchant at Looe in Cornwall, where his descendants continue still resident. In recent times the Nicolas family has been honourably associated with the naval service, and Sir Harris himself, previously to adopting the profession of the law, was a lieutenant in the royal navy. His commission as such bears date 28th March, 1815, to which rank he was promoted after active duty as midshipman in the boats of the Pilot (which his brother commanded), at the capture of several armed vessels on the coast of Calabria. On the 6th May, 1825, he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, and from that period devoting himself almost entirely to antiquarian and genealogical pursuits, and to that branch of the legal profession connected with peerage claims, he conducted to a successful result several great peerage cases, and produced many masterly literary works, which evidence at once his critical acumen, his wondrous industry, and his deep research. Sir Harris Nicolas deserves to be ranked with Camden, Dugdale, and Selden. In profound knowledge, in the capabilities and resources of an astute and powerful mind, he far surpassed the host of antiquaries who preceded him, and he has left memorials of his ability and perseverance which will be prized as long as the literature of our country lasts. With the true liberality of superior intellect, he was ever ready to impart the information he possessed to his professional brethren; and the writer of this brief notice—himself a fellow-labourer in the fields of historical research—can from experience bear the amplest testimony to the kindness and generosity of heart, as well as to the high intellectual endowments of Sir Harris Nicolas. Sir Harris died at Capècure, near Boulogne, on the 3d of August, 1848, and was buried in the cemetery of that town. At the period of his death he was chancellor and knight grand cross of St. Michael and St. George, and also a knight of the Guelphic order. By Sarah his wife, youngest daughter of John Davison, Esq., he left a large family. His chief literary productions were—"The Life of William Davison, secretary of state and privy councillor to Queen Elizabeth;" "Notitia Historica;" "A Synopsis of the Peerage" (a new and excellent edition of which, by Mr. Courthope, age (a new and excenter entition of which, by Mr. Courthope, Somerset Herald, has recently appeared under the title of the Historic Peerage); "Testamenta Vctusta;" "The History of the Battle of Agincourt;" "The Life of Chaucer;" "The Reports on the L'Isle Peerage Case;" "The History of the Earldoms of Strathern, Menteith, and Airth;" "The Scrope and Grosvenor Controversy;" "The Siege of Caerlaverock;" "The Chronology of History;" "the Life of Sir Christopher Hatton;" "The Bankurs Case," "The History of the Orders of Wijschbood of the bury Case;" "The History of the Orders of Knighthood of the British Empire;" "Lord Nelson's Despatches;" and "The History of the British Navy." All these works are characterized by extensive learning and minute accuracy—a merit which renders them authorities on the subjects of which they treat.—B. B.

NICOLAUS A LYRA. See NICHOLAS OF LYRA. NICOLAUS DAMASCENUS. See DAMASCENUS.

NICOLE, PIERRE, a famous Jansenist, and one of the most celebrated of the Port Royalists, was born at Chartres in 1625. His father, who was a parliamentary advocate, was well versed in the ancient languages, and Pierre was early imbued with a love of classical literature. He received his education at Paris, and studied divinity at the Sorbonne, taking his degree of B.D. in 1649. During his college course he became acquainted with the recluses of Port Royal, and attracted by their profound piety and austerity, he joined the society, and employed himself in giving instruction to the pupils confided to that institution. After having completed his ordinary theological curriculum of three years, he prepared for license; but his sentiments not being those of the faculty of Paris, or those of any catholic university, he was obliged to content himself with his baccalaureat, Jansenius had just then thrown the Roman catholic church into commotion. Pascal, the great champion of Jansenism, published in 1656 his immortal Provincial Letters, which Nicole trans-

lated into Latin, accompanying his version with a commentary. He was then travelling in Germany. On his return he retired to Chatillon, near Paris, with Arnauld, whose restless energy and fiery zeal were tempered by the calmness and moderation of Nicole. They ardently devoted themselves to their cherished pursuits. Their joint production, "L'Art de Pénser," a logical treatise of pre-eminent merit, was issued from this retreat. In 1664 appeared Nicole's celebrated work, "Perpetuité de la Foi," of which Hume was so great an admirer, a book considerably expanded by him afterwards. In 1676 he was induced to seek orders, but the bishop of Chartres refused to ordain him. The Duchess de Longueville, the ardent friend of the Jansenists died; and in 1677 Nicole was obliged to leave Paris, the immediate occasion of his flight being a letter which he had written to Innocent XI., for the bishops of Pons and Arras, on the relaxations of the casuists. He took refuge in the Low Countries, but in 1679 he obtained liberty to return to France. He lived privately for some time at Chartres, taking part in the discussion then agitated with respect to the proper studies to be pursued in monastic institutions. He joined with Mabillon in opposing an exclusive asceticism, and argued for a devotion to science and learning. Along with Bossuet, he opposed the quietists, but with a mildness and candour which nobly contrast with the asperity and malignity of the bishop. In 1583 he removed to Paris, and spent his time in incessant composition, having issued a treatise only a few days before his death. This happened in 1695, after an illness of two years. His death-bed was crowded with friends, among whom was his old enemy Racine. He desired to be interred without ceremony, but his wish was disregarded, and some of the most celebrated men of France followed his remains to the grave. Few writers have received higher praise than Nicole. His mind was distinguished both for depth and clearness; his metaphysical ability

was remarkable, and his learning immense.-D. G. NICOLL, ROBERT, poet, was born on the 7th January, 1814, in the farmhouse of Little Tulliebeltane, in the parish of Auchtergaven, Perthshire. His father, of the same name, was then a substantial farmer; his mother was Grace Fenwick, affording another instance of a mother's fostering care and impress on gening as she was well known for hear tempth. press on genius, as she was well known for her strength of mind and indomitable perseverance amidst difficulties. father, by the too common occurrence of "striking hands" as security for a stranger, became ruined in fortune; he honestly surrendered his last farthing, and descended into the rank of day-labourers, yet with unsullied character and undiminished respect by all who knew his virtues. His wife took up a little shop for the purchase of rural commodities, which she afterwards carried to Perth and resold in the market. Thus did these two emblems of the sturdy independence of Scotch peasantry decently bring up a large family, without help from any one. Robert spoke when about nine months old, knew his letters when twice that age, and at five years old he read the New Testament. He then attended for a time the parish school; but at seven years of age he was sent to the herding during summer, and in winter he attended school, paying the school fees with his wages earned on the hillside. During these years he was a voracious reader. He sought earnestly for books from all who had them, and had the heart to lend them. It was his custom to read them whilst herding his flock, and on the road to and from school. From his studious habits his schoolmates, who are of that class that are ever ready to give, and happy in their names, affixed to him the significant appellation of "the their names, affixed to him the significant appellation of "the minister." When about twelve years of age he was taken from the herding, and put to labour at the garden of a neighbouring proprietor; then at school in winter he enlarged his stock of knowledge by overtaking the Latin Rudiments, and made some little advance in geometry. A book club was established in the neighbouring village; and in a letter to a friend he says— "When I had saved a sufficient quantity of silver coin I became a member. I had previously devoured all the books to be got in the parish for love, and I soon devoured all those in the library for money." "I got many new works, and among the rest the Waverley Novels. With them I was enchanted. They opened up new sources of interest and thought, of which I before knew nothing. I can yet look with no common feelings on the wood in which, while herding, I read Kenilworth." At the age of thirteen Nicoll began to commit his thoughts to paper, and to indulge in rhyme. About this time he was bound an apprentice

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to a grocer in Perth, and there enjoyed the privilege of the public library, and in the silence of the night wooed the muses. He was in use to rise in the summer mornings before five o'clock, and seated on one of the benches by the banks of the Tay, to write verses, until the hour of seven called him to his daily labours. He became a member of a debating society, where he distinguished himself for sound sense as well as fluency. His first article of any pretensions appeared in Johnstone's Magazine, under the title of the "Il Zingaro." He thus obtained the lasting friendship of Mr. Johnstone, whom he visited in Edinburgh, and was introduced to other literary men. Having with great credit finished his apprenticeship at the age of twenty, and being bent on a literary life, he opened a circulating library in Dundee. He now wrote largely for the newspapers, and delivered popular lectures, and first published in 1835 his volume of poems and lyrics, which met with general approbation. He now removed to Edinburgh where he was kindly received by literary friends, and wrote for literary periodicals. But he soon obtained the appointment of editor to the Leeds Times, with the moderate salary of £100 a year. In the management of this paper he was greatly successful; its circulation increasing under his editorship at the rate of two hundred in the week. In December, 1836, Nicoll revisited Scotland, and was married at Dundee to Alice Suter, a lady of that city. In 1837 his health, never robust, began to show alarming symptoms; and after a struggle to maintain his place he left Leeds for Scotland, and book up his abode in the house of Mr. Johnstone at Laverock Bank, near Leith. He there received the kind attentions of many friends. Sir William Molesworth, whose political interests he had laboriously supported at Leeds, sent him an order for £50, with a kind letter of acknowledgment of his services. His aged parents were sent for; and walking all night a distance of fifty miles, they arrived only a few hours before their talented son breathed his last, at the age of twenty-four, in December, 1837. After a lapse of several years, and when his poetry had become more widely known and more deeply appreciated, his friends projected a monument to his memory close by the place of his birth, and which he had immortalized in song. An unexpectedly large amount, with little solicitation, came in from distant places, and from persons of high eminence and of different political party. An obelisk, fifty feet high, was erected on an eminence, and inaugurated by a large meeting, presided over by the lord provost of Perth, on 29th October, has the simple legend—"ROBERT NICOLL, born 1814; died 1837;" and "I have written my heart in my poems." The volume of Nicoll's poems has passed through several editions. The school of the muses in which Nicoll was reared was identical with that of Burns; and therefore, as might be expected, there is no small identity of thought and expression in their works. Elliot, the poet, has said of him—"Unstained and pure, at the age of twenty-four, died Scotland's second Burns."-H. B-y.

NICOLSÓN. See NICHOLSON.
NICOT, JEAN, of Villemain, a learned French diplomatist, was born at Nîmes in 1530, and died at Paris 5th May, 1600. His early education was conducted in his native town, and he afterwards went to Paris to prosecute his studies. By his talent and abilities he raised himself to eminence, and he became attached to the court of Henry II. In 1560 he was charged with an embassy to the king of Portugal. He introduced the tobacco plant into France. The plant has received the generic name of nicotiana after him. The plant was cultivated extensively in France in 1626. Nicot published some literary works, one of which is entitled "Trésor de la Langue Française, tant

ancienne que moderne."-J. H. B.

NIEBUHR, BARTHOLD GEORG, the eminent historian and philologist, was the only son of Carsten Niebuhr (q.v.), and was born at Copenhagen on the 27th of August, 1776. Before he was two years old his father exchanged the military for the civil service of Denmark, and a residence at Copenhagen for one at Meldorf, a town of Ditmarsh in Holstein, a German region contiguous to that in which the elder Niebuhr had himself been reared. Repeated attacks of ague in that marshy district enfeebled a constitution naturally strong, and with little other society than that of his parents he was early an eager learner, and before he went to school had acquired from his father the elements of Latin, French, English, and mathematics. His progress at school and in private study was rapid and remarkable, and he is described as at seven a juvenile prodigy. The eminent

scholar and translator Johann Heinrich Voss, then head-master at Eutin, sometimes visited his brother-in-law the landvogt of Meldorf, who appreciated Niebuhr, and Voss gave the young scholar the benefit of his friendly advice. Early in 1794 Niebuhr proceeded to the university of Kiel, where he remained for about two years. Here he formed an intimacy with the family of Professor Hensler, and was betrothed to the sister of the professor's son's widow, Amalie Behrens. In 1796 he accepted the invitation of the Danish minister of finances, Count Schimmelmann, to become his private secretary, and removed to Copenhagen. Niebuhr lived in the minister's house, and the constant contact with society thus forced on him not suiting his studious and retiring disposition, he resigned the post and became secretary to the public library of Copenhagen. After a year or so he paid a visit to Great Britain, where he resided for nearly a twelvemonth in Edinburgh attending the university, and receiving there as in London from scholars and men of science a friendly reception, mainly due to the celebrity of his father. After a residence of a year and a half in Great Britain he returned home, and in 1800 settled at Copenhagen and married Amalie Behrens, having been appointed secretary to the bank, and also to the directors of African affairs. He had distinguished himself in the Danish service, and been promoted to the directorship of the bank and of Indian affairs, when either the Danish national policy or the promotion over his head of a young nobleman led him to resign his offices and to enter the service of the Prussian government. He had excited attention by a politico-literary enterprise—the translation of the first Philippic of Demosthenes, with a dedication to the Emperor Alexander, and with notes indicating that their writer was a man who sympathized with the aims of the great Prussian minister, Stein. Niebuhr arrived at Berlin at an unfortunate moment, just before the battle of Jena, and with the court and officials had to fly from the Prussian capital. In 1803 he was sent by Stein to Holland to negotiate a Prussian loan, and by 1809 had become a councillor of state with an office in the ministry of finance. His opposition to the financial policy of the government led to his temporary withdrawal from official life, and he succeeded the historian Johannes Müller as historiographer to the king. He became a member of the Royal Academy of Berlin, and cultivated the society of such men as Buttmann, Savigny, and Spalding, who induced him to deliver, in 1810, a course of lectures on Roman history at the then recently opened university of Berlin. They were very successful, were continued during three years, and were published as "Römische Geschichte" in two volumes, 1811-12, establishing his reputation as a scholar throughout Europe. This was the happiest period of Niebuhr's life. He became conscious of his own power of interpreting the past by reconstructing it in the presence of an appreciating and admiring audience. During the war of liberation he was busy officially and with his pen. In October, 1814, he returned from Holland, where he had been sent by the Prussian government on a diplomatic mission, and published among other political disquisitions, "Preussen's Recht gegen den Sächsischen Hof," justifying the annexation of a considerable portion of Saxony to Prussia. He also gave instruction in political and financial economy to the crown prince of Prussia, afterwards Frederick William IV. In 1815 he lost both his father and his first wife. Of the former he published a biography in 1816. His wife's sister, Frau Hensler, the friend of his early days, came to Berlin with a niece to accompany him to Rome, where he had been appointed resident minister of Prussia. Niebuhr married the niece, the aunt returning to Kiel, and he entered on his official duties at Rome in October, 1816. On his journey to Rome he discovered at Verona the MS. identified by Savigny as the Institutes of Gaius. The chief object of Niebuhr's mission was to negotiate a concordat with the see of Rome, which, through the delays interposed by the home government, was not effected until 1821. He then applied for his recall, and after farewell visits to Naples and other Italian localities, he reached Berlin in July, 1824, where he was very graciously received by the king, who continued to him his salary as Prussian minister at Rome until he should receive some equivalent appointment. Settling at Bonn as an adjunct professor of the new university there, he delivered lec-tures on Roman antiquities and history, and bestowed on his "Römische Geschichte" a severe and laborious revision, which nearly amounted to a complete reconstruction of the work. first volume of the new edition of this famous book was published in 1827, the second in 1830. Niebuhr's mind was deeply shaken

by the French revolution of the three days, from which he anticipated the relapse of Europe into barbarism, and a general war which would lay waste even his happy home on the banks of the Rhine. These apprehensions hastened his death, which took place at Bonn on the 2nd of January, 1831, the immediate cause being inflammation of the chest. In some of the conclusions laid down in his great work on Roman history, Niebuhr had been preceded by others. Such writers as Beaufort, for instance, had proved the early history of Rome to be fabulous. Niebuhr arriving at similar results proceeded further. He was not content to be a mere destroyer, but attempted to reconstruct Roman history from the historical elements latent in its fables. He is the founder of the modern science of historical reconstruction. Of the "Römische Geschichte" there is an excellent English translation begun by Julius Hare and Bishop Thirlwall, completed by Drs. William Smith and Leonhard Schmitz, who has also translated his lectures on the history of Rome, and on ancient ethno-For his biography and table talk the graphy and geography. reader is referred to Lieber's Reminiscences of Niebuhr, and to Miss Susannah Winkworth's English version of the Lebens-Nachrichten über B. G. Niebuhr, aus Briefen desselben, by his

early friend Frau Hensler.-F. B-y. NIEBUHR, CARSTEN, the famous German traveller, was born on the 17th March, 1733, at Lüdingworth, a village in the district of Hadeln, called Land Hadeln, belonging to the kingdom of Hanover. His father was one of a class of small landowners in that district whose position nearly resembles that of the free-hold yeomanry of Cumberland. His mother died when he was only six weeks old, and he was brought up under the care of a stepmother. After a preliminary education at the village school he was sent first to the grammar-school of Otterndorf, and afterwards to that of Altentruch. On the death of his father, who had bequeathed to him only a small sum of money instead of the freehold of his ancestors, he was withdrawn from school by his guardians, who wished him to follow the ancestral calling of a peasant. When he came of age, however, he chose for himself, in spite of their remonstrances, the profession of a land surveyor, and with that view commenced the study of geometry at Bremen, sacrificing part of his small capital for present support. afterwards entered the gymnasium of Hamburg, and at the end of a year's training in mathematics was admitted a student of the university of Göttingen, 1757. Fortune now began to dawn upon the manful struggle in which he was engaged. annual stipend belonged to the family, payable to any member of it studying at the university. This Carsten Niebuhr obtained. His ambition was now to enter the corps of royal engineers, and, with the advantage of mathematical instruments which his stipend enabled him to purchase, he continued his mathematical studies. A different career, however, was about to open for him. Michaelis, then professor of biblical literature in Göttingen, was desirous of sending one of his pupils to India and Yemen in order to investigate some philological matters connected with biblical criticism, and in 1756 he applied for assistance and patronage to the famous Baron von Bernstorf, the Danish statesman. reply Bernstorf, in the name of his master, King Frederick V., requested Michaelis to nominate a person for the mission, informing him that the expense would be defrayed by his majesty. The minister added that it was the king's desire that a mathematician and a naturalist, named by Michaelis, should accompany the lin-guist. On the recommendation of Kästner, whom Michaelis consulted on the subject, Niebuhr was appointed the mathematical member of the expedition, and accordingly, pensioned by the Danish minister, he commenced the study of astronomy under the elder Tobias Mayer, and Arabic under Michaelis, taking lessons also in drawing. The professor and the student of Arabic had unfortunately little affection for each other, and their bickerings were manifold, but for Mayer Niebuhr always expressed the greatest veneration, which on the part of the famous astronomer was answered with the most cordial interest in the progress of his pupil. In particular, Mayer spared no pains to make the future traveller master of his method of determining longitude by lunar observations, and it will be remembered that when the first results of Niebuhr's applications of that method on his eastern journey were received at Göttingen, his old master, then on his deathbed, brightened up for a moment from his last lethargy to enjoy the tidings of his own and his pupil's splendid success. Of the £10,000 offered by the British parliament to the discoverer of the

best method of taking longitudes at sea, a half thus came to the

widow of Mayer, the other half being assigned to Harrison. In the autumn of 1760 Niebuhr proceeded from Göttingen to Copenhagen, where he was well received by Bernstorf. The other members of the expedition were Von Haven, an indifferent lin-guist, with none of the enterprising spirit of his mathematical colleague; Forskaal, a Swedish naturalist of great repute, versatile and energetic in a degree which commanded the highest respect of his companions; Dr. Cramer, an incapable physician; and Bauernfeind, a drunken draughtsman. On the 10th January the travellers set sail on board the Grönland, a Danish man-ofwar, and touching at Marseilles and Malta, proceeded through the Dardanelles to Constantinople. Here Niebuhr had an attack of dysentery which nearly proved fatal, so that the party were detained nearly two months, and when they at length embarked for Alexandria, it was in a vessel in which the plague made havoc among the crowded passengers. In Egypt the travellers spent a whole year, from the end of September, 1761, to the beginning of October, 1762. Niebuhr, along with Forskaal and Von Haven, made during this year an excursion to Mount Sinai. He took the latitude and longitude of Cairo, Rosetta, and Damietta; made maps of the Nile in the Delta, and a plan of Cairo; measured the pyramids, and copied inscriptions from obelisks and sarcophagi. In October, 1762, the expedition embarked at Suez on a Turkish vessel for Djidda, and reached Loheia, the first point of their destination in Yemen, about the end of the year. Niebuhr made as often as opportunities offered astronomical, geodetical, geographical, and nautical observations, from which he constructed a chart of the Red sea, which was the best until it was superseded by modern surveys. Along with Forskaal he made several excursions into Western Yemen, where he defined the geodetical position of localities, whilst his friend made botanical collections. After the members of the expedition had returned to the seacoast, Von Haven died at Mochha in the latter part of May, 1763. Niebuhr himself was again attacked by dysentery, but rallied shortly, and set out with his surviving companions to Sana. Forskaal, however, died on July 11, 1763, at Jerim. The survivors were well received by the Imâm, who invited them to spend a year in Upper Yemen; but such was their despondency at the moment that they neglected the opportunity thus presented of fulfilling the original plan of their expedition. They hurried back to Mochha to embark on board an English vessel, on which they hoped to escape from death by reaching India. Thus they were driven by a foolish panic from Sana, a place of comparative security, into the jaws of death on the coast. They were obliged to spend more than the whole of August at Mochha before they could sail for India. Having been attacked by fever, as might be expected in the Tehama about August, Bauernfeind and their European servant died at sea; Cramer reached Bombay, but died there after lingering a few months. Thus of the six Europeans who had set out together Niebuhr alone was left. At Bombay Niebuhr was well received by the British merchants, among whom he gratefully remembered especially a younger son of the Scots of Harden, a jacobite family of Roxburghshire. After having spent fourteen months at Bombay, Niebuhr visited Mascate and the interesting province of Oman, and proceeded by Abushehr and Shiras to Persepolis, where he spent more than three weeks in measuring the ancient structures and in copying inscriptions, until he was compelled to desist by the death of his Armenian servant he was compelled to desist by the death of his Armenian servant and by an inflammation of the eyes. He returned by Shiras to Abushehr, and then proceeded across the Persian gulf to Basra; thence in November, 1765, by the Persian places of pilgrimage—Meshed-Ali and Meshed Hoessin—he journeyed to Bagdad, where he arrived July 6, 1766. Bernstorf now requested Niebuhr to proceed to Cyprus, in order to copy there the Phenician inscriptions at Citium mentioned by Pococke. Not having found these inscriptions, he crossed from Cyprus to Jafa, and visited Jerusalem at the beginning of August, 1766; and then returned by Jafa, Sidon, the Lebanon, and Damascus to Aleppo. On the 20th of Sidon, the Lebanon, and Damascus to Aleppo. On the 20th of November, 1766, he set out with a caravan for Brusa. Having suffered much from cold and snow on Mount Taurus, he reached Constantinople, February 20, 1767. He studied during three and a half months the military and civil statistics of Turkey; reached the Danube, and went on through Wallachia and Moldavia to Poland, where he was well received by King Stanislaus Poniatowski. From Warsaw he went by Göttingen to his beloved Land Hadeln, where he had now inherited a freehold farm from his maternal uncle. In November the minister of state and the government officials, among whom was Klopstock, received him

with distinction at Copenhagen. During his preparations for publishing an account of his travels, and having almost planned a new journey to Central Africa, he became acquainted with the daughter of the late Dr. Blumenberg, physician to the king. He married her in the summer of 1773, and she bore him one daughter and one son at Copenhagen. Having published the first volume of his travels in 1774, and the second in 1778, he accepted the office of landschreiber at Meldorf, the principal town of Ditmarschen. In June, 1795, the copper-plates of the third volume of his travels were destroyed by a fire which burnt down the house of a friend at Copenhagen. This discouraged him so much that he abandoned altogether the idea of publishing the volume. It was edited, however, twenty-two years after his death. In 1802 he was elected foreign member of the French Institute. In 1807 he lost his wife, and became blind and finally lame. He died April 26, 1815. His titles were—Danish councillor of state; knight fithe Danebrog; member of the Royal Society of Göttingen; member of the societies of naturalists of Sweden and of Norway;

member of the societies of naturalists of Sweden and of Norway; \*NIEPOE DE SAINT-VICTOR, CLAUDE-MARIE-FRANÇOIS, a distinguished French photographic chemist, was born, July 26, 1805, at Saint-Cyr, near Chalons-sur-Saone. He was educated in the military academy of Saumur, entered the army, and by the diligent discharge of his duties had risen to the rank of lieutenant in the 1st dragoons, when he was led in 1842 by a trifling accident to the study of chemistry. Not long after, it was decided to alter the facings of the cavalry from crimson to orange, and the young lieutenant laid before the authorities a method of changing the colour by a simple chemical process. His proposition was adopted, and the department thereby saved 100,000 francs. M. Niepce de Saint-Victor received only a small pecuniary reward, but he had secured official notice, and the way was smoothed for his future career. In 1845 he obtained a lieutenancy in the municipal guards, his object being a permanent residence in Paris, and access to its facilities for scientific research. Photography was at this time attracting much attention, and Niepce de Saint-Victor resolved to devote himself specifically to the study of photographic chemistry, and the connected branches of science. His immediate purpose was the connected branches of science. His immediate purpose was to continue and perfect the discoveries of his uncle, M. Nicéphore Niepce, who, though not the first to obtain images of objects by the sun's rays on a prepared surface, was perhaps the first to fix permanently the images obtained in the camera. Joseph Nicéphore Niepce commenced his laborious experiments in 1813, his aim being to obtain on a metal plate the images of the camera, and then by chemical means, without the employment of a graver, to produce an engraving that should be capable of yielding impressions like a plate engraved in the ordinary way. purpose he used plates of polished copper, tin, and ultimately silver plates covered with a film of varnish of asphaltum (bitume de judée). He obtained very remarkable results, and his process, which he termed Heliography, is asserted by his nephew (Traité Pratique de Gravure Heliographique, 8vo, 1856), to have been the starting point of photography. But Nicéphore Niepce was only partially successful. He came to England in 1827, and exhibited the results of his experiments at the Royal Society. His specimens excited a lively interest; but as he refused to divulge the process by which they were obtained, the society declined to report upon them, and he returned, bitterly disappointed, to Paris. Soon after this he found that M. Daguerre, the inventor of the diorama, was engaged on similar investigations, and in 1829 the two experimentalists entered into partnership. Before, however, enough had been done to make their process commercially available, M. Niepce died (July, 1833), and M. Daguerre eventually directed his attention chiefly to obtaining portraits and views, calling his process the "Méthode Niepce perfectionée," though it soon came to be generally known as Daguerreotype. M. Daguerre had abandoned the use of M. Niepce's vehicle asphaltum, but M. Niepce de Saint-Victor when he commenced his photographic studies at once recurred to it, and it has played an important part in all his heliographic experiments. His earliest papers on photography, one of which was an account of his discovery of a method of obtaining photographs on glass, the other on the reproduction of figures by vapours of iodide, &c., were read to the Academy of Sciences, October 25, 1847. Whilst busily occupied in following up these investigations, he was surprised by the revolution of February, 1848. His little laboratory was destroyed, and he was dismissed from his employ-

ment. Still he continued his experiments, and in the following year presented to the Academy a second memoir on photography on glass. In July he was restored to his position in the army; a few months later he was made captain of dragoons; and in April, 1849, transferred as captain to the republican guard of Paris. He now pursued his researches with renewed ardour. His brilliant discoveries began to attract general attention. In 1849 he was created knight of the legion of honour, chef-d'-escadron in 1854, and finally commandant of the Louvre. M. Niepce de Saint-Victor's discoveries and researches extend over nearly the whole range of photography. It must suffice now to indicate briefly the character of a few of them. The most important relate to photographic engraving; the production of photographic images in their natural colours; and, as mentioned above, photography on glass, one of the most fruitful discoveries yet made in photography. Photographic engraving was, as we have seen, a sort of family possession. M. Niepce de Saint-Victor commenced by adopting and improving his uncle's method. His first paper on the subject was read before the Academy in May, 1853, almost contemporaneously with the publication of Mr. Talbot's experiments in London. M. Niepce de Saint-Victor has since continued to pursue the subject-still employing a varnish of asphaltum as his base—till, as he believes, he has succeeded in making it commercially available. In his treatise on heliography (1856), of which the title is quoted above, he gives the most detailed directions for photographic engraving on steel or copper, and prefixed to the work is a good untouched portrait of the author; generally, however, it is found necessary to go over the plate with the graver. By a modification of the process he engraves the surface of marble, &c., so as to produce, when the lines are filled with mastic, zinc, or other coloured substances, a kind of mosaic applicable to many ornamental purposes. The obtaining of photographic figures in their natural colours, or Heliochromy, was also one of the visions of M. Nicephore Niepce. Other photographers during his life, and more after his death, including Sir J. Herschel, Herr Böttiger, and M. Ed. Becquerel, pursued the same fascinating object, but with very partial success. M. Niepce de Saint-Victor improving on the method of M. Becquerel has, we believe, obtained clearer images than any other operator, and he has succeeded by exposing the images in a solution of chloride of lead, in rendering the colour at least partially permanent. M. Niepce de Saint-Victor believed he had ascertained that, under certain circumstances, light became absorbed or latent. The announcement in the autumn of 1858 of this supposed faculty excited great interest among scientific men. The experiments were repeated on all hands with varying After a time it was found that similar effects could be produced by heat, &c., and the actual law of the phenomenon seems not yet to have been evolved. The papers of M. Niepce de Saint-Victor up to 1855 were published in a collected form under the title of "Recherches Photographiques," to which was prefixed a memoir of the author by M. E. Lacan, and at the end were Considerations by M. E. Chevreul. His subsequent researches have mostly appeared in the photographic and scientific journals of Paris. To the International Exhibition of 1862 M. Niepce de Saint-Victor sent heliographic steel plates and proofs untouched by the graver; photographs on glass; photographic engraving on marble; monochrome photographs on paper obtained by eyanide of potassium and oxalic acid, azotate of uranium, &c.; and heliochromes, or photographs in their natural colours.—J. T-e.

\*NIGHTINGALE, FLORENCE, was born in 1820 at Florence, from which city she derives her christian name. She is the younger of the two daughters and co-heiresses of William Edward Nightingale, Esq. of Lea Hurst, Derbyshire, and Embley park, Hampshire, and by the mother's side is a granddaughter of William Smith the philanthropist and dissenting leader, many years member for Norwich, and with whom Southey had a controversy. Miss Nightingale was educated at home at Lea Hurst, in a romantic Derbyshire valley not far from Cromford, where Arkwright erected the first cotton-mill. The education which she received was sound and varied, and at an early age she was noted for her love of doing good at Lea Hurst and its neighbourhood. Hospital management was an object of her particular interest, and from inspecting the hospitals in her vicinity she proceeded to visit those of the metropolis and of foreign countries. In her written evidence given to the royal commission on the state of the army in 1857, she said, "I have visited all the

hospitals in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh; many country hospitals; some of the naval and military hospitals in England; and studied with the sœurs de charité the institution of the protestant deaconesses at Kaiserwerth, where I was twice in training as a nurse; the hospitals at Berlin and many others in Germany, at Lyons, Rome, Alexandria, Constantinople, Brussels." It was in 1849 that Miss Nightingale first enrolled herself among the voluntary nurses at Pastor Fliedner's remarkable establishment at Kaiserwerth, near Düsseldorf, on the Rhine, and there she became practically familiar with disease in its most dangerous forms. After her return to England she consented to take the management of the home for invalids of her own sex established in Harley Street, London; and seems to have been performing her self-imposed duties, when in the late autumn of 1854 came the report of what the sisters of charity were doing for the sick and wounded of the French army in the East, while the English soldiers had no such nurses. The late Lord Herbert was induced to send to the East a corps of voluntary nurses, and Miss Nightingale consented to go out with them and superintend their operations. With her assistants she reached Constantinople on the very day after the battle of Inkermann, which furnished her with but too many wounded soldiers to be tended in the barrack hospital at Scutari, where she presided. What she did and organized there for the British soldier, is too well known to need recording. When her work at Scutari was accomplished, she proceeded to Balaclava to inspect the hospitals of the camp, and was attacked by the hospital fever, and it was not until 1856 that she returned to England with a fame even greater than that of Howard; for this was a young and well-born woman, with every social and worldly advantage, who had sacrificed health and the enjoyments of her age and station to a perilous work of charity. Sovereign and people alike recognized the services which Miss Nightingale herself is the person to appreciate least. The national gratitude assumed the form of a subscription, to found and place under her supervision an institution for the training of nurses. Besides an account of "The Institution at Kaiserwerth for the practical training of Deaconesses," 1851, Miss Nightingale has published two works—the first (1859) "Notes on Hospitals, being two papers read before the National Association for the promotion of social science at Liverpool in October, 1858, with evidence given to the royal commission on the state of the army, 1857;" and the second (1860), "Notes on Nursing; what it is, and what it is not." Both of these are remarkable for the sound practical sense and mastery of minute details which Miss Nightingale adds to a noble spirit of self-sacrifice.—F. E. NINON. See L'ENCLOS.

NITZSCH, KARL IMMANUEL, a German theologian, son of Karl Ludwig Nitzsch, was born at Borna, Saxony, September 21, 1787. He studied theology at the university of Wittenberg, and early imbibing the doctrinal views of his father, wrote a treatise on the historical signification of the Old Testament, when still a student. The university of Berlin awarded him the D.D. diploma in 1817, and in 1822 he was appointed professor of theology and university-preacher at Bonn. He rose rapidly through the various degrees of the Prussian evangelical hierarchy, and in 1843 obtained the title of Oberconsistorialrath, approaching the dignity of bishop in the episcopal church. In 1847 he was translated to Berlin as upper-church councillor (Oberkirchenrath) and university-preacher, and as such took an active part in the deliberations of the general convocation, as well as in part in the deliberations of the general convocation, as well as in the political debates of the Prussian house of peers. His literary activity is represented chiefly in—"Theologische Studien," Leipsic, 1816; "Über das Ansehen der heiligen Schrift," Bonn, 1827; "System der christlichen Lehre," ib. 1829; 5th edition, 1844; "Ad theologiam practicam felicius excolendam observationes," ib. 1831; "Urkundenbuch," ib. 1853; and a large number of the studies o ber of sermons published under the title "Predigten," in 1815, and 1833-44, at Wittenberg, Bonn, and Berlin.-F. M.

NITZSCH, KARL LUDWIG, a distinguished German theological writer, was born at Wittenberg, August 6, 1751, the son of a clergyman. Having studied theology and philosophy at the university of his native town, he devoted himself for some time to teaching, until he obtained, in 1781, a small living at Beucha, Saxony. In 1785 he was appointed rector of Borna; in 1787 clerical superintendent at Zeitz; and in 1790 professor of theology at the university of Wittenberg. In this sphere of activity he acquired considerable fame by his lectures and published works, in both which he endeavoured to reconcile the orthodox

and the rationalistic schools, leaning, however, somewhat more to the latter than the former. He lost his appointment at the university in 1815; but two years after obtained the post of principal of the newly-formed theological academy at Wittenberg, which he held till his death, December 5, 1831. His chief works are—"De revelatione religionis externa eademque publica," Leipsic, 1808; "Über das Heil der Welt," Wittenberg, 1817; "Über das Heil der Kirche," ib. 1822; "Über das Heil der Theologie," ib. 1830; "De discrimine revelationis imperatoriæ et didacticæ," ib. 1830.—F. M.

NIZAM UL MULK, the title and name given to Prince Tchyn Qelytch Khan, a remarkable political character, who was born at Delhi about 1648, and brought up at the court of the Great Mogul. His father was viceroy of Gujerat. Nizam ul Mulk successfully aided Aurungzebe in several military expeditions and plots against aided Aurungzebe in several military expeditions and piots against the princes of the Deccan. He won great influence in the court of Bahadur Shah, but was feeble under Farukhsir, and in 1715 was recalled from the Deccan. In 1717, however, he was appointed viceroy of the Deccan, where he tried to suppress the Mahratta brigands, and refused them the tribute which had been granted them by Aurungzebe. He succeeded in defeating them in a worst battle but was suddenly denvised of his office, whereupon great battle, but was suddenly deprived of his office; whereupon he associated with those who conspired against and deposed his sovereign, by whose successor he was in 1720 appointed viceroy of Malwah. There, under the pretext of intending to put down the brigands, he raised forces and took possession of the Deccan. After this he was summoned to court by the Mogul; and in 1731 was made vizir. While his master was on a hunting expedition he seized the opportunity to return to his old post in the Deccan, to which he annexed Gujerat and Malwah, and acted altogether independently. He is charged with encouraging the invasion of Nadir Shah. After the retreat of the Persians he returned again to the Deccan, and ruled four years over a fourth of the states of the Great Mogul. His activity con-tinued to the close of his protracted life, and he figured in both English and French affairs. He died in 1748, aged one hundred and four lunar years, "cursed by the inhabitants of the Peninsula and Upper Hindustan, and despised by the English, French, and Persians."—B. H. C.

NIZAMI or NIDHAMI, a Persian poet, whose true name was probably Yousouf, and who bore numerous other appellations. His chief works are five poems, called by the Arabs "Khamseh" (the Five). They are—1, Moral pieces, apologues, and stories; 2, The loves of Khosrun and Shireen; 3, The loves of Leila and Madjnun; 4, The history of King Bahramgur and the Seven Princesses; and 5, The Escander Nameh, or history of Alexander. Parts of these have been published. A divan or collection of elegies in twenty thousand distichs, also bears the name of Nizami. He died in 1180-81. The Persians have

preferred him to Firdusi .- B. H. C.

NOBILI, FLAMINIO (FLAMINIUS NOBILIUS), born at Lucca in 1532; died there in 1590. He published in 1851 a treatise on predestination. In 1588 there appeared at Rome a restora-tion, executed by Nobili for Pope Sixtus V., of the ancient vulgar translation from the Septuagint. The work was reprinted by Father Morin at Paris in 1628, together with an edition of the

Septuagint,
NOBLE, MARK, an antiquarian and historical writer, was rector of Barming in Kent, to which living he was presented by the king in 1784. His first publication was "Two Dissertations on the Mint and Coins of Durham," 4to, 1780; which was followed by a "Genealogical history of the Royal Families of Europe," 1781. His "Memoirs of the Protectorate House of Cromwell," 2 vols. 8vo, published in 1784, attracted more attention than his prayings works, but rather on account of the inner tion than his previous works, but rather on account of the inaccuracies and want of method discovered in the work than from any merit. Mr. Gough in his Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica exposes Mr. Noble's errors. A second edition of the work was published in 1787, which, however, did not escape Mr. Gough's further criticism, and brought forth a severe pamphlet from Mr. Richards of Lynn. Mr. Noble persevered none the less in publishing works on genealogy-the Stewarts and the Medici family were the subjects he next gave to the world. In 1805 appeared his "History of the College of Arms," and in the following year his "Continuation of Granger's Biographical History of England." He was a frequent contributor to the Archæologia. He died on the 26th of May, 1827.—R. H.

NODIER, CHARLES, was born at Besançon on the 29th

April, 1783. He was the son of an advocate who had become president of the revolutionary tribunal at Besancon. Ingenious, imaginative, sympathetic, capricious, Charles Nodier obeyed through life no law except his own waywardness. From the first an irregular student, Nodier was to the last an irregular writer, and belongs to those authors who are either overestimated or underestimated, whom it is difficult to judge fairly. He will be known chiefly to posterity, if known at all, as the writer of some charming tales. From Nodier's autobiographical memoirs little is to be gathered respecting his career, for they are said to be half a romance and half a clever mystification. In his early days Nodier turned his attention to natural history; then linguistic studies attracted him. When not much more than twenty he published a poem, fiercely attacking Napoleon, For this indiscretion he was punished by a short imprisonment. He was no sooner free than he began to conspire, both with royalists and republicans, against the government. To escape a second imprisonment he fled. Wandering about the mountains and woods on the frontiers of Switzerland and France, he was at last, it is said, driven by distress to accept the situation of postman in a little village. Pardon having been procured for him, he returned to Franche-Comté. He was appointed librarian at Dôle, where his marriage to an excellent woman took place. His labours as a grammarian and lexicographer drew the notice of Sir Herbert Croft, who invited him to Amiens to be his secretary. While at Amiens Nodier corrected, that is, rewrote the romances, which Lady Mary Hamilton had the vanity to publish in French. The Illyrian provinces had been ceded by Austria to France; Nodier went to Laybach to accept sundry sinecures from the hands of those Napoleonists whom he had so often assailed, and to undertake, in their pay, the editorship of the Illyrian Telegraph. On the downfall of the French empire and the loss of the Illyrian provinces, Nodier established himself in Paris, where his existence for some time was sufficiently precarious, and where, with admirable taste, gratitude, and consistency, he sneered at Bonaparte. Nodier's sycophancy toward the Bourbons was not of much use to him. In 1825, however, he was chosen librarian of the Arsenal. Not long before he had paid a short visit to the United Kingdom, and on his return published a "Promenade from Dieppe to the Mountains of Scotland." The French Academy in 1834 elected him one of its members. On the 27th January, 1844, Charles Nodier died, regretted by many, though rather for the warmth of his heart than the elevation of his character. A statue in his honour has been raised in his native city. Charles Nodier had genuine humour, a fertile fancy, a facile and delightful pen. His conversation was of the most brilliant kind. He was the friend and favourite of youth, and as such had much influence on that literary revolution which is known in France by the name of Romanticism. Scattering his genius on all things and in all directions, he enriched and stimulated, without being either himself profound or leading to what was profound. Nodier was a frequent contributor to periodicals, and carefully edited several French works. The drama he attempted without success. One of his amusements was collecting rare books; but either from necessity or whim he twice parted with his library during his lifetime. His researches on the French language, and on languages generally, were eminent, but not solid or comprehensive. Therein he sought mainly to satisfy his poetic curiosity: he could not, or would not, build up a grand edifice of philosophical erudition.-W. M-l.

NOLLEKENS, JOSEPH, R.A., born in Soho, London, August 11, 1737. He was the son of John Francis Nollekens, better known as Old Nollekens, a landscape painter of some ability, who was born at Antwerp in 1702, but settled in London, where he died in 1747. The education of young Nollekens was entirely neglected. When his father died he was only ten years old; his mother married a second husband, and went to live in Wales, and the boy was in his thirteenth year placed with the sculptor Scheemakers. With him he worked hard, and made great progress. He obtained in 1759 and 1760 three prizes from the Society of Arts for clay models of a dancing fawn, a bas-relief, &c. He had now been ten years with Scheemakers, and having saved enough to pay the necessary expenses, he in 1760 went to Rome. Here he studied the antique, and executed a bas-relief in marble for which the Society of Arts awarded him (1762) a premium of fifty guineas. From his countrymen he obtained employment in carving busts, executing among others those of Garrick and Sterne. But his most profitable employment at Rome was in

the so-called "restoration" of ancient sculpture, in which he showed great skill: several of the examples in the Townley collection, now in the British Museum, had arms, hands, noses, &c., supplied by Nollekens. He seems likewise to have dealt in the ancient sculptural remains found in Rome, turning his restorative talent to shrewd account. These various occupations had introduced Nollekens to the notice of most of the English dilettanti who visited Rome during the ten years he stayed there, and who proved of great service to him on his return to England. In London he met with rapid success. He was patronized by the king, and found abundant and lucrative employment in the higher circles. In 1771 he was elected A.R.A., in the following year R.A. Henceforward his career was one of unchequered, adventureless prosperity. He was always ready to accept a commission in any department of sculpture, but he stuck closest to that which was most profitable. He carved various statues from the classic mythology; but his time was chiefly spent on ornamental effigies and portrait busts. There are five or six Venuses from his chisel, a Diana, a Juno, and the like, which were regarded with admiration in their day. He executed many monuments, but they are mostly of a very common-place character; perhaps the best is that to the memory of Mrs. Howard and her infant, in Corby church, Cumberland. His great strength lay in his portrait-busts, which are exceedingly numerous, almost always characteristic likenesses, and as works of art unaffected and manly, though perhaps wanting in refinement. The popularity of some of those of distinguished personages was almost unexampled. Of his bust of Pitt he made no less than seventyfour repetitions in marble, and sold, at three guineas each, six hundred plaster casts. That of Fox had scarcely inferior success. Among other well known busts by him are those of Johnson, Goldsmith, Canning and Wellington. One of his best memorial statues is that of Pitt in the Senate House, Cambridge. His best known public monument is that to the three captains in Westminster abbey. He died April 23, 1823, aged eighty-six. Nollekens was a man of great industry, and of close, penurious habits; he consequently amassed considerable wealth, and in his old age was surrounded by hungry legacy-hunters. One of these, Mr. J. F. Smith, who had been his pupil, and whom he made his executor, but to whom, though he died worth more than £200,000, he left only £100, wrote his life, Nollekens and his Times, 2 vols. 8vo, 1828; but, departing from the usual habit of biographers, he has chosen to exhibit the vulgarity, the avarice, and the thrift of the old man, rather than his genius or artistic

talent. The book, however, has much curious gossip.—J. T-e. NONIUS or NONNIUS, PETRUS, the Latinized name of Pedro Nuñez, a Portuguese physician and mathematician, who was born at Alcacer-do-Sal in 1492, and died in 1577. He was tutor to one of the royal princes of Portugal, cosmographerroyal, and professor of mathematics in the university of Coimbra. He wrote a treatise on "Navigation," and some other mathematical works, which were republished at Basle in a collected form in 1592. His name was long erroneously applied to the instrument for subdividing lines and arcs, properly called by the name of its inventor, the "Vernier." The invention of Nuñez, though ingenious, was inferior to, and different in principle from the vernier, by which it has long been superseded. It consisted in drawing on the face of a quadrant for measuring angles fortyfive concentric arcs, one of which was divided into ninety equal parts or degrees, and the remainder into eighty-nine, eightyeight, eighty-seven, eighty-six, &c., successively, the last being divided into forty-six equal parts. When the index did not exactly cut one of the divisions of the arc of degrees, it passed through or near to one of the divisions of one or other of the other arcs; and by noting the place of that division the fractional parts of a degree were calculated .- W. J. M. R.

NORADIN. See Noureddin. NORBERG, Göran, was born at Stockholm in 1677. He studied for the church, and in 1703 was appointed an army chaplain. In the latter capacity he accompanied Charles XII. into Poland, Saxony, and Russia. Taken prisoner by the Russians at the battle of Pultowa in 1709, he remained in captivity till 1715, when he obtained his pardon; and returning home was nominated to the parish of St. Clara at Stockholm, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in the year 1744. His "History of Charles XII." was written by command of Queen Ulrica Eleanora, and possesses much value as a statement of facts by an eye-witness, although the style is unattractive.—J. J.

NORRIS, JOHN, a theologian and philosopher of the mystical type, and the most noted English disciple of Malebranche, was born in Wiltshire in 1657. His father was rector of Aubourne or Aldbourne in the county of Wilts. The recluse life of this philosopher was for the most part spent in the peaceful seclusion of a rural English parsonage, and he occupies a distinguished place among the speculative divines of the Anglican church. He was trained in Winchester school, and passed from thence to Exeter college, Oxford, which he entered in 1676. A few years afterwards he was elected a fellow of All Souls. At Oxford he devoted himself to study; and extending his learning beyond the usual academical routine, he became familiar with the works of the masters of ancient philosophy, and especially of Plato. The Recherche de la Verite of Malebranche, published in 1674, then a philosophical novelty, was especially attractive to the meditative melancholy of Norris, who passed readily from the company of Plato to that of the eloquent philosopher of France. influence he soon surrendered himself. After some ten years of mystical meditation at Oxford, Norris was presented to the rectory of Newton St. Loe in Somersetshire, when he married and resigned his fellowship in All Souls. A few years later he became rector of Bemerton, near Salisbury, once the home of George Herbert, and where Arthur Collier, the English idealist and rector of Langford Magna, was one of his ecclesiastical neighbours. Norris died in 1711, in his fifty-fourth year, at Bemerton, where his remains rest in the chancel of the church. This metaphysical ecclesiastic was a voluminous writer, and appeared as an author in early life. In 1682 he translated into English, under the title of "The Picture of Love unveiled," a philosophical poem, the Effigies Amoris, in which love is represented as the one essential natural principle. His peculiar genius is further developed in a tract published in 1683, on the "Idea of is further developed in a tract published in 1083, on the "Idea of Happiness," which describes divine meditation, distinguished from mere morality, as the essence of a happy life on earth. The same speculation is further pursued in his "Theory and Regulation of Love," and his "Reflections on the conduct of human life, in a Letter to the Lady Masham" (the friend of Locke), published in 1688 and 1690. In this last year he appeared as a philosophical control of the property by the Essay of Locke, which had just been critic (moved thereto by the Essay of Locke, which had just been given to the world) in a tract entitled "Cursory Reflections upon a book called an Essay concerning human understanding." Locke's meaning is in some instances mistaken, but ingenious speculations are suggested by this his earliest critic. In particular, he defends the hypothesis of unconscious mental states, maintaining that "there may be an impression of ideas without any actual perception of them." But the philosophical master-piece of Norris, to which he devoted many years of his life, was not published for more than ten years after the "Reflections," and like them, it was occasioned by Locke's Essay, the increasing popularity of which induced him to devote his strength to an exposition of the principles he had learned in the school of Plato, St. Augustin, and Malebranche. The first part of this work, entitled "An Essay towards the Theory of the Ideal or Intelligible world," appeared in 1701, in which the world of Ideas is considered absolutely in itself. It was followed three years afterconsidered absolutely in testi. It was tollable three years wards by the second part, in which the same world is viewed relatively to human understanding. This treatise is the theme of one of the posthumous works of Locke, who was naturally repelled by his own clear and logical temper from the reveries of a devout transcendentalist. The theory of Malebranche and Norris was charged in England with an affinity to quakerism, and Norris thought himself obliged, in two treatises, to disconnect himself from "the men of the new light," though he owns that if the Quakers really understood their own opinions, and could resolve them into a philosophical principle, their system would not much differ from his own. Norris is the author of many other works, theological and philosophical, including letters, devotional pieces, and several volumes of sermons. Some of his opinions were criticised by Lady Masham in a Discourse on the Love of God, published in 1696, to which Norris replied two years afterwards in the fourth volume of his "Practical Discourses." He also entered the lists with Toland and Dodwell. His "Account of Reason and Faith in relation to the mysteries of Christianity," 1697, is a reply to part of the argument in Toland's Christianity not Mysterious; and in 1708 he vindicated, on grounds of reason, the natural immortality of the human soul against Dodwell, whose paradox on that subject engaged more than one controversialist.—A. C. F.

NORTH, FRANCIS, first Lord Guilford, and Lord-keeper of the great seal in the reign of Charles II. and James II., was born the 22d of October, 1637, the second son of Dudley, fourth Baron North. Trainers by a presbyterian, then by a cavalier schoolmaster, no fixed principle was implanted in his mind, save the desire for worldly success. Diminutive in person, of a timid character, and very much straitened in his circumstances, he early practised compliancy and obsequiousness as a means of advancement. He might have escaped the shame of having practised the sordid arts not uncommon in the world, but for the excessive candour of his affectionate brother Roger, who, in writing the lordkeeper's life, has given minute details that are more amusing and instructive to the reader than honourable to the subject of the story. Lord Campbell, in his Lives of the Chancellors (vol. iii.), is very severe upon Guilford. Yet had he a clear intellect, great industry, was a proficient in letters and science, and had extensive legal His first preferment was obtained through Sir Jeffery Palmer, attorney-general, whose favour he courted, and on whose death he became solicitor-general in 1671. Three years later he became attorney-general, and in January, 1675, chief justice of the common pleas. This court had been deprived of almost all its business by an extension of the powers of the queen's bench. North, with a keen appreciation of the fees, restored activity to the common pleas by a dexterous use of the ancient writ of "capias," and thus by competition the jurisdiction of the civil law courts was enlarged. His conduct in the trials for the popish plot was little to his honour, for he consented to the death of the victims of popular clamour, while he disbelieved the whole story of Titus Oates. The fidelity with which he upheld the prerogative at the expense of the liberty of the subject, procured him the seat on the woolsack, to which he was promoted in 1682. The few remaining years of his life were rendered miserable by the insolent opposition of the brutal Jeffreys, a man greatly preferred by James II. to the faint-hearted Guilford, who still retained a respect for law and justice. He died at the early age of forty-eight, on the 5th September, 1685.—R. H.

NORTH, FREDERICK, second earl of Guilford, better known as Lord North, the favourite minister of George III., was the eldest son of Francis, first earl of Guilford, and was born on the 13th of April, 1733. After completing his education at Eton and at Trinity college, Oxford, he spent three years on the continent, where he made himself master of the French, German, and Italian languages. On coming of age he returned to England, and in 1754 was elected member for the family borough of Banbury. In 1759, during the administration of the elder Pitt, he was appointed a lord of the treasury, through the influence of his kinsman the duke of Newcastle. On the formation of the first Rockingham ministry he was offered the chancellorship of the exchequer and the vice-treasurership of Ireland, both of which he declined; but in 1766, when Chatham returned to office, he nominated Lord North jointpaymaster of the forces; and in the year following his lordship succeeded Charles Townshend as chancellor of the exchequer, and became leader of the house of commons under the ministry of the duke of Grafton. Though not without ambition, these honours were rather thrust upon Lord North than sought by him, and he certainly did not seek to attain power by giving his support to popular measures. On the contrary, he took a prominent part in all the arbitrary and unconstitutional proceedings against John Wilkes, and as he afterwards boasted, was the first to move, in 1764, for the expulsion of that notorious demagogue from the house of commons. He speedily acquired a high reputation for his skill in parliamentary debate and strategy, and on the resignation of the duke of Grafton in 1770, he consented, though with great reluctance, in compliance with the earnest desire of the king, to assume the post of first lord of the treasury an obligation which his majesty never afterwards forgot. Lord North was as great a favourite with the house of commons as with his sovereign; but the spirit of faction raged with the utmost fury at this period, and the calamities which speedily overtook the country involved the government in great difficulties. strife between Great Britain and her North American colonies had already commenced, and the premier was called upon at once to deal with the difficult question of colonial taxation. He expressed his willingness to repeal all the duties laid on in 1767 except only the duty on tea, which produced no more than eleven or twelve thousand pounds a year; but this apparently trifling reservation was the seed from which sprung those fatal disturb-

ances which ultimately led to a fratricidal war, and the loss of the colonies. The impolitic and violent contest in which the house of commons engaged with the lord mayor and the city of London in 1771, arising out of the publication of the parliamentary debates, led to numerous tumults and riots, in which Lord North was severely wounded; and brought much odium on him and his colleagues. They weathered the storm, however, though not without loss of reputation, and soon after strengthened their forces by reinforcements from the old whig army, and especially by their new legal appointments. "The minister," says Gibbon, "might indulge in a short slumber whilst he was upholden on either hand by the majestic sense of Thurlow and the skilful eloquence Meanwhile, the excitement in America conof Wedderburn. tinued to increase; towards the close of 1773 the celebrated tea riots broke out in Boston, which two years later issued in open rebellion. As the disastrous contest proceeded, the attacks of the opposition against Lord North became more and more A powerful phalanx of inveterate enemies, headed by Fox and Burke, made the most violent assaults not only on the measures of the government but on the capacity and private character of the premier, and even loudly clamoured for his head. But Lord North, though often left to fight almost single-handed against a host of assailants, firmly kept his ground, and by his strong common sense, consummate tact, pungent wit, and imperturbable good humour, foiled their assaults, and disconcerted their Though Lord North still retained his original opinion respecting the justice of the war, he became at length anxious to resign, believing that his retirement from office would facilitate the conclusion of a peace. But he was induced very reluctantly to remain, by the passionate entreaties of the king. As the American contest, however, grew more desperate, the attacks upon the administration became more violent, the ministerial majority decreased both in number and in quality, and at length in 1782 Lord North resigned, after having held the reins for twelve years, and was succeeded by Lord Rockingham. On the death of that nobleman a few months after his accession to office, Lord Shelburne was appointed by the king first lord of the treasury. Fox immediately resigned and took his place on the opposition bench by the side of his former adversary. In no long time the notorious and ill-omened coalition was formed, principally through the agency of Lord North's eldest son and Mr. Eden, afterwards Lord Auckland. The ultimate consequences of this junction between statesmen who had differed so videly respecting measures of paramount importance, were the annihilation of the North party, the decimation and discredit of the whigs, and irreparable injury to the character of all who took a prominent part in it. Its immediate results, however, were the expulsion of Lord Shelburne from office, and the formation in April, 1783, of a ministry under the duke of Portland, of which Lord North and Mr. Fox were appointed secretaries of state. But their lease of power was very brief. The coalition was odious both to consistent tories and to zealous whigs, and was, indeed, hateful to the whole country; and the king dexterously though unconstitutionally, availing himself of the unpopularity of Fox's India bill, procured the defeat of that measure in the house of lords, and immediately dismissed his detested ministers from their offices (December, 1783). The political career of Lord North may be said to have terminated at this period. He succeeded to the title of earl of Guilford and to the family estates in 1790, and died two years after in the sixtieth year of his age. Lord North is not entitled to high rank as a statesman. His public measures were often both arbitrary and impolitic, and the original injustice of the American war was greatly aggravated by the manner in which it was conducted. He was afflicted with blindness during the last five years of his life; and the picture which his daughter, Lady Charlotte Lindsay, draws of the old statesman at home with his children, who read to him by turns, wrote his letters, led him in his walks, and were his constant companions, is singularly pleasing .- J. T.

NORTH, ROGER, the amusing biographer of three of his brothers, and the sixth son of the fourth Lord North, was born about 1650, and studied at the Middle temple for the bar. His professional career was confined to following and aiding his brother Francis, for whom he has done what Boswell did for Dr. Johnson. Lord Macaulay refers to him as "a most intolerant tory, a most affected and pedantic writer, but a vigilant observer of all those minute circumstances which throw light on the dispositions of men." As a writer he has certainly accomplished

more than he intended. Fraternal affection doubtless prompted his life of the lord-keeper, yet the result is very far from flattering to Lord Guilford. His other celebrated book, the "Examen, or an enquiry into the credit and veracity of a pretended compleat history of England' (Bishop Kennet's), was designed as a vindication of Charles II. Yet though marked by a violent jacobite spirit, the anecdotes and curious information with which it abounds have furnished invaluable materials for writers like Macaulay, whose picture of Charles and his times is hardly one that would whose picture of chartes and his times is hardy one that would have pleased Roger North. Neither of these books was published till after the writer's death. The only work he had printed was a "Discourse of Fish and Fish-ponds," 1713. His lives of Francis North, Lord Guilford; Sir Dudley North; and the Rev. Dr. John North-were published together in two vols. 4to, 1742-44. The "Examen" appeared in 1740; his "Discourse on Laws" in 1824; and "Memoirs of Musick" in 1836, edited by Dr. Rimbault. He died in 1733. From him were descended the Norfolk family, the Norths of Rougham .- R. H.

NOR

NORTH, SIR THOMAS, the translator of Plutarch, was the second son of Edward Lord North of Kirtling, and a collateral ancestor of the Guilfords. He is said to have been educated at Peterhouse, to have been a member of Lincoln's inn in 1557, and is thought to have held some office in the customs, there being among the MSS. in the British museum one by him entitled "Exceptions against the suit of surveyor of the gaugers of beer and ale." He was knighted in 1557, and in 1578 he was so reduced in his circumstances that the town of Cambridge made him a benevolent gift of £20. He published versions of works by Guevara and Doni, but is remembered only as the author of the English translation of Plutarch, which Shakspeare followed, often very closely, in Coriolanus, Julius Cæsar, and Antony and Cleopatra. North's version was made from the French of Amyot. Quaint and idiomatic, it is an interesting monument of Elizabethan prose and English. The first edition of North's "Plutarch" was published in 1579. There were seven or eight editions of it before that of 1676. In 1683 it was superseded by the trans-

lation known as Dryden's.—F. E.
NORTHCOTE, JAMES, R.A., was born at Plymouth, October 22, 1746. The son of a watchmaker of very limited means, he was brought up to his father's business, and at the usual age duly apprenticed. But the fame of Sir Joshua Reynolds, a native of the locality, had aroused in him a strong desire to become a painter. His mornings and evenings were given to drawing, and he had made sufficient progress by the time his apprenticeship expired to maintain himself for a few years in his native town by taking portraits. In 1771 he came to London, bringing with him a letter of introduction to Sir Joshua Reynolds from his friend, Dr. Mudge. Sir Joshua, pleased with his enthusiasm, kindly admitted him to his studio, where he remained as pupil and assistant for five years. On quitting Reynolds in 1776, Northcote returned for a few months to Plymouth, where his pencil was in great request for portraits. He then went to Rome, where he remained till 1780. Returning by way of Florence, Naples, and Flanders, he settled for good in London as a portrait painter, and met speedily with a large amount of success. He was elected R.A. in 1787. Besides his portraits he painted several historical and poetical subjects, some of which were at the time extremely popular. Of this kind are the "Murder" and the "Burial of the two Princes in the Tower;" and "Hubert and Arthur," so well known by the engravings. Scarcely less popular Arthur, 'so well known by the engravings. Scarcery less popular were the "Earl of Argyle Asleep before his Execution," the "Death of Wat Tyler," the "Landing of the Prince of Orange at Torbay," and others. He also painted, in a kind of rivalry or companionship with Hogarth's Industrious and Idle Apprentice, a series of ten pictures, setting forth the career of the "Modest and the Wanton Girl," but they were deficient in the intense perception of character, directness of purpose, and vigour of composition which made Hogarth's works take so firm a hold of the popular mind. Though but very imperfectly educated, Northcote published several literary works. His first independent work was a "Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds," 1 vol. 4to, 1813; 2nd edition enlarged, 2 vols. 8vo, 1819. This work is both tedious and imperfect, but as the life of a painter by a painter, and of a master by his scholar, it is of considerable value. "The Life of Titian," 2 vols. 8vo, 1820, in all respects a worthless production, though bearing Northcote's name, is known to have been for the most part the composition of Hazlitt, who during many years was in constant intercourse with the painter. Hazlitt also pub-

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lished during the painter's life, at first in a magazine, and afterwards (but somewhat softened in parts) as a separate work, what he called Conversations with the Painter Northcote. How much of these was genuine, and how much the invention of Hazlitt, it is now impossible to say. Northcote lived a lonely life, was independent in circumstances and rough in speech, and he was accustomed to give utterance to bitter and cynical remarks on his contemporaries to any who were admitted to familiar intercourse with him; but he always denied, though in an evasive manner, that he had been truly reported in these Conversations. As a painter, Northcote was possessed of great vigour, a good eye for colour, and a lucid manner of composition, but he was entirely devoid of refinement, and drew but indifferently. His style was formed on that of Reynolds, but he was in all respects greatly inferior to his master. He died July 13, 1831, at the age of eighty-five.—J. T-e.

NORTHINGTON, ROBERT HENLEY, Earl of, was the second son of that accomplished friend of learning, Anthony Henley, and was born in 1708. Educated at Westminster school and St. John's college, Oxford, he was entered of the Inner temple on February 1, 1728. His natural shrewdness and droll humour helped to advance him more than any profound acquaintance with the law could have done. His progress was slow. He was called in 1732, went on the western circuit, of which in time he became the leader. He fell somewhat romantically in love with an invalid young lady at Bath, Miss Husband, who fortunately recovered her strength, proved to be an heiress, and was married to him. In 1747 he was elected member of parliament for Bath, and he joined the "Leicester House" party. Notwithstanding this mark of opposition to the king (George II.), Henley in 1756 succeeded Murray as attorney-general, and to his own great astonishment and that of others who were expectants, the next change of ministry elevated him to the woolsack, 1757. He had the peculiar distinction of holding the great seal nine years, and in two reigns, those of George II. and George III., and during the whole of four administrations, Mr. Pitt's, Lord Bute's, the duke of Bedford's, and the marquis of Rockingham's. The last named ministry he overturned. As a judge he acquitted himself well in the court of chancery, while his nullity in the house of lords preserved him in office. He had once, however, the disagreeable duty of announcing in an appeal case a majority of the peers against his own decisions in chancery. He was created Baron Henley in 1760 to enable him to preside as lord high steward at the trial of Earl Ferrers. His sentence on that nobleman is given by Lord Campbell as a striking composition, v. 196. Created Earl of Northington in 1761, he had again to preside at the trial of a peer for murder-the trial of Lord Byron for killing Mr. Chaworth. In 1766 he resigned the seal, and was made president of the council. He retired from public life the following year; being a great sufferer from gout, the consequence of his convivial He died on the 14th January, 1772, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. His stories and witty sayings were long current in Westminster hall, although not all of them suited to a very refined or fastidious state of society .- R. H.

NORTON, ANDREWS, an American theological writer of eminence, was born in 1786 at Hingham, near Boston, Massachusetts, and was educated at the American university of Cambridge, where he received the B.A. degree in 1804. Though a student of theology, he never became a regular clergyman. After being tutor for a time in Bowdoin college, he was appointed in 1811 tutor and librarian in Harvard university, where two years later he succeeded Dr. Channing as lecturer on biblical criticism. In 1819 he was made first dexter professor of sacred literature, which office he retained till compelled by ill health to resign it in 1830. His reputation rests chiefly upon his "Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels," the fruits of prolonged study and deliberation. The first volume appeared in 1837, eight years after its commencement, and the second and third in A second edition of the whole was published in 1846. The work comprises, in refutation of certain German critics, historical proofs that the gospels were written by their accredited The internal evidence of the same truth was discussed in a fourth volume which appeared in an unfinished state in 1855. Copious learning, sound judgment, and close, clear reasoning characterize this work. In 1833 Mr. Norton had published "Reasons for not Believing the Doctrines of Trinitarians con-cerning the Nature of God and the Person of Christ." His "Tracts concerning Christianity" appeared in 1852. In a dissertation on the Old Testament Mr. Norton has maintained that christianity is not responsible for the genuineness, authenticity, and moral teaching of the old Jewish writers. Mr. Norton is also the author of various contributions to periodicals, and of a

few poems of great merit.—R. H.

\*NORTON, CAROLINE ELIZABETH SARAH, was born in 1808. The second of the three daughters of the late Thomas Sheridan, son of the Sheridan, Mrs. Norton is thus the sister of the present duchess of Somerset, and of the Dowager Lady Dufferin. She lost her father early, and sharing in her brother's studies, received an education more varied than usually falls to the lot of Englishwomen. In 1829 she married the Honourable George Chapple Norton, brother and heir of the present Lord Grantley, recorder of Guildford, which he represented in the house of commons from 1826 to 1830, and who since 1831 has been magistrate of Lambeth Street police office. As the world knows too well, the marriage was not a happy one. Mr. and Mrs. Norton separated in 1836. A poetess from early Mr. and Mrs. Norton separated in 1836. A poetess from early youth, she had published previously to her marriage a volume of verse, "The Sorrows of Rosalie," 1829, and after her marriage appeared (1831) her poem, "The Undying One," followed in 1840 by "The Dream, and other Poems," and in 1845 by "The Child of the Islands," a touching plaidoyer for the neglected and suffering among the children of England. In 1847 was published her solitary prose novel, "Stuart of Dunleath." Her latest poem, "The Lady of La Garaye," belongs to 1862. Mrs. Norton is understood to be engaged on a work to be entitled. Norton is understood to be engaged on a work to be entitled "Lives of the Sheridans." Her own peculiar position led her to sympathize with and to study the wrongs, as she considered them, inflicted on married women by male legislation, both as regarded divorce and the possession of property. The most notable exposition of her views on these matters was her plain spoken and indignant "Letter to the Queen on Lord Chancellor Cranworth's Marriage and Divorce Bill," 1855, which perhaps contributed to hasten recent legislation on the subject .- F. E.

NORWOOD, RICHARD, an English mathematician, lived about the middle of the seventeenth century. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and contributed various papers to their Transactions. He was also the author of a treatise on trigonometry. His most important scientific undertaking was the measurement of an arc of the meridian between London and York. He found the difference of latitude, or amplitude of the arc, by taking the meridian altitudes of the sun at its two ends at the summer solstice, with a sextant of five feet radius. The distance was measured along the high road, partly by chaining and partly by pacing, the bearings and inclinations of the several straight lines measured being noted and allowed for in the calculation. result was correct to about one two-hundredth part of the truth, as subsequent investigations have shown; being a wonderfully small error, when the rudeness of the means of measurement

employed is considered .- W. J. M. R.

NOSTRADAMUS or NOTRE-DAME, MICHEL, one of the most singular personages of the sixteenth century, was born at St. Rémy, in the diocese of Avignon, on the 14th December, His family was noble; and his paternal and maternal grandfathers were astronomers and physicians of some note. He studied philosophy at Avignon and medicine at Montpellier, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1529. During subsequent years he acquired considerable celebrity by his peculiar method of treating the plague, which was generally successful. When that appalling disease broke out at Aix in 1546, a deputation of the inhabitants invited him hither, and his services as a physician were so much valued that he received a pension from the town as recompense. In other places, and on other occasions, his aid was eagerly sought and willingly appreciated. It was at this period that he first advanced his notorious claim to divine inspiration and the gift of prophecy. His predictions were written in verse in the form of quatrains, and arranged in "centuries;" and the extraordinary fulfilment of some of these vaticinations soon made his name famous. Many, indeed, considered him an impostor, but an equal number believed him to be truly inspired either by God or Satan; and among the latter class were the chief kings, princes, and nobles of the age. Favoured with honours and rewards by not a few of those credulous dignitaries, Nostradamus died 2nd July, 1566, and was buried at Salon in the church of the Cordeliers. Some of his predictions, such as those of the death of Charles I. of England, and of the first French revolution, are certainly remarkable

enough, and it is difficult to account for their exact fulfilment on the ordinary hypothesis of mere coincidence. - (See the work by Théodore Bouys, Paris, 1806, on this curious subject.)-J. J.

NOTRE, ANDRÉ LE, a famous French artist and designer of gardens, was born at Paris in 1613. His father, who was superintendent of the gardens of the Tuileries, intended him for a painter, and placed him in the atelier of Simon Vouet. He is said to have displayed a great talent for painting, and to have produced several excellent pictures; but being offered the succession to his father's post, he resolved to devote himself to the artistic arrangement of gardens. He travelled in Italy, and made himself acquainted with the most celebrated gardens there, and designed, it is said, the villas Pamfili and Lodovisi. His first essay in France was the decoration of the chateau and grounds of the minister Fouquet, at Vaux-le-Vicomte. These were seen and greatly admired by the king, Louis XIV., who at once named Le Notre supervisor of all the royal grounds, and controller of the royal buildings, and directed him to make designs for laying out anew the grounds of Versailles. This great work, with its elaborate series of terraces, statues, fountains, and water-works, the costliest and most magnificent of modern times-so costly that Louis is said to have thrown the accounts into the fire that no record might remain of his profusion-was, of course, Le Notre's masterpiece, and it excited the unbounded admiration of his contemporaries. Le Notre obtained in an unexampled degree the confidence of his royal master. commissioned to lay out, or remodel, the gardens of the Trianon, St. Germain, Fontainebleau, Clugny, and the Tuileries. Some of these have since been altered, the last entirely so; but others are little changed, and are proofs that the genius of Le Notre was not overestimated by his countrymen, whatever may be thought of particular points of taste. Besides the royal gardens, Le Notre laid out those, scarcely less celebrated, of St. Cloud for the duke of Orleans, Chantilly for the prince of Condé, and many more in France. In England he was employed by Charles II. to lay out St. James' and Greenwich Parks, and his advice was sought by other foreign princes and distinguished personages. By Louis le Grand Le Notre was treated with great affability, and received from him in 1675 the order of St. Michel and letters of nobility. He died at Paris in 1700 .- J. T-e.

NOTT, Sir William, Major-general, G.C.B., distinguished in the annals of Anglo-Indian war, was born of respectable parentage at Neath in Glamorganshire, on the 20th January, 1782. He entered in 1800 the East India Company's service, and attaining the rank of major returned in 1826 to the Principality, where he purchased an estate. The failure of a bank induced him to resume his profession and return to India. When the war in Affghanistan was decided on, Nott was appointed to the command of the second division of the army of the Indus, and in January, 1841, his head-quarters were at Candahar. As Sale in Jellalabad, so Nott in Candahar maintained the honour of the British arms after the disastrous retreat of the main body of the army from Cabul. In the previous December he had offered to march from Candahar on Cabul, and when at last, in the early autumn of 1842, he received permission from Lord Ellenborough to "retire" from Affghanistan by that route, he routed the Affghans, who endeavoured to bar the way, took Ghuznee (from which, in obedience to Lord Ellenborough's orders, he carried off the fumous Somnauth gates), and on the 17th of September effected a junction with General Pollock at Cabul. The honour of the English arms was retrieved, and the English prisoners in the hands of the Affghans were saved. For his distinguished services Nott was made a G.C.B., received the thanks of parliament, and from the East India Company an annuity of £1000. He died at Carmarthen in January, 1844, soon after his return to England .- F. E.

NOTTINGHAM. See FINCH. NOUREDDIN (Noor-ed-Deen Mahmood), an illustrious Moslem sovereign of Syria in the time of the crusaders, was born in 1117. He was the younger son of Amadeddin Zenghi, the second of the dynasty of the Syrian Atabeks. At the death of his father in 1146, Noureddin succeeded to the rule of Syria, and began a long and eventful reign. He carried on successfully his father's war against the Latin Christians of Palestine, in a period pre-eminently marked by anarchy and confusion; his sagacious brain, his indomitable will, and his vigorous arm gradually united the Mahometan powers; he thus consolidated his already existing dominions; and, adding the kingdom of

Damascus to that of Aleppo, extended at last his sway from the Tigris to the Nile. He has left behind him a character unsurpassed for genius and virtue in those dark and dreary centuries; and the Latin christians themselves have been forced to own the wisdom and courage, and even the justice and piety, of Damascus in May, 1173.—J. J.

NOUWAYRI. See Nowayri.

NOVALIS is the assumed name by which is known in litera-

NOV

ture one of the most remarkable of modern German mystics, whose real name was FRIEDRICH VON HARDENBERG. one of the sons of Baron von Hardenberg, director of the Saxon saltworks, and was born on the 2nd May, 1772, at the country residence of his family in the Grafschaft of Mansfeldt, Saxony. His parents belonged to the Hernnhuters or restored Moravian brotherhood, so that from his infancy he breathed an atmosphere of religious mysticism. In childhood he was chiefy noticed as a quiet and secluded boy; but with his recovery from a violent illness in his ninth year, his intellect seemed to awaken, and he became an eager learner. From an early age he was passionately fond of the Mährchen, or traditionary tales, so rife in the oral literature of Germany. After a preliminary training at a gymnasium, he studied at the universities of Jena, Leipsic, and Wittenberg. The most powerful intellectual influence of his academic years was that which he received from his acquaintance with Friedrich Schlegel, and still more with Fichte; but he did not devote himself exclusively to philosophy, studying zealously the physical and natural sciences. On the breaking out of the French revolutionary war, he wished for a time to become a soldier. This scheme, however, was abandoned, and at the end of 1794 he removed to Arnstadt in Thuringia, to qualify himself to follow his father's vocation. Here he fell in love with "Sophia von K.," a girl of fourteen, described as of the most angelic and spiritual beauty. He had been appointed auditor in the department of which his father was director, when the death of his loved one and of a younger brother coming together in the spring of 1797 violently affected him, and threw him into the state of mind mirrored in his mournful and beau-tiful "Hymns to the Night." He recovered to some extent from the shock, and went to Freyberg to study mineralogy under Werner. Here he began one of the most remarkable of his works, the "Disciples at Sais" (Lehrlinge zu Sais), which remained a fragment, but which he intended to be a "physical romance." At Freyberg he fell in love carriers in At Freyberg he fell in love again with a young romance. At Freyerg he felt in love again with a young lady, a "Julia von Ch.," and to her engaged himself in marriage. Visiting Jena, he made the acquaintance of Friedrich Schlegel's brother, August Wilhelm of Tieck, afterwards his biographer, and of Wackenroder, and associated himself with them in their championship of the new romantic school of thought and poetry. His first appearance in print with his "Hymns to the Night" and his "Blüthenstaub" was made in his friend Friedrich Schlegel's Musen-Almanack. For a short time he lived in solitude in Thuringia, busy with the composition of his aërial and mystical romance, "Heinrich von Oftendingen." In a few months he was to be married, and all was ready for the event, when he began to spit blood. Consumption rapidly mastered him and he died on the 19th of March 1801 in his mastered him, and he died on the 19th of March, 1801, in his twenty-ninth year. His "Schriften" were edited by his friends Tieck and Friedrick Schlegel, with a graceful and affectionate memoir of their author by the former. Besides the pieces already mentioned they contain in the form mentioned, they contain, in the form chiefly of aphorisms, fragments of a grand encyclopædic work, in which he intended to trace the interdependence of the sciences. There is a fine paper on Novalis, with translated extracts from his writings, in Carlyle's Miscellanies, where he is called the "German Pascal," "the ideal of an antique gymnosophist." An English translation of his "Heinrich von Oftendingen" was published at Cambridge, U.S., in 1842; and of his profound "Christianity in Europe," in the

Catholic Series, London, 1844.—F. E.

\* NOVELLO, CLARA (COUNTESS GIGLIUCCI), the eminent singer, is the daughter of the late Vincent Novello. She was born on the 10th of June, 1818. At the age of nine years her parents placed her under the care of their friend, Mr. John Robinson, organist of the Catholic chapel, York, in order that she might derive, at one and the same time, the advantages of country air and diet, with those of judicious preparatory tuition, as well in singing as pianoforte playing. Miss Hill of York was her first singing teacher. Here, under regular discipline,

Clara laid the foundation both of her subsequent excellence as a vocalist and of her fine health. There are many in York who remember the small clear and childish treble of little Clara Novello at the Catholic chapel in that city. In the year 1829 she returned home to London, and highly amused her parents, while she excited their fond anticipations by her exhibitions of professional progress. In the same year her father and mother, upon their return from a visit to the widow and sister of Mozart at Saltzburg, happening to take Paris in their way, found that a vacancy for a pupil in the singing school for church music was to be filled up in the course of a few days. Mr. Novello instantly made interest with M. Choron, the admirable and respected head master of the establishment, in behalf of his daughter Clara, who was fortunately at that time on a visit in Boulogne. It was necessary that she should undergo a trial and examination previous to admission, whereupon her mother instantly left Paris, and in three days produced her daughter for the trial. She sang one or two pieces (the Agnus Dei of Mozart's Mass No. 1, and the Soldier Tired); when the business was concluded in her favour, against nineteen com-It was in this excellent academy that she acquired her solid and firm sostenuto, from singing (without the instruments) the choral pieces of Palestrina, Leo, Handel, &c. her quitting Paris arose from the ecclesiastical establishment being broken up, at the breaking out of the revolution in 1830. Upon her return to her native country, she made her debut here in public at the benefit concert of Mrs. Sewell, at Windsor, where she sang in the duet, Forsake me not, from Spohr's Last Judgment, and the little ballad, Chagrin d'amair. Shortly after this, she received an engagement for the whole series of twelve Ancient Concerts; and, in the same season, the compliment of being engaged by the directors of the Philharmonic Concerts, where she sang Per pieta of Mozart. In the same year, 1833, she made her first appearance at a provincial festival in Worcester; and, in 1834, she formed one of the orchestra at the centenary celebration of Handel in Westminster abbey. In the same year, the members of the Philharmonic Society again testified their appreciation of her talent, by electing her an associate of their institution. She was at that time only sixteen years old. After a long course of study in Italy and Germany, Clara appeared on the stage in 1841 at Milan, Bologna, &c., and was everywhere received with enthusiasm. In 1843 she appeared at Drury Lane theatre, in a translation of Paccini's Sappho, and achieved a triumph, in spite of the poorness of the music. Clara Novello's style is purely correct and rational. She takes no unwarrantable liberties with her author; and what graces she introduces are never redundant or at variance with the character of her music. Her sostenuto is remarkable for firmness, equality, and extension. This valuable qualification in her singing is attributable to her early practice of the long suspensions that constantly occur in the choral music of Palestrina, and which formed part of her almost daily lesson while in Paris. On the 22d of November, 1843, this accomplished lady was married to the Count Gigliucci, of Fermo, in the Roman States. She is now understood to have retired from the profession.—E. F. R. NOVELLO, VINCENT, an eminent musician, was the son of

NOVELLO, VINCENT, an eminent musician, was the son of an Italian named Giuseppe, settled in London with his English wife. He was born on the 6th of September, 1781; and early showed a marked predilection for music. He would slip away from meals, to employ his spare time in finding out chords on an old pianoforte, where once he had learnt his notes. These were taught him by a friend of his father, one Signor Quellici; and this was the only direct instruction ever received by the young Vincent in his favourite art. After receiving his education in France, he was placed as a choir-boy at the Sardinian Embassy's chapel, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. Samuel Webbe was organist there; and an acquaintance with him and with Danby, organist of the Spanish Embassy's chapel, Manchester Square, were among Vincent's early incentives to musical study. While still a mere lad, he officiated as deputy for these organists. He was not more than sixteen years of age when he became organist of the Portuguese Embassy's chapel in South Street, Grosvenor Square, and began to teach when he himself was hardly more than a learner. But his taste and aptitude for the science, together with his native industry and perseverance, early rendered him a proficient in harmony, as well as a skilful executant. In 1811 he published a "Selection of Sacred Music," in two volumes. In this work he displayed so much judgment, taste, learning,

and industry, as to fix the attention of the musical public with great interest on his subsequent productions. publication was "A Collection of Motets for the Offertory, and other pieces, principally adapted for the Morning Service," in In this collection are several compositions by the selector himself, the general characteristics of which appear to be suavity, elegance, and bold and varied modulation. His melodics do not rise into extraordinary felicity or originality, yet they are ever flowing and agreeable, mixing much of the sober dignity of the church style with a lighter manner, that gives relief while it assorts well with the graver foundation and more solid materials of the work. His next publications were, "Twelve Easy Masses for small choirs, "Motets for the Morning Service," and "The Evening Service." These contain many of his own original compositions, which have remained constant favourites in the choirs of the catholic church, for whose services they were composed. About the year 1824 he was requested by the authorities of the Fitzwilliam museum at Cambridge, to examine and report on the large collection of musical manuscripts which were in their library, and he spent considerable time in doing so, making several visits to Cambridge at his own expense for that purpose. The ancient Italian school had his chief attention, and a portion of the result of his researches he published. Another important work produced by Vincent Novello was his collection of Purcell's sacred works, in four large volumes. This was a work of much research and collation, as the larger portion had remained in manuscript, dispersed in the choir books of different cathedrals, or rare copies in the collection of individuals. To enumerate all the publications of this industrious editor would be to copy the greater portion of Alfred Novello's catalogue. We may mention as among the most useful-Mozart and Haydn's Masses; Boyce's Cathedral Music; the Cathedral Choir Book; a careful revision of the fourteen principal oratorios by Handel, including a separate organ or pianoforte accompaniment to each oratorio; similar editions of Haydn's Creation, Seasons, Passione, Tempesta, and other oratorios by Romberg, Spohr, Himmel, Biery, Graun, &c. In the latter part of his life, this industrious and excellent man retired to Nice, in the south of France, where he expired on the 9th of August, 1861. His children that survive him are Mrs. Cowden Clarke; Joseph Alfred (the eminent musicseller); Mrs. T. J. Serle; Clara (Countess Gigliucci); Emma Aloysia; and Mary Sabilla, the eminent teacher of singing.—E. F. R.

NOWELL, ALEXANDER, author of the celebrated "Catechism," was born at Readhall in Lancashire in 1507 or 1508, and graduated at Oxford in 1536, where he was admitted a fellow of Brazennose college. In 1543 he was made second master of Westminster school, and in 1550 was licensed as a preacher. In 1551 he succeeded Redmaine as one of the prebendaries of Westminster; but on the accession of Mary, was obliged to consult his safety, like many other zealous ministers of the Reformed church of England, by withdrawing to the continent. In 1554 he was at Strasburg with Jewel, Grindal, Sandys, and others, and in the disputes which arose among the exiles at Frankfort, he inclined to the side of moderation; urging upon all parties unity in essentials, and in matters of smaller moment recommending concession on one side, and submission on the other. Having returned to England on the accession of Elizabeth, he was made chaplain to Bishop Grindall and archdeacon of Middlesex, and in 1560 he was promoted to the deanery of St. Paul's. In the convocation of 1563, at which the articles of religion were revised and subscribed, he was chosen prolocutor of the lower house; and being in favour of a farther reformation of the church than had been obtained in Edward VI.'s reign, he joined with thirty other members of the lower house in proposing several changes upon the liturgy, which would have gone far to satisfy thus early the puritan party. But the majority decided against all alteration of Edward's Service Book, as it had already been sanctioned and enforced by parliament in the first year of Elizabeth. He took an active part in the controversy with the papists which was excited by the publication of Jewell's Apology, and distinguished himself equally for learning and candour as a polemical writer. But his principal work was his "Catechism," which first appeared in Latin in 1570, under the title of "Christianæ pietatis prima Institutio, ad usum scholarum Latine scripta." It had been previously revised and adopted by the convocation "as their own book and their professed doctrine," and was printed upon the joint request of the two archbishops. It was received therefore as a book of authority, and was immediately translated into

English in 1571, and a translation into Greek by William Whitaker followed in 1575. He published also an abridgment of the Catechism, "Catechismus Parvus," in 1574, both in Latin and Greek, which was translated into English in 1587, and afterwards into Hebrew. In 1594 he was installed canon of Windsor and in 1595 he was elected principal of Brazennose. He survived till 1602, when he died at the great age of ninety-five, having retained the full use of his faculties to the last.—P. L.

NOY, WILLIAM, a celebrated English lawyer and politician, was a native of Cornwall, and was born about the year 1577. He was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, and afterwards entered the Society of Lincoln's inn, where he devoted himself with such industry and zeal to his legal studies that he became one of the most profound lawyers of his day. Towards the close of the reign of James I. Noy was elected member for the borough of Helstone. He subsequently represented St. Ives in several successive parliaments, and was a zealous opponent of the policy of the court, and of the royal prerogative. "He was," says Fuller, "for many years the stoutest champion of the subjects' liberty, until King Charles entertained him to be his attorney.' He was appointed to this office in 1631, and with his characteristic perverse ingenuity immediately set himself to please his royal master by suggesting plans for evading the constitutional restrictions on the prerogative of the sovereign, and for augmenting his revenues. It was to his "moyling" in the old precedents and regal claims that the court owed the project to extend the demand for ship-money to the inland, as well as to the maritime districts of the country. the warrant for this illegal assessment, but died, 6th August, 1634, before the disastrous consequences of his unconstitutional policy had become manifest. Noy was the author of a number of legal works, the most important of which are-" A Treatise on the principal grounds and maximes of the Lawes of England," 4to, 1641, which has passed through several editions; "The Compleat Lawyer, or a Treatise concerning tenures and estates in land of inheritance for life, and other hereditaments and chattels real and personal, together with Observations on the author's life," 8vo, 1674; "The Perfect Conveyancer, on the author's hie, 'Syo, 1674; "The Ferrett Conveyancer, or several select and choice precedents," 4to, 1655; "A Treatise on the Rights of the Crown, declaring how the King of England may support and increase his annual revenues," 8vo, 1715; "Reports of Cases taken in the time of Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles," folio, 1656-69, &c.—J. T.

NUGENT, LORD. See GRENVILLE, G. N. NUGENT, THOMAS, LL.D., was a laborious and conscientious writer of the last century, whose name is preserved by what he doubtless considered the least of his works—a pocket French and English dictionary. He was born in Ireland, obtained his degree at the university of Aberdeen in 1765, and died in London on the 27th April, 1772. His most considerable work is "The History of Vandalia, the present Mecklenburg," 3 vols. 4to, 1766-73, which contains many historical details not easily found elsewhere. More popular in their day were his books of travel, "The Grand Tour, or a Journey through the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, and France," 4 vols., 12mo, 1756, and "Travels through Germany, with a particular account of the courts of Mecklenburg," 2 vols., 8vo, 1768. He also translated into English Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, Life of Benvenuto Cellini, and other works.—R. H.

NUÑEZ. See Nonius.

NUTTALL, THOMAS, an eminent botanist, was born at Settle in Yorkshire in 1786, and died at Nutgrove, near Wigan, in Lancashire, on 10th September, 1859. He was educated as a printer, and pursued that business for some time in Halifax and Liverpool. His love of natural history, and the hope of bettering his circumstances, induced him to emigrate to Philadelphia in 1808.

He came into contact with Professor Barton, and became fond of botany. In 1809 he accompanied Mr. Bradbury in an explora-tory expedition into the interior of North America. They ascended the Missouri, and spent two years in visiting the Indians, and in making collections of plants, seeds, minerals, and other objects of natural history. Nuttall continued to prosecute his botanical of natural moory. Reteat continued to prosecute his obtained studies, and in 1818 he published the "Genera of North American Plants." This work did much to advance the botany of the United States. His original occupation as a printer gave him facilities in the preparation of the work. He set up the greater part of the types with his own hand. In 1818 he visited Arkansas and the north-west parts of America, and during sixteen months travelled over five thousand miles of an unexplored country, amidst many dangers and privations. On his return to Philadelphia he published an account of his journey, containing details of the aboriginal inhabitants of different districts, and meteorological observations. In 1822 he was appointed curator of the botanic garden at Harvard university. published an "Introduction to Systematic and Physiological Botany," as well as a "Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and Canada." In 1834 he visited the Rocky Mountains and the Columbia river, and published an account of his travels. He visited Vancouver's island, the Sandwich islands, and California, and returned to Philadelphia, round Cape Horn. Some property having been bequeathed to him by a relative in England, he returned to his native country, where he died. He did much to advance our knowledge of the botany of America. A genus, Nuttallia, has been named after him.-J. H. B.

NYE, PHILIP, M.A., an eminent nonconformist divine, was born of a good family in 1596. Having taken his degree at Oxford, where he was educated, he in 1630 became curate of St. Michael's, Cornhill, London. In 1633 he, to escape the tyranny of Laud, passed over to Holland, where he and Goodwin became pastors of an English congregation at Arnheim, formed on the independent model. He returned to England about the year 1641, and was appointed rector of Kimbolton in Huntingdonshire. In 1643 he, with Stephen Marshall, Sir Henry Vane, Sir W. Armour, and others, appeared in Edinburgh as commissioners to treat with the Scotch for their co-operation in the course the English parliament was pursuing, and in the proceedtings which ensued he took a principal part; he also preached twice, but, says Baillie, "did not please;" his first discourse was too remote from "the common business," and "he read much out of his paper book;" but "he amended it somewhat the next Sabbath." When the assembly of divines, in choosing the members of which he had much to do, was convened, he soon came to take a leading part in their proceedings, and ultimately became the leader of the "dissenting brethren," who contended for full liberty of conscience and universal toleration. He became rector of Acton on the demise of Dr. Reeve, and in 1647 he was one of the chaplains who attended the commissioners to Charles I. in of the chaplains who attended the commissioners to Charles I. in the Isle of Wight. In 1652 he was appointed one of Cromwell's Triers of ministers. He had a principal hand in the famous apologetical narration, presented to the parliament by the dissenting brethren in 1643; and by his management also was arranged the conference of the congregational churches at the Savoy in 1658, whence issued the "Declaration of the faith, order, and practice of the Congregational churches of England" an important document which was translated into Latin by Hoombeck, and is still referred to by continental writers. After the Restoration his papers were seized and lodged at Lambeth, where they still remain; he was ejected from his preferments, and he was by name virtually excepted from the act of indemnity. He still continued, however, to preach privately as he had opportunity, till 1672, when he died, aged seventy-six. He was a man of great power, and a most determined polemic.-W. L. A.

OBE

OATES, TITUS, the inventor of a terrible fiction, the Popish plot of 1678, by which many innocent victims perished on the scaffold. He was born about 1620, the son of a riband weaver, who had belonged to the sect of anabaptists. was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, London, and at Cambridge university, and became a clergyman of the Church of England. His disorderly life drew down upon him the censure of his spiritual superiors, and being compelled to quit his benefice, he led an infamous and vagabond life. At one time he pro-fessed himself a Roman cathólic, and lived on the continent in the colleges of English jesuits. In those seminaries he heard much wild talk about the best means of bringing England back to the true church, and being dismissed from the college at St. Omer, he conceived a project by which he retrieved his fortunes and took bitter revenge on the Roman catholics. The tale he told was so improbable that it would have produced little effect in England but for the uneasiness excited in the public mind by the bigoted Romanism of James, duke of York, and the corrupt government of his brother King Charles. Oates the corrupt government of his brother King Charles. swore that the pope had intrusted the government of England to the jesuits, who had by commissions under the seal of their society appointed catholic clergymen, noblemen, and gentlemen to all the highest offices in church and state. The papists, he said, proposed setting fire to all the shipping in the Thames. They were to rise at a signal and massacre all their protestant neighbours. A French army was at the same time to land in Ireland. All the leading statesmen and divines were to be murdered. The king was to be assassinated, either stabbed, poisoned, or shot with silver bullets. The public mind was so sore and excitable that these lies found credit with the vulgar, and two circumstances occurred which led reflecting men to suspect there might be some foundation for Oates' story. Edward Coleman, a busy Roman catholic intriguer, was one of the accused, and among his papers were found passages which expressed hopes for his church in the then attitude of English affairs. Other papers which he had destroyed might, it was thought, have contained particulars of the plot which Oates revealed. At the same time Sir Edmonsbury Godfrey, an active magistrate who had taken Oates' depositions, was discovered about a month afterwards, October 17, 1678, murdered. The popular fury was immediately roused to the highest pitch. Men of various rank and station accused by Oates were tried, condemned, and executed. Many noblemen were imprisoned. Catholic peers were excluded from parliament, and a new test act was passed. The cruel tide of did not slacken, till the execution of Viscount Stafford excited much sympathy and the reaction of public feeling. Oates who had lived at Whitehall, attended by a guard and in the enjoyment of a pension of £1200 a year, was dismissed and his pension reduced. Tried for defaming the duke of York, he was fined £100,000, and in default of payment was cast into the king's bench prison. On the accession of James he was tried for perjury, and condemned to the pillory and a whipping so severe that it is clear the judges intended it should be unto The stolid man survived this terrible infliction. unjust form of his sentence nearly occasioned a conflict between the house of lords and the house of commons, when in 1689 Oates, after three and a half years' imprisonment in a cell at Newgate, was released, and allowed by King William III. a pension of £300 a year. He lived on in discontent until 1705, having before his death left the Church of England for the sect of the baptists, by whom, however, he was expelled.—(See Macaulay's England.)—R. H.

OBERLIN, JEREMIAS JAKOB, a distinguished antiquary,

was born at Strasburg 7th August, 1785, and devoted himself to classical learning in the university of his native town, where he afterwards was promoted to the chair of philology, the duties of which office he ably discharged till his death on the 10th October, 1806. His editions of Horace, Tacitus, and Cæsar are held in high esteem; and his "Rituum Romanorum Tabulæ" for a long time served as a class-book. He also published a greatly improved edition of the Glossarium Germanicum Medii Ævi by Scherz, and an excellent description of the Museum Schoepflinianum. Among his other writings we note the "Literarum omnis ævi fata," and the "Alsatia Literaria."—K. E.

OBERLIN, JOHN FREDERICK, pastor of the Ban-de-la-Roche. This admirable man though comparatively little known during his long and useful life, now stands in the foremost rank of those who have been the ornaments and benefactors of their race. was born at Strasburg on the 31st August, 1740. His father was a professor in the gymnasium of that city, and was noted for his abilities and probity. His son "Fritz" at an early age displayed the remarkable courage and firmness of character which distinguished him in after life. Though he showed a decided turn for military life, and was advected with a view to the collisions. for military life, and was educated with a view to that calling, he ultimately preferred the sacred office, and at the age of twentyseven accepted the appointment of pastor to the Ban-de-la-Roche, which he held till his death in 1826, a period of nearly sixty The people of his secluded valley were at that time sunk in the most abject ignorance and misery, and every attempt to improve their habits was met with stupid opposition, which on more than one occasion attempted the life of the reforming minister. Oberlin, however, was not a man to be daunted, or to despair of the triumph of truth and kindness over blind prejudice. Hoping more from the education of the young than from any immediate efforts to improve the grown-up people, he directed his energies to the establishment of schools, and succeeded by great exertions and personal sacrifices in erecting a schoolhouse in each of the five districts of his wide and scattered parish, and in furnishing the schools with teachers qualified by his own assiduous instruction. In these schools the older children were taught not only reading, writing, and arithmetic, but the elements of physics, astronomy, geometry, geography, history, the different races of mankind, their religions and forms of government, with the duties of public officers, and the usual forms of accounts, bills, and other documents used in trade. Singing was taught in all the schools, and drawing to the elder classes. To Oberlin belongs also the credit of having originated infant schools, and brought them to a state of efficiency which has never been surpassed, rarely equalled elsewhere. While the pastor neglected nothing that active and enlightened benevolence could devise for the moral and spiritual benefit of his flock, he was equally alive to their secular advancement. The potato crop, which formed their principal food, had dwindled to a fourth of its proper produce; and the road connecting the valley with Strasburg being impassable during nine months in the year, the failure of the home supply reduced the whole parish to a state approaching to famine. after prodigious exertions on the part of Oberlin, a new road was opened, and the bridge erected in its course still bears the name given it by him—the Bridge of Charity. To restore the potato crop fresh seed was introduced, the mode of sowing and planting was improved, and so successful were the pastor's agricultural improvements, that in a few years the valley which had been almost reduced to a wilderness was enabled to send potatoes of superior quality to Strasburg market. The collection of sewage, leaves, and other refuse for manure, the irrigation and drainage of the land, the removal of rocks, and the filling up of bogs

were amongst the multifarious objects of the pastor's care. remarkable were his improvements that in 1818 the Royal Agricultural Society of Paris voted him its gold medal, with the acknowledgment that "by his extraordinary exertions he had averted from his parishioners the horrors of approaching famine, and that his life had been devoted to agricultural improvement and the diffusion of useful knowledge amongst the inhabitants of a wild and uncultivated district." Nor was the "manufacturing interest" less cherished by this universal benefactor. He got the more promising lads apprenticed from home, thus introducing into the valley skilled artisans, masons, carpenters, shoemakers, farriers, cartwrights, &c. As a preacher Oberlin was animated and impressive, full of charity and piety, adapting his discourse to the condition of his hearers. His sermons were often composed in part of homely narrative, upon which he would make the most lively and instructive applications. He was singularly free from bigotry and intolerance; and to avoid giving offence to his neighbours who were Roman catholics, he dropped the title of Protestant, and styled himself Evangelical Catholic. During the French revolution, when public worship was prohibited by the national convention, and a public orator required to be appointed to enforce the principles of "liberty, Oberlin conformed to the letter of the law, and proved that although the forms of worship and religion might be suppressed, the substance was beyond the power of man's interference. Nothing can be conceived more strongly illustrative of the prudence of the serpent and the innocence of the dove combined, than Oberlin's conduct at this critical juncture. Of course he was chosen popular orator, and he enforced with all his profound and enlightened wisdom the true principles of "liberty;" and exhorted his people to rise against the only "tyrants" they had to complain of in their peaceful valley, "the tyrants of hared, impurity, selfishness, and impiety in their own hearts." He thus, as popular orator, continued his functions as minister of religion, his congregation meeting at church on Sundays as usual, under the name of a club. When called upon to declare his sentiments and how he was aiding the Revolution, he said that he endeavoured to make his people good, patient, brave, and exemplary in every way: as to the surplice and bands he had long since laid them aside, as he always disliked such vain distinctions. During the Empire Oberlin had been nominated for the legion of honour; the ordinance conferring that distinction was signed by Louis XVIII. in 1819. We cannot here allude to other interesting circumstances in Oberlin's life, or to do justice to a character combining in so eminent a degree the discretion and sagacity of the man of the world, with the simplicity, disinterestedness, and faith of the true christian. His tomb bears this inscription—" Here rest the mortal remains of John Frederick Oberlin, pastor of the parish of Waldbach; born 31st August, 1740; died 1st June, 1826. He was during fifty-nine years the father of the Ban-de-la-Roche. 'They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever and ever."-T. C. OBERWEG, ADOLF. See OVERWEG.

OCCAM or OCKHAM, WILLIAM OF, the Invincible Doctor, the greatest leader of Nominalism in the middle ages, a renowned logician, and the ecclesiastico-political, theological, and philosophical reformer of the fourteenth century, was born in the reign of Henry III., about 1270, of humble parents, in the village of Occam in Surrey. The exact date of his birth is uncertain; and of the early years of this renowned English schoolman little is known. He is said to have studied at Merton college, Oxforda society which boasts also of the names of Scotus and Brad-He afterwards entered the Franciscan order, of which his may be regarded as one of the most illustrious names. Quitting Oxford, he studied under Scotus at Paris early in the fourteenth century, and listened to doctrines of which he became the most conspicuous antagonist, in the controversies which followed between the Scotists and Occamists. At Paris his strength of intellect and will were soon felt, and the name of Occam became famous. The opening years of the four-teenth century were disturbed by the quarrel between Pope Boniface VIII. and Philip the Fair of France. Philip had subjected the French clergy to taxation, and forbid the pope to levy contributions in his dominions. The highest powers to levy contributions in his dominions. The highest powers were then claimed by the papacy, and the liberty was resented by Boniface, who passed sentence of excommunication against the king. Occam interposed with characteristic energy in the quarrel, and warmly espoused the side of the civil power. One

of his most notable works, entitled "Disputatio super potestate ecclesiasticâ prælatis atque principibus terrarum commissa," was called forth by this controversy. Pope Boniface had incurred the resentment of the Franciscan order, and Occam maintained to the full the rights of the temporal power, refusing to acknowledge papal authority in secular affairs. The death of Boniface in 1305 induced some cessation of the strife, which Occam some years afterwards renewed with his successor, Pope John XXII. In the interval he professed theology in Paris. The progress of events seems to have brought him into collision with Pope John and with his order, as he vindicated the vow of poverty with vehement courage against both, about 1320 and the following years. Occam with his associates, Michael de Cesena and Bonagratia, were at length summoned before the papal court at Avignon. In 1328 they made their escape to the dominions of Louis of Bavaria, the patron of the Franciscan anti-pope, Peter of Corbaras. There Occam haughtily received the papal condemnation and excommunication, and also that of his own Franciscan order. In Bavaria he seems to have spent the remainder of his days, scorning the papal persecution. He died at Munich about 1347. In theology and philosophy Oceam was not less strong than in the politico-ecclesiastical contests of his generation. He was the leader of the theological and philoso-phical rationalism of that time. His writings illustrate the kind and amount of free opinion which maintained itself in an age, according to popular opinion, of intellectual torpor and traditionalism. Occam was on the whole the greatest logical writer of the middle ages. His logical doctrine is presented in his "Tractatus Logica," published at Paris in 1488. His editor declares that if the gods used logic, it would be the logic of Occam. The "Tractatus" is divided into three parts. The first part treats of terms, definition, division, the categories, and the nominalist theory of universals; the second of propositions; and the third of syllogisms and fallacies. Each part is subdivided into chapters; and the whole treatise is developed with singular clearness and power. The name of Occam is now popularly associated with the struggle of Realism with the nominalist neology of the fourteenth century, which takes so conspicuous a place in the civil and ecclesiastical, as well as in the literary history of that period. What has been called Nominalism was not then indeed entirely new. More than two centuries before a similar doctrine was taught at Paris by Roscelinus, and recommended to his crowded audience by the eloquence of Abelard. What was then a philosophical paradox failed, however, to secure general acceptance, and was forgotten in the din of Thomist and Scotist controversy, in which both parties were partisans of the dominant Realism. The heresy of Abelard was revived, and pressed into its consequences with more logical energy than ever, by the Invincible Doctor of the fourteenth century. The dispute soon agitated the French, German, and English universities. It was felt to be vitally connected with the favourite and traditional forms of theological thought of that age. The civil rulers of France and Germany took part in the contest. The Emperor Louis of Bavaria rewarded Occam for his literary assistance in the controversy with the pope by associating himself with the Nominalists; and the French king, taking part with the Realists, subjected their antagonists to a severe persecution. The reality of Universals, or their independence of the conscious act, was the recognized assumption of the philosophy of that age. Universal essences were the idols of the schools. Occam was the great iconoclast. Universals with him are only modes of thought; ideas are modes of consciousness, and not real things. There is nothing intermediate between them and individuals. Universals are only words, which, by general consent, represent the many in their own formal unity. Demonstrative science is only nominal, the creature of human notions, of which the Real is quite independent. The so-called real ideas or universal substances may be accounted for, according to Occam, by the process of abstraction, by means of which the mind ranges objects in classes, and represents the classes by symbols. This common-sense rationalism seemed, at the point of view of that age, to make scientific knowledge impossible, and to remove the very foundations of faith. In Occam was seen the patron of scepticism. If ideas are not real and substantial, wherein does science differ from mere empiricism? where is absolute certainty to be found? If our inability to rationalize universal entities is a sufficient reason for their rejection, what defence can be offered for the most sacred mysteries of the faith? At this point of

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view the controversy is seen to run deep, and we cannot here follow it further. Occam, indeed, withdraws his logic from the awful mystery of the Divine Being. The sphere of the logician he limits to the finite, and forbids him to attempt to rationalize the Infinite and Eternal. Of God in his essential nature, man, he says, can form no adequate conception. Our notion of the Supreme cannot adequately represent its object, although it is the highest which human understanding can entertain. In the unfinished philosophy of Occam, we find many anticipations of later doctrines—some promulgated by his countrymen Hobbes and Locke, and others, matters of discussion in our own generation; while, when we look back, we see that the iron logic and unconquerable will of the Invincible Doctor render him, in the history of opinion, the conspicuous figure of the century in which

OCCLEVE. See Hoccleve.

OCHINO, BERNARDINO, an eminent Italian reformer, was born at Sienna in 1487. After receiving an imperfect education he joined the order of St. Francis, and in 1534 he attached himself to the Capuchins, who had separated themselves from the Franciscans in 1525, in order to practise a more stringently ascetic discipline. Soon after he began to draw attention by his powers as a popular preacher. In 1536 he preached at Naples, where Charles V. on hearing him remarked, "This man could move the very stones." Here he made the acquaintance of the Spanish reformer Juan Valdez, and of Peter Martyr Vermigli, and soon after began to fall under suspicion of heresy. As the suspicion, however, was suggested rather by his omitting to preach upon certain subjects than by the doctrines which he actually pro-claimed, it did not hinder his being appointed, in 1538, general of the Capuchin order, or his being chosen by Pope Paul III. to be his confessor. He was regarded in fact as an eminent saint of the Roman church; Cardinal Bembo confessed to him, he said, as he would have done to Christ himself. The churches where he preached could not contain the multitudes who flocked to hear him. At last, however, his convictions of evangelical truth impelled him to condemn publicly the proceedings of the inquisition against the Lutherans; he was cited to appear at Rome; and falling in at Florence on his way to Rome with Peter Martyr, who was himself at that moment in flight from Italy, he was induced to follow his example. Ochino fled to Geneva, where he was welcomed by Calvin, and became preacher to the numerous Italian exiles who had preceded and who followed him in his flight to that city. Calvin speaks of him in a letter to Farel, October, 1543, as a man in every sense great—Vir magnus omnibus modis. Here he published six small volumes of sermons, "Prediche," 1542-44, which were intended to operate upon his countrymen in Italy, and were afterwards translated into French, German, and English. In 1545 he removed to Augsburg, where he became pastor of an Italian congregation, and continued to labour till 1547, when the violent imposition of the Interim by Charles V. made it necessary for him to leave. He repaired to Strasburg, where he again met with his friend Martyr, and was invited soon after by Cranmer to accompany the latter to England, where he became minister of the Italian refugees in London. At the accession of Mary he was compelled to return to the continent, and settling at Zurich as pastor of the exiles of Locarno, he lived on terms of intimacy with Bullinger and the other divines of that city. At this period, however, he began to manifest unregulated speculative tendencies, and to enter into suspicious associations, which created uneasiness among his friends. He was fond of the conversation of Castalio and Lelio Sozzini, and several publications from his pen indicated a disposition to unsettle men's minds, rather than to build them up and confirm them in the faith. This was particularly the character of his "XXX. Dialogi in duos libros divisi," 1563. One of these dialogues was on the subject of the Trinity, and another on polygamy, in both of which he appeared to state the argument more strongly on the side of error than of truth. Beza warned Bullinger against the bad tendency of the book; Bullinger took alarm, and the magistrates of Zurich demanded of the ministers of the city their judgment of the work. That judgment was condemnatory, and Ochino was at once banished from the city. Rejected also from Basle and Mühlhausen, he sought refuge in Nürnberg, then in Cracow, but found rest at last only in the He died at Schlackau in Moravia in the beginning of He is regarded as one of the founders of modern antitrinitarianism .- P. L.

OCHTERLONY, SIR DAVID, Major-general, first baronet, a distinguished Anglo-Indian officer, was the son of a Boston (U.S.) gentleman, and was born in 1758. At eighteen he went to India as a cadet, and literally fought his way up in the army. In 1803 he was a lieutenant-general, and deputy adjutantgeneral under Lord Lake, after whose successful campaign of that year he was appointed resident at Delhi. In 1814 he was a major-general, and commanded a division of the army in the wars with Nepaul. His operations were much the most successful of the campaign; and appointed to the chief command, he skilfully threaded his way through the forests that guard the entrance to Nepaul, turned the enemy's entrenchments, and conquered a peace (1816). For his achievements in the Nepaulese war he was created a baronet, and received the thanks of parliament. After many other labours and achievements, military and civil, he died at Meerut in July, 1825, having passed half a century in the active service of the company.—F. E.

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OCKLEY, SIMON, a distinguished scholar and historian, was born at Exeter in 1678. He entered Queen's college, Cambridge, 1696, and, animated by the example of Pococke and Prideaux, assiduously applied himself to oriental languages. He took orders, and through the influence of Bishop Patrick was presented by Jesus college to the vicarage of Swavesy in Cambridgeshire. He married early, and the expenses of his family involved him in debt and difficulties; he, nevertheless, pursued his investigations into oriental philology and antiquities with the utmost enthusiasm. In 1706 he published a work entitled "Introductio ad linguas Orientales," dedicated to his patron, the bishop of Ely, in which orientates, decreated to his parton, the obscious of Edy, in which he earnestly urged the claims of eastern languages on the attention of candidates for holy orders. In 1707 he translated from the Italian the History of the Present Jews, a work by Leo Modena, a Venetian rabbi. In 1711 he was chosen professor of Arabic at Cambridge. In 1708 he had published the first volume of his great work, the "History of the Saracens," the second appeared in 1718, when he was in prison for debt. This work, which first taught the world that there were other heroes besides those of Greece and Rome, was compiled from Arabic MSS. in the Bodleian library at Oxford. It commences at the death of Mahomet, and brings down the history to the year 705. It is full of curious and interesting information, highly esteemed for its general accuracy, and remarkable for the dramatic ability with which it is written. Gibbon has made considerable use of it in his Decline and Fall. This work seems to have brought little profit to Ockley, for he still remained a prisoner in Cambridge castle, from which he stoically dates one of his productions. He was employed by Bolingbroke to translate letters from the government of Morocco to our court; but though the whole amount for which he was confined was about £200, no one held out a hand to help the learned enthusiast. How he obtained his release is not known, but it must have been shortly after the publication of his second volume. He died in 1720. As a linguist he has been seldom excelled; he was acquainted with French, Spanish, Italian, &c.—D. G.

O'CONNELL, DANIEL, the celebrated Irish agitator, was born on the 6th of August, 1775, at his father's residence, Carhen, near Cahirciveen, Kerry. He was the eldest of ten children, and his father was a landed proprietor "in receipt of a good income." At fifteen he was sent to finish his education at the well-known college at St. Omer, where he rose to the first place. The president of the college, Dr. Stapelton, writing of the young O'Connell in January, 1792, expressed himself thus:--" I never was so much mistaken in my life as I shall be, unless he be destined to make a remarkable figure in society." The French revolution forced him to return to Britain, and he reached Calais on the very day of Louis XVI.'s execution. Entering himself as a student of law at Lincoln's inn in 1794, he was at that time, he used to say, "nearly a tory at heart," disgusted as he had been by the excesses of the French revolutionists. O'Connell was a diligent student; and admitted to the Irish bar in 1798, he soon began to make way in his profession. In the Irish rebellion of that year, he not only held aloof from the United Irishmen, but was a member of the volunteer corps known as "the lawyers' artillery," and throughout his long career as an agitator, he never forgot the early lesson then emphatically taught him-always eschewing an appeal to physical force. He was already a barrister of some note when, in the January of 1800, he organized a public meeting at Dublin to oppose the legislative union of Ireland with Great Britain, which was formally

effected in the ensuing July. Major Sirr, with a small force, appeared on the scene to break up the meeting; but everything under O'Connell's management was regular and orderly, so that its proceedings were allowed to be duly carried to their close. During the Irish insurrection of 1803, known as Emmett's, O'Connell served in the volunteer or "lawyers' infantry;" but the circumstances attending the repression of that outbreak were of a kind to inflame discontent, and to inspire with new ambition the anti-unionists of 1800. From this time, while his eloquence, talents, and knowledge of law were more and more advancing him to the front rank of his profession, all the three became as conspicuous in his advocacy of the catholic claims, and it was not long before he was recognized as the chief Irish champion of emancipation. In 1810, with his co-operation, a cry for repeal of the union was blended with that for catholic emancipation; but the latter question he had the prudence to place in the foreground of his agitation. In 1815 occurred his place in the foreground of his agraction. In 1919 occurred his duel with Mr. D'Esterre, a member of the Dublin corporation, who resented the epithet of "beggarly," which O'Connell applied to that body; and the champion of the corporation died of the wound which he received in the encounter. In 1823 O'Connell founded the Catholic Association, and developed a plan for supplying it with funds through a penny subscription. Of the Irish agitation against the catholic disabilities O'Connell had been for twenty years the soul, when he determined the settlement of the question by successfully contesting the representation of county Clare in 1828. Entering the house of commons, he refused to take the oaths framed to exclude Roman catholics, and the excitement which the event produced in Ireland was so great that, afraid of civil war, Peel and Wellington yielded, and carried the emancipation act. In 1829 O'Connell, re-elected for Clare, took his seat in the house of commons. His professional income at this time was, according to his own estimate, £8000 a year; and as he relinquished it to devote himself to politics, he received (from 1833 onward) in compensation the famous "rent"—an annual subscription raised among his Irish admirers. Having in the meantime (1830) exchanged the representation of Clare for that of his native county, Kerry, in 1832 he was elected one of the members for Dublin. He was frequently in opposition to the first reform ministry of Earl Grey, and many and keen were his parlia-mentary duels with Mr. Stanley, now earl of Derby. After the whigs had been succeeded in office by Sir Robert Peel and his Party, the former found it expedient to secure the support of O'Connell and his "tail," as the phalanx of Irish members who followed him was termed. Negotiations were entered into, and the result was the celebrated "Lichfield House compact" of 1835. O'Connell proclaimed a truce of some years with the whigs. His policy was triumphant in Ireland, and in 1838 he himself, it is said, was invited through Lord Normanby to become either Irish lord chief-baron of the exchequer, or master of the rolls. He declined the offer, and in the following year, wearied of inaction, and perhaps foreseeing the fall of the English political party with which he had associated himself, he unfurled the banner of repeal. No man probably ever exerted over a nation the influence which O'Connell's eloquence, old services, and knowledge of the Irish character now gave him in Ireland. The agitation gathered strength by the return of Sir Robert Peel to power in 1841; and in that year O'Connell was elected lord mayor of Dublin, which, we may add, he had intermitted to represent between 1835 and 1837, during that period sitting for Kilkenny, representing Dublin again from 1837 to 1841, when he was returned as member for county Cork. The repeal agitation, with its monster meetings, had become not only formidable but dangerous, when the Peel government resolved to interfere, and forbade a monster assemblage at Clontarf for the 8th of October, 1843. O'Connell gave way, but he and other leaders of the repeal movement were arrested soon afterwards, and prosecuted in Dublin. O'Connell was found guilty (February, 1844) of conspiracy, and condemned to fine and imprisonment. He was liberated in the following September, on appeal to the house of lords on a writ of error from the court below, but he was never himself again. He began to talk of substituting federalism for repeal, and in his own ranks was condemned to witness the revolt of Young Ireland, headed by Davis and Duffy, against what was considered his feeble and hesitating policy. Broken down in body and in mind, harassed by the consciousness of waning popularity, and

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pained by the sad spectacle of famine-stricken Ireland, he left England in the March of 1847 to pay a visit, for devotional purposes, to Rome. On his way to the Eternal City, he died at Genoa on the 5th of May, 1847. He had married in 1802 his cousin Mary, and a life of him, which has not appeared, was promised by his daughter, Mrs. Fitzgibbon. The "Life," by his son John, reaches only to 1824. Of O'Connell the man there are abundant and on the whole favourable traits, in the Personal Recollections of the late Daniel O'Connell, M.P., by William J. O'N. Daunt; 1848.—F. E.

O'CONNOR, CHARLES, D.D., librarian to the duke of Buckingham, was distinguished as a literary antiquary. In 1796 he published the first volume of a biographical and genealogical work, relating to Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, the author of Dissertations on the History of Ireland. No second volume was published, and the first having become very rare, is supposed to have been suppressed. Between 1810 and 1816 he published "Columbanus ad Hibernos, or seven letters on the present mode of appointing catholic bishops in Ireland." Although a zealous catholic, he opposed the ultramontane party and incurred the hostility of many of his Irish fellow-priests. In the duke of Buckingham's library O'Connor found the materials for his admirably edited work, "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores," which was published at the expense of the duke, in 4 vols. 4to, 1814–26. He compiled a catalogue of the manuscripts in the Stowe library, 2 vols. 4to, 1818–19. The manuscripts have since then been purchased by the earl of Ashburnham.—R. H.

peror Augustus, was first married to C. Marcellus, and afterwards to M. Antony the triumvir. Having lost her first husband about the time when Fulvia, Antony's wife, died, 41 B.C., Octavianus and Antony became reconciled by the marriage of Octavia to the latter. If any woman could have withdrawn the affections of Antony from Cleopatra, Octavia appeared to be the most suitable for that purpose; she possessed all the accomplishments, virtues, and beauty that could have been found in a Roman lady of the time. But though she charmed her husband for a while and led him to forget Cleopatra, the novelty wore off, and the licentious husband longed for his former mistress. accompanied him in his expedition to the East as far as Corcyra; whence she was sent back to her brother, under the pretext of not imperilling her health and life amid the disasters of war. The Roman triumvir hastened to the arms of Cleopatra, and forgot his noble wife, who resolved to set out to her husband with reinforcements and money, hoping to extricate him from the toils in which a lascivious woman had again entangled him. But when she got as far as Athens, Antony ordered her to return, which she did accordingly; though the troops and money were generously forwarded to him. After coming back to Rome, it was her brother's wish that she should leave her husband' house and reside with him; but this she declined. She attended faithfully to her domestic duties, while the husband was acting so meanly and cruelly towards her. When the war between him and Augustus began, 32 B.c., Antony sent her a bill of divorce. The children of her husband were carefully educated and tended after their father's death; and even those he had by Cleopatra she did not neglect. She died, 11 B.c., and was buried with public honours; her brother pronouncing the funeral oration. Octavia had five children; three by Marcellus, and two daughters by Antony. She was a noble-minded woman, a faithful and devoted wife, who deserved a different husband from the profligate Antony. But her happiness was sacrificed to political measures; and Rome witnessed the spectacle of the self-sacrificing wife, displaying a magnanimity and constancy in her affection worthy the best times of the republic.-S. D.

OCTAVIA. See NERO. ODENATUS. See ZENOBIA.

ODEVAERE, JOSEPHUS DIONISIUS, a distinguished Flemish historical painter, was born at Bruges, October 2, 1778. He studied in the Bruges academy, where in 1796 he obtained the first prize. He then went to Paris and became a pupil of his countryman Suvée. In 1804 he obtained the grand prize in the Académie des Beaux-Arts for his picture of the death of Phocion, and with it a right to study in the French academy at Rome for five years. Odevaere proceeded to Rome in 1805. David being then at the head of the academy, Odevaere became his pupil and adopted his manner. He stayed at Rome eight years. The picture which in pursuance of the established regulations he

had sent to the French Academy, "The Death of Charlemagne," was much admired, and on his return to Paris he received a gold medal from the hands of the Emperor Napoleon I. Odevaere settled for a while at Bruges, and at once obtained numerous commissions. In 1814 he finally established himself in Brussels. He was created court painter by the king of the Netherlands. During his life he was by common consent regarded as the greatest recent historical painter of the Flemish school; but his reputation has since fallen with that of the manner he had adopted. He died in 1830. Many of his most celebrated pictures have been engraved in the "Annales du Salon de Gand," or separately.—J. T-e.

ODILLON-BARROT. See BARROT.
ODINGTON, WALTER. See WALTER OF EVESHAM.

ODOACER, king of Italy, was of barbarian extraction, being the son of Edeco, chief of a tribe of Scyrri, who had been an influential officer under Attila. After the defeat and death of his father in 463, Odoacer for a time led the life of a bandit chief in Noricum and Pannonia. But by the advice, it is said, of St. Severinus, he afterwards went to Rome and joined the imperial There his courage soon raised him to honourable rank; and in 475, when the foreign mercenaries with which Italy was overrun, dissatisfied with the terms on which Orestes wished to purchase their consent to the succession of his son Augustulus, broke into open rebellion, Odoacer was unanimously chosen to be their leader. A war ensued, the result of which was the defeat and death of Orestes. Augustulus, his son, was banished to Campania, and Odoacer assumed the supremacy of Italy, with the title of king, in 476. He settled at Ravenna, and one of his first acts of government was to bestow a third of the soil of Italy on the followers by means of whom he had been elevated to the throne. The reign of Odoacer was in many respects a pros-His rule was firm, but generally just and prudent. He restored the consulship, which was held in his reign by more than one man of honourable character. Under him Dalmatia was again added to the empire, and the Rugians were reduced But in 489 the Goths invaded Italy under the to subjection. famous Theodoric; and Odoacer, after a brave resistance, was at length completely defeated. After losing battles on the Sontius and the Adige, he met the invaders with better fortune at Ravenna; but the tide of war again turned, and he was defeated on the Adda in 490. After this he held the city of Ravenna for three years; and at the end of that period an agreement was entered into by which Theodoric and he were to reign jointly. But as soon as Odoacer placed himself in the power of the Goth, he was treacherously put to death in 493.—D. M.

\* O'DONNELL, LEOPOLDO, a Spanish general and statesman, was born on the 12th January, 1809, at Sta.-Cruz de Tenerife. He is descended from an illustrious Irish family, some notable members of which were driven into exile from their fidelity to the Stuarts. Both in Austria and in Spain the O'Donnells rose to political influence and military renown. Leopoldo's father, the count of Abispal, fought in the war of Independence against Napoleon. The son entered the army at a very early age. the civil war which raged in Spain from 1833 till 1840, and which ended in the utter annihilation of the Carlists, O'Donnell sided with the adherents of the young queen, though not from political attachment or conviction, but simply from the calculations of the soldier of fortune. He rapidly obtained promotion, alike by his energy, intrepidity, valour, and skill, and by the generous aid, the warm commendations and recommendations of Espartero. He was several times wounded, and once so dangerously that he had to retire from active service for a year. long before the conclusion of the war O'Donnell defeated at Lucena the Carlist general, Cabrera. For this victory he was created Count of Lucena. In October, 1841, conspiring against his benefactor Espartero, and in favour of the queen-mother, Christina, O'Donnell seized the citadel, and bombarded with unprovoked ferocity the city of Pampeluna. Two years he now spent at Paris, plotting with other unscrupulous adventurers Espartero's downfall. When this event took place O'Donnell, as the reward for ingratitude and perfidy, was appointed governorgeneral of Cuba, where his cruelty was only surpassed by his rapacity. Enormously rich, he returned to Spain early in 1848. O'Donnell now engaged in one conspiracy after another, coquetting with all parties, undermining all parties. He had once to hide for many months, to escape the vengeance of the government. An insurrection in 1854, principally planned by O'Donnell, upset the administration; but when O'Donnell expected to be raised

to the chief place, the national cry for Espartero arose. Under the premiership of Espartero O'Donnell accepted the office of minister of war. The two generals appeared to act with the completest cordiality; but Espartero, prompt and daring in the battlefield, was irresolute and incapable in the cabinet, and was no match for the intriguing and ambitious O'Donnell. In the summer of 1856 Espartero was again driven from power; and O'Donnell succeeded him, though only for a moment, having in his turn to give way to Narvaez. The latter kept his position till the autumn of 1857, when some transitory ministries followed. O'Donnell's hour of triumph at last arrived. At the end of June, 1858, he formed a ministry more stable than its prede-Memorable events have marked the ascendancy of O'Donnell-the war with Morocco in 1859 and 1860, in which O'Donnell, as commander-in-chief, vanquished an enemy brave but ill-disciplined and ill-organized; the expedition to St. Domingo; and the occupation of Mexico by Spanish troops. his victories in Morocco O'Donnell was made Duke of Tetuan. It cannot be denied that though O'Donnell is a man whom, on account of his treachery and tergiversation, it is impossible to esteem, yet that he has much more the qualities of the statesman than Espartero, Narvaez, or any other conspicuous Spaniard of recent years. Under him Spain, along with internal develop-ments and improvements, has had an attitude abroad not altogether unworthy of its ancient glory. It ought in justice, also, to be said that O'Donnell is not more unprincipled than Spanish statesmen generally. Morality and consistency have for a season been banished from the public affairs of Spain .-- W. M-l.

O'DONOVAN, JOHN, LL.D., M.R.L.A., the greatest Celtic scholar of his age, was born in the county of Kilkenny in Ireland, on the 26th July, 1809. His father, who was a respectable farmer, having died in 1817, the education and care of John devolved upon his paternal uncle Patrick, a man of some scholarship, who had travelled in foreign countries. He was first intended for the priesthood, but abandoned the idea; and, going to Dublin in 1826, he applied himself to the study of history and philology, commencing in 1828 a grammatical work on the Irish language, and in the same year he was employed in the Irish Record Commission. Shortly after this he was brought under the notice of Lieutenant (now Sir Thomas) Larcom, then one of the chief conductors of the great ordnance survey of Ireland. O'Donovan's great abilities and profound knowledge of Irish language and history were at once appreciated, and, on the death of Edmund O'Reilly in 1830, he was engaged under Dr. Petrie in the topographical department of the survey. He now devoted himself to those labours which have conferred such lasting benefits on the student of the history, language, and topography of Ireland. Besides completing a translation of the chronology and topography contained in "The Annals of the Four Masters," he from time to time gave to the public various articles on Irish literature, history, and antiquities, visiting almost every portion of the country, and acquiring an amount of knowledge of traditions, dialects, and localities never equalled by any other person. Besides many valuable publications for the Archeological and Celtic Societies, O'Donovan published in 1845 his "Grammar of the Irish Language," the first scientific and really valuable work that has appeared on the subject. In 1848 appeared the three first volumes, 4to, of his great work "The Annals of the Four Masters," which was completed in 1851 by two volumes more. The scholarship and industry of O'Donovan were now fully recognized throughout Europe. Trinity college, Dublin, conferred on him an honorary degree of doctor of laws; the Royal Irish Academy conferred their gold model upon him and honorary degree. Irish Academy conferred their gold medal upon him; while the Royal Academy of Science at Berlin elected him an honorary member. The British government subsequently granted him a pension of £50 per annum. He was also elected professor of Celtic languages in the Queen's college, Belfast; and was engaged under "the Brehore Law" commission up to the time of his death, which took place in Dublin on the 9th December, The labours of O'Donovan are as extensive as they are important, and he has contributed more than any man to obtain for native Irish learning a recognized and important position in the literature of the world. "Amongst the great scholars of the world," observes a writer to whom we are much indebted for our information, "there never was one more disinterestedly attached to learning for its own sake than O'Donovan. His vast accumulated philological, topographical, and archæological knowledge was always cheerfully placed at the disposal of inquirers, and his gratuitous contributions to journals specially devoted to these subjects were numerous and invaluable." We are proud to reckon the name of Dr. O'Donovan among those of the contributors to the Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography.—J. F. W.

OECOLAMPADIUS, JOHANNES, the reformer of the city of Basle, was born at Weinsberg in Wurtemberg in the year 1482. His family name was Hussgen, which his learned friends chose to consider as equivalent to Hausschein or Houselamp, and rendered into the Greek designation by which he is best known His life divides itself into two unequal portionsfrom 1482 to 1522, when he became a professed disciple of Luther; and from 1522 to 1531, when he died at his post as the chief reformer and church leader of Basle. His mother belonged to a respectable family of Basle, and was a woman of superior spirit and talents. His father, who was a merchant in moderate circumstances in Weinsberg, destined him for his own employment; but his mother prevailed to obtain for him the benefits of a liberal education, to fit him for a higher vocation. After being taught Latin in the grammar-school of Heilbronn, he was sent into Italy to study law in the university of Bologna, but his stay there was very short. He repaired to Heidelberg in 1499, where he devoted himself to the study of theology and literæ humaniores, and took so high a place as a scholar that he was appointed tutor to the younger sons of the Elector Palatine Philip. He soon grew weary, however, of court life, and returned to Weinsberg to enter upon the duties of a parish priest. Here he preached a remarkable course of sermons on the "Seven Words of the Cross," which were printed in 1512. With a high appreciation of the work of a true theologian, and sympathizing with the reviving love of ancient literature and grammatical learning, he ere long left his charge at Weinsberg in the hands of a substitute, and repaired to Tübingen, where he became acquainted with Melancthon, and to Stutgard, where he was introduced to Reuchlin, by the help of both of which eminent scholars he improved his knowledge of Greek. In 1515 he was again in Heidelberg, studying Hebrew with the aid of a Spanish baptized Jew, named Matthew Adriani, and giving lectures on Greek grammar. Here also he made the acquaintance of Brentz and Capito; and when the latter soon after became a preacher and professor at Basle, he recommended Œcolampadius to the bishop of that see, who was a patron of scholars, and by whom he was invited to become a preacher in his cathedral. He brought with him to Basle a letter of introduction to Erasmus, from Sapidus of Schlettstadt, and became a member of the sodalitium literarium which surrounded the illustrious scholar in that city. He was a useful assistant to Erasmus in preparing the first edition of his celebrated Greek Testament. Returning ere long to his pastoral charge in Weinsberg, he published in 1518 a tract De risu paschali, in which he censured the priests for a usage then current of amusing the people at Easter in the pulpits with jocular stories. same year Erasmus induced him to return to Basle to assist him in the second edition of the Greek Testament, which was to be much more carefully prepared than the first; but before the end of the year he accepted a call to Augsburg as cathedral preacher, in which office he continued till 1520. In 1519 he published several writings of a reformation-tendency, and he made no secret at Augsburg of his sympathy with Luther, with whom, as well as with Melancthon, he occasionally corresponded; but his convictions on the dogmatic points involved in the controversy were not yet mature, and in 1520 he took the sudden and singular step of entering a monastery in the neighbourhood of Augsburg. This proceeding caused great surprise to Erasmus and Capito, and his other learned friends; and it was not long before his ripening views compelled him to reverse it. Early in 1522 he escaped from the monastery, and directing his steps to the Rhine, was welcomed to the castle of Ebernburg by Francis von Sickingen, who made him chaplain of the castle, and encouraged him to introduce into the daily mass the reading of the Epistle and Gospel in German. It was during his short stay in this celebrated place of refuge that he finally broke with the Romish doctrine of the mass, by declaring its antagonism to the scripture doctrine of the one offering of the Lamb of God; and before the end of the year he returned to Basle, fully prepared for his work as the reformer of that city, and the chief colleague of Zwingli in carrying on the work of the Swiss reformation at large. Early in 1523 he was appointed by the municipality of Basle to a lectureship in the university on the Holy Scriptures. He chose the pro-

phecies of Isaiah for his subject, and his expositions, which were full of bold applications to the errors and corruptions of the church, soon attracted public attention, and kindled into a flame the smouldering zeal of the citizens. Many struggles followed the smouldering zeal of the citizens. Many struggles followed between the opposing parties. In 1524 he held a public disputation upon the points in debate, in which he was assisted by Farel, and the results of which inspired fresh confidence into the friends of reform. In 1525 he was appointed to the pastoral charge of St. Martins-in-the-City, a position which added much to his popular influence; and here the popish ceremonies were first abolished in Basle, and the sacrament of the Lord's supper administered in both kinds. Popular tumults followed; the burghers broke into the other churches and destroyed the images; Erasmus abandoned the city in disgust; and Ecolampadius was left undisputed master of the field. On the 1st of April, 1529, appeared a new church-order, adopted and sanctioned by the municipality, by which the Reformation was introduced into all the churches of the city and canton, and which was immediately followed up with a reformation of the university He did not long survive this great triumph. Zwingli's death on the field of Cappel overwhelmed him with distress, and he followed him to the grave a few weeks after. He died 24th November, 1531. He was one of the most moderate of the reformers, both in temper and teaching. His views of the Lord's supper avoided the extremes both of Luther and Zwingli. He assisted at the Marburg conference in the interest of peace between the Saxon and Helvetic divines, and he was a zealous coadjutor of Bucer in his repeated, but unsuccessful attempts, to bring about reconciliation and union. His works were numerous, but have never been published in a collective edition. His commentaries on scripture in particular were highly esteemed .- P. L.

OEDER, GEORG LUDWIG, a botanist and physician, was born at Anspach in 1728, and died on 28th October, 1791. His studies were carried on at Göttingen under Haller. After taking his degree he settled as a medical man at Schleswig, and in 1752 was chosen professor of botany at Copenhagen. He examined the botany of Denmark and Norway, and published the fine work entitled "Flora Danica," 9 vols. folio, the first fasciculus of which appeared in 1763. He devoted attention also to political economy and finance, and published a work on the civil and political condition of the Danish peasants. He became celebrated as a financier, and he was appointed president of the financial council of Norway under the administration of Struensee. He afterwards went to the duchy of Oldenburg, and there he occupied a place as judge or bailiff. He originated a scheme for the relief of widows, and a plan for the registration of lands. Medicine and botany were now completely deserted by him, and he occupied himself entirely in matters of finance and political improvement. A genus Oedera was named after him by Linnæus.—J. H. B.

OEHLENSCHLAEGER, ADAM GOTTLOB, the most illustrious of Danish poets, and one of the greatest poets of modern times, was born at Vesterbro, a suburb of Copenhagen, on the 14th of November, 1779. His father was organist and steward of the palace of Fredericksberg; but as his limited means did not permit him to educate his son in the way he wished, Edward Storm, the Norwegian poet, kindly placed young Adam at a public school in Copenhagen. After completing his education there, the youth made an attempt, which fortunately proved unsuccessful, to gain his livelihood on the stage; and then, abandoning every thought of the theatrical profession, began the study of law under the guidance of Anders Oersted. But Oehlenschläger's innate love of poetry soon gained the victory over jurisprudence. His first poetical efforts, indeed, gave no promise of the extraordinary genius he possessed. All the greater was the astonishment awakened by a volume of poems published in 1803, and which achieved for him a place of note in Danish literature. There followed from his pen a succession of works, each of which would have made the fame of any ordinary author—"Vaulunders Saga," "Langelandsreise," and "Aladdin." By this last production his renown as the greatest poet of northern Europe was already established. Having obtained a travelling salary from the government, he went abroad in 1805, completed his first celebrated tragedy, "Hakon Jarl," in Germany; wrote "Palnatoke" in Paris; and then, passing through Switzerland, visited Italy, spending some time at Rome, where he composed "Correggio." On returning after an absence of several years to Denmark, he found himself in universal favour with his countrymen. Of the works sent home by him during his travels, "Hakon Jarl," "Thor's Journey to Jounneim," and "Baldur hin Gode," had been received with tumultuous applause; "Palnatoke" was rather admired than properly appreciated; but the greatest sensation was produced by another tragedy, "Axel and Valborg," numerous manuscript copies of which were privately circulated, before it appeared in print. Shortly after his return, on the 17th of May, 1810, Ochlenschlüger married Christiana Heger, sister of Camma Heger, the wife of the celebrated Rahbek. He now delivered lectures at the university (to the chair of æsthetics in which institution he had been appointed), wrote new operas, dramas, and tragedies, and led a life of literary repose, from which he was rudely aroused by the envious attacks of the poet Baggesen, which were, however, regarded with general disapprobation by the In 1816 Ochlenschläger undertook another journey, when he visited Munich; and in 1819 he published his "Nordens Guder" (the Northern Gods), an epic poem of great power and beauty. The year after he wrote "Erik and Abel," considered one of his most successful tragedies. His literary activity was truly marvellous; and to the end he continued to pour forth poetry in ample and rich profusion. The familiar friendship of poetry in ample and rich profusion. The familiar friendship of King Christian VIII. gladdened and beautified the closing years of his existence; and through that monarch's kindness he was privileged to pay in 1844 a last visit to Paris, where he received all the marks of respect to which his wide-spread fame entitled him. After his return he published the epic of "Regnar Lod-brog," which deserves to be named among his finer works; and his last dramas, "Amleth" and "Kiartan and Gudrun," possess many striking merits. Honours were showered upon him; a visit he paid to Norway and another to Sweden, seemed like the triumphal progress of a sovereign in literature; and on his seventieth birthday, 14th November, 1849, a grand national festival was given in his honour. Little more than two months after he was seized with his mortal illness, and tranquilly expired on Sunday the 20th January, 1850. His funeral was solemnized by the entire nation. Oehlenschläger's genius was chiefly epic and lyric; and his dramas are therefore—at least in our estimation-inferior to his other works. His imagination was opulent and regal in the extreme; and some of his lyric and cpic productions are among the most exquisite that any literature can boast. He wrote much in the German language; but it is in his purely Danish poems that we find the highest and noblest development of his wonderful poetic gift; and it is mainly these Danish poems that have given him his true place in the ranks of the immortals.—J. J.

OERNHIELM. See ARRHENIUS.

OERSTED, HANS CHRISTIAN, son of an apothecary, was born at Rudkjöbing, on the 14th of August, 1777. He studied at the university of Copenhagen, where he took the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1800. Dedicating himself with great zeal and assiduity to scientific pursuits, he reaped his reward in being appointed to the chair of physics in 1806. During a visit to Germany in 1812, he wrote his remarkable essay on the identity of chemical and electrical forces, which paved the way "for the subsequent identification of the forces of magnetism, electricity, and galvanism." It was in 1819, however, that he announced the great discovery which has chiefly made his name illustrious-we mean the close relation existing between magnetism and electricity. From that discovery sprang the new science of electro-magnetism; and from this again, the greatest that "there is always a magnetic circulation round the electric conductor, and that the electric element, in accordance with a certain law, always exercises determined and similar impressions on the direction of the magnetic needle, even when it does not pass through the needle, but near it." For this discovery, so pregnant with grand results, he received a valuable prize from the French Institute, and the Copley medal of the Royal Society of London. Yet the field of electro-magnetic investigation was not the only one in which Oersted was destined to acquire celebrity. Many other departments of natural philosophy have been greatly benefited by his labours and researches. was in truth one of those original and creative geniuses in science who are pre-eminently pioneers of progress, wherever for the time being they select their part. In 1822-23 he visited France and England, the latter of which countries he also revisited in 1846, during the meeting of the British Association at Southampton.

An unwearied labourer, he was perpetually writing, lecturing, or experimenting; and had withal this end constantly in view—to popularize science, and make its leading truths familiar to the mass of his countrymen. With general literature, likewise, he was thoroughly conversant, and abstruser studies were in his case beautified by the spirit of a ripe and genial culture. Honours were justly and increasingly bestowed upon him: he was appointed secretary to the Royal Society of Copenhagen, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences in the French Institute, and director of the polytechnic school in the Danish metropolis, an institution which he had himself founded. On the 9th of November, 1850, the fiftieth anniversary of his services in connection with the university, a jubilee was celebrated in his honour, when he received the universal homage due to his scientific renown. The following March he was seized with inflammation of the lungs, of which he died on the 9th day of the same month, 1851. Thus closed the existence of one of the noblest philosophers and most gifted men of the present century.-- J. J.

OFFA, a noted king of Mercia during the Saxon heptarchy, who reigned from 757 to 795. The province of which he was sovereign extended over all the midland counties, from the Severn to the Humber, and pressed on the borders of Wales. kingdom of Mercia was one of the last of the heptarchy to be absorbed or overthrown, and its greatest prince was indubitably the subject of the present notice. A man of energetic and vio-lent character, but therefore all the better fitted for the time in which he lived and the people whom he governed, he reasserted the superiority of the Mercian Angles, which had from circumstances been temporarily weakened, and achieved various important conquests over the neighbouring Saxon states. To secure his subjects from the inroads of the Welsh, he caused a ditch and rampart to be drawn along the frontier of Wales (a line measuring one hundred miles), beginning at Basingwere in Flintshire, and ending on the Severn, near Bristol. The extensive remains of this gigantic work still go by the name of "Offa's dyke." It is said that, not satisfied with supremacy in the south of England, he also compelled the Northumbrians beyond the Humber to pay him tribute; but the date is not mentioned, and the fact is by no Although actuated by insatiable and unscrupulous means clear. ambition, and guilty of a series of cruel and treacherous crimes, Offa still possessed, as a monarch, certain high and indisputable merits. Offa died in 795, and the power and prestige

of the kingdom of Mercia passed away with him for ever—J. J. O'FLAHERTY, RODERIC, an Irish antiquarian, born at Galway in 1630, and died in 1718. His great work is "Ogygia, sen Rerum Hibernicarum Chronologia," and published at London in 1685. It is a work of great value. An English translation by Hely was published at Dublin in 1793.

OGDEN, SAMUEL, D.D., was born at Manchester in 1716, and passed from the free school of that city to King's college, Cambridge. He took orders in 1740, and in 1744 was master of Halifax school. He was appointed Woodwardian professor in 1764. He was also rector of Lawford and Stansfield. In 1770, 1776, and 1778 he published volumes of sermons, which were

republished after his death, in 1780.—B. H. C.

OGILBY, JOHN, an adventurous literary Scotchman, was born in or near Edinburgh in 1600. Indifferently educated, he began life as a dancing-master in London; and improving himself, it is to be supposed, in the meantime, he accompanied Strafford to Ireland in 1633 as tutor to the children and amanuensis to the lord-deputy himself. While in Strafford's Irish household he translated Esop, and built a theatre in Dublin. Ruined by the Great Rebellion which brought Strafford to the block, Ogilby proceeded to Cambridge, where he received encouragement, and produced his translation of Virgil (1649-50), printing his version of Esop in 1651. When past fifty he studied Greek under an usher of his friend Shirley the dramatist, then a schoolmaster in Whitefriars, who assisted him in his translation of the Iliad, published in 1660, followed by one of the Odyssey in 1665. The child Pope is said to have received his first taste for poetry from the perusal of the Homer of Ogilby, whom as a man, however, he satirized in the Dunciad, as Dryden had already in MacFlecknoe In 1660 he published a handsome edition of the Bible; at the Restoration he directed and chronicled a portion of the arrangements for the coronation, and was made master of the revels in Ireland. Returning to London, he resumed the composition and publication of poetry, but was burnt out and ruined in the Great Fire. He started again as a geographical and

topographical publisher, with the appointment of cosmographer to the king, and published some useful works. His books, maps, &c., he helped to dispose of by way of lotteries. He died in September, 1676, "at which time," says Wood, "many persons of great knowledge usually said that, had he been carefully educated when a young man in a university, he might have proved the ornament and glory of the Scotch nation."-F. E.

OGILVIE, John, a miscellaneous writer of prose and verse, was born in 1733, and educated for the church at the university of Aberdeen, where he attained to the degree of D.D. The success of a paraphrase of the 148th psalm which he wrote at the age of sixteen, and which was applauded by his friends, encouraged him to write poems on various subjects, which in 1769 were published in London in 2 vols. 8vo. Dr. Johnson's dictum on these poems must have been galling to the reasoning Scotch mind. "He could find no thinking in them," he said. Dr. Ogilvie was minister of the parish of Midmar in Aberdeenshire

officer, and one of the chief founders of the colony of Georgia, was the son of Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe of Godalming, Surrey. Born at Westminster in 1698, and educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford, he entered the army at a very early age, and in 1714 was captain-lieutenant in the first troop of the queen's guards. He learned the art of war under an illustrious master, Prince Eugene, distinguishing himself by capacity and courage in the campaigns of Germany and Hungary. In 1722 he sat in parliament as member for Haslemere, which place he again represented in the parliaments of 1727, 1734, 1741, and 1747—acting with great public advantage as chairman of the committee of inquiry into the abuses which then disgraced our London gaols. His chief service to his country, however, was the share he took in the establishment of a colony in Georgia. Constituted by a royal charter, and supplied with funds alike by voluntary contributions and by a parliamentary grant, the colony was established under most favourable auspices. Oglethorpe himself, accompanied by the two Wesleys, proceeded to Georgia in 1733, and concluded a treaty with the Cherokee and Chickasaw Indians, and a provisional agreement with the Spanish governor of Florida, as to the boundaries of their respective territories. After founding the town of Savannah, Oglethorpe returned to England in 1734, bringing with him some of the Indian chiefs, who were graciously received at court, and who returned to America well pleased with their new allies. In May, 1736, Oglethorpe again embarked for Georgia, where the colony continued to flourish, and where he caused the town of Augusta to be built. Next year, after he had again returned to England, and was preparing to embark once more, the Spanish ambassador in London presented a memorial claiming all the land as far north as 35° 30" N., and requiring the withdrawal of the English colony. The demand was refused; and Oglethorpe, with a commission as general of the English forces in Georgia and Carolina, proceeded to defend his colony by force of arms. He failed in an attempt to reduce St. Augustine, but succeeded in his principal aim, which was the prevention of a Spanish invasion of the English provinces. Public dissatisfaction, however, led to a court of inquiry upon his conduct, by which he was honourably acquitted. Again in 1746 he was subjected to a trial by court-martial for imputed errors in the campaign against the Scotch, but another honourable acquittal was the result. His military career, however, seems to have ended here. He took an active part in the establishment of the British herring fishery in 1750, and he lived to be the oldest officer in the king's service. He died at Cranham, June 30, 1785. Vigorous and active both in mind and body, and characterized by a benevolence as remarkable as his bravery, he received the warmest praise from Pope, Thomson, and Dr. Johnson, the latter of whom once offered to write the story of his eventful life, if he would furnish the materials.—W. J. P.

O'HALLORAN, SYLVESTER, a medical and historical writer of the last century, was born in 1728. He studied surgery at Paris and in London, and seems to have lived an active professional life, for he alludes to the scantiness of his leisure in the dedication to his history. Besides some medical treatises, he is the author of "A General History of Ireland, from the earliest accounts to the close of the twelfth century," published in two quarto volumes in 1778. His capacity for writing history may be judged of from the fact of his gravely commencing his labours with the account of the invasion of Ireland in the year of the world 1956, by Partholan, the eighth in descent from Noah! He died at Limerick in 1807, at a very advanced age.—T. A.

O'HARA, KANE, an Irish play-writer of the last century, was born about the year 1722. In Baker's Biographia Dramatica, 1782, it is stated that little was known of O'Hara beyond the fact of his belonging to "a genteel family," residing near Dublin, and from his appearance and manners "by no means promising and from his appearance and manners "by no means promising the festivity that enlivens all his compositions." He is the author of four burlettas—"Midas," "The Golden Pippin," "April Day," "Tom Thumb"—and of a musical farce entitled "The Two Misers;" all of which were tolerably successful in their day. "Midas" and "Tom Thumb" may be found among Mrs. Inchbald's selected plays. O'Hara died in 1782 .- T. A.

O'KEEFFE, JOHN, the prolific and once popular dramatist, was born in Dublin in 1747, of a family respectable but decayed. He was fairly educated, and specially with a view to become a painter by profession; but an early perusal of Farquhar's comedies gave him a taste for the stage, which overpowered every other. At eighteen he saw his first play, "The Gallant," per-formed in Dublin, and he not only turned dramatist, but actor. Finally he settled in London, and wrote for the stage till nearly the close of the eighteenth century. Of some fifty or sixty of his acted pieces, a few, such as his comedy of "Wild Oats," are agreeably remembered by the play-goers of the last generation. Most of them, overflowing with Irish vivacity, fun, and sentiment, were very popular in their day. For many years of his life he was nearly blind. Besides plays, he published in 1826 the "Recollections of the Life of John O'Keeffe, written by himself," readable and amusing volumes. He died at South-

ampton in 1833.-F. E.

ÔKEN, LORENZ, the celebrated German naturalist and natural philosopher, was born, according to the generally received accounts, on the 1st of August, 1779, in the Suabian village of Bohlsbach. His real name was "Ockenfuss," which in his first published work he contracted and altered into Oken. He studied medicine and the natural sciences at the universities of Würtzburg and of Göttingen, becoming privat-docent at the latter. In 1802 he published his first work, the "Grundriss der Naturphilosophie, der Theorie der Sinne, und der darauf gegründeten Classification der Thiere," the earliest of his daring attempts to apply systematically to natural history and philosophy the principles advanced by Schelling. In his own curious preface to the English translation, published by the Ray Society in 1847, of his "Lehrbuch der Naturphilosophie," Oken thus refers to his first work:—"I still abide by the position then taken, namely, that the animal classes are virtually nothing else than a representation of the sense-organs, and that they must be arranged in accordance with them. Thus, strictly speaking, there are only five animal classes—Dermatozoa, or the invertebrata; Glossozoa, or the fishes, as being those animals in which a true tongue makes for the first time its appearance; Rhinozoa, or the reptiles, wherein the nose opens for the first time into the mouth and inhales air; Otozoa, or the birds, in which the ear for the first time opens externally; Ophthalmozoa or the Thricozoa, in whom all the organs of sense are present and complete, the eyes being movable, and covered with two palpebræ or lids." Such was Oken's first revolutionary adventure in the domain of natural history. In 1805 he published his treatise, "Die Zeugung," in which, he says, "I first advanced the doctrine that all organic beings originate from and consist of vesicles or cells," a doctrine popular in our own day; and he continues, "in mine and Kieser's Beyträge zur vergleichenden Zoologie, Anatomie et Physiologie," published in 1806, "I have shown that the intestines originated from the umbilical vesicle, and that this corresponds to the vitellus." Oken's originality had now attracted attention, and in 1807 he accepted an invitation to the university of Jena, where he was appointed extraordinary professor of medicine. There, and in that year, he delivered his inaugural lecture, "Uber die Bedentung der Schädelknochen" (on the significance of the skull-bones), which, perhaps, of all his writings has been practically the most influential. In it his writings has been practically the most influential. he developed his favourite theory that "the skull is a second body." The notion first came upon him, according to his own account, in a journey over the Hartz mountains in 1806. He saw at his feet the bleached skull of a deer, which he picked up, and while he examined it the idea flashed upon him "it is a vertebral column." The analogy, it has been maintained, had struck others before him, and it is still a

moot-point whether Goethe, who enlarged on it in his Morphologie, was or was not indebted for it to Oken. In the hands of Richard Owen this "a priori guess" of Oken's has been corrected and worked out inductively, and the truth established that "the head is not a virtual equivalent of the trunk, but is only a portion, i.e, certain modified segments of the whole body." In 1812 Oken was appointed ordinary proressor of natural history at Jena, and in 1816 he founded his celebrated journal the Isis, intended as a scientific organ, but which became a vehicle of liberal political thinking, and thus displeased the authorities. The alternative was given him of resigning his professorship or of surrendering the publication of the Isis. He chose the former; transferred the publication of the Isis to Rudolstadt, and remained at Jena as a private teacher of science. In 1821 he broached in the Isis the idea of an annual gathering of German savants, and it was carried out successfully at Leipsic in the following year. To Oken, therefore, may be indirectly ascribed the genesis of the British Association at home, and of so many similar assemblages on the continent. In 1828 he accepted a professorship in the university of Munich, where for a twelvemonth before he had been a privat-docent; but the government resolving to remove him to a provincial university, he resigned. In 1832 he became a professor at the newly-established university of Zurich, where he died, full of years and honours, on the 11th of August, 1851. Among Oken's other works, and as characterized by himself in the preface formerly referred to, may be mentioned his treatise, "Ueber das Universum als Forsetzung des Sinnensystems," 1808; his das Universum als Foisetzung des Lichts," 1808; his Grundzeichnung des natürlichen system der Erze," and above all his "Lehrbuch der Naturphilosophie," 1810–11, 3rd edition, 1843, containing the summary and application of all his doctrine, and translated into English for the Ray Society by Mr. Alfred Tulk in 1847. It was followed by his "Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte," 1813–27, and by his "Allgemeine Natur-Geschichte für alle Stände," 1833–41. "Oken's real claims to the support and gratitude of naturalists," says Richard Owen, "rest on his appreciation of the true relations of natural history to intellectual progress, of its superior teachings to the mere utilitarian applications of observed acts of its intrinsic dignity as a science."

OLBERS, HENRICH WILHELM MATHIAS, M.D., a cele-

brated astronomer and physician, was born at Arbergen, near Bremen, on the 11th October, 1758. He received his medical education at the university of Göttingen, and seems to have found leisure for carrying on his astronomical studies without interfering with the practice of his profession. He erected a small observatory in his house at Bremen, and furnished it with several excellent instruments, chiefly by English artists. The earliest astronomical observations of Olbers were made upon comets. He determined from his own observations the elements of the comet of 1779, by means of Euler's method, which he subsequently rendered more simple and accurate. This method, which was published by Baron Tach, 1797, was afterwards given by Delambre in his great work on astronomy. On the 1st of January, 1801, Professor Piazzi of Palermo had discovered the small planet Ceres between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, or the first of the seventy-three asteroids, as they have been called, which revolve in almost interlacing orbits in that remarkable part of the solar system. On the 28th March, 1802, Dr. Olbers discovered in the same locality another small planet, to which he gave the name of Pallas, having nearly the same periodic time as Ceres, but having its orbit much more inclined to the ecliptic. The singular coincidence of the orbits of these two bodies induced Olbers to suppose, that they were the fragments of a larger planet which had burst from some internal convulsion, and he predicted that if this hypothesis was well founded other fragments would be discovered. This prediction was verified when, in September, 1804, M. Harding of Bremen discovered in the same part of the system a third fragment, to which he gave the name of Juno. Thus encouraged, Dr. Olbers devoted himself between the years 1804 and 1807 to the survey of that region of the heavens, and on the 29th of March, 1807, he was rewarded by the discovery of a fourth fragment, to which he gave the name of Vesta. No other asteroids were discovered in the lifetime of Olbers; but on the 8th December, 1843, a fifth, called Astræa, was discovered by M. Hencke of Driessen in Prussia, at nearly the same distance from the sun as Juno. Since that time new asteroids have been discovered almost every year, their number now amounting to

seventy-three, forming as it were a planetary ring between Mars and Jupiter. Mr. Leverrier is of opinion that a similar ring of asteroids exists between Mercury and the Sun, and in the neighbourhood of the Earth. On the 6th of March, 1815, Dr. Olbers discovered a comet without a visible nucleus; and in 1826 he published a paper in order to show the probability that a comet might come into collision with the earth. Dr. Olbers was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1804, and in 1829 a foreign member of the Academy of Sciences in Paris. He was a knight of the order of Dannebroga, and of the Red Eagle in Russia. He died at Bremen on the 2d March, 1840, and his bust was placed in the public library of that city. Dr. Olbers published in 1790 a thesis, "De oculi mutationibus internis," a theory of the adjustment of the eye to different distances, which has no satisfactory foundation; and in 1832 he contributed to the Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes, a memoir with the title of "De l'influence de la Lune sur les Saisons et sur le Corps Humain."—D. B.

OLDCASTLE, SIR JOHN, the "good Lord Cobham," a gallant soldier and earnest reformer, was born in the reign of Edward III. He obtained the title of Lord Cobham with the hand of the heiress of the last of the name. Having read the writings of Wycliffe, he became convinced of the need of a reformation of the church, and was soon recognized as a leader of the Lollards. In Henry IV.'s reign he served with distinction in France, and was a companion in arms with the warlike prince of Wales. Nevertheless, the latter on his accession to the throne in 1413 as Henry V., leant upon the clergy for support to his dubious title to the crown, and did not hesitate to recompense their good will by a hearty persecution of the formidable Lollards. Wildrumours were spread abroad that one hundred thousand heretics were about to promulgate their doctrines by force, that Lord Cobham was their leader, and believed himself to be Elias, who was to establish the kingdom of Christ and put down the pope. Henry questioned his old friend, who stoutly asserted his conviction that the clergy as a whole was antichrist, the pope being the head, the prelates the limbs, and the religious orders the tail of the beast. Henry gave up the heretic to the ecclesiastical authorities. Cobham was examined by Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, and sent to the Tower, from which he escaped. He is charged with making a seditious attempt to seize the king and occupy London If he were really concerned in the miserable meeting at St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, he could never have deserved the reputation of a military leader. So feeble was the show of insurrection, and so easily was it suppressed, that it may be suspected the plot was but a trap for catching heretics, for whom the stake was then first erected in England. Cobham escaped into Wales where he remained for four years. In 1417, while Henry was in France, the Lollards made a real and strong effort to obtain their rights—Cobham being at their head. They were defeated by the duke of Bedford; Cobham, taken prisoner, died a horrible death, after being suspended alive in chains over a fire.—(See Gilpin's Lives of the Reformers.)—R. H.

OLDENBURG, HENRY, who sometimes wrote his name backwards as Grubendol, was a native of Bremen, employed for some years during the protectorate of Cromwell as the agent in England for his native country. In 1656 he entered as a student of the university of Oxford; after leaving which he travelled on the continent until 1661 with Mr. Richard Jones, son of Lord Ranelagh. In 1662 he became secretary of the Royal Society. For seven years his services were gratuitous, save that he was permitted to publish for his own benefit the Philosophical Transactions, of which he is justly regarded as the originator. sale of so learned a publication afforded no profit to the editor, and from 1669 to his death he received a salary of £40 a year. So extensive and various was his correspondence with learned men at home and abroad, that he fell under the suspicion of conveying political intelligence to the king's enemies; and in June, 1667, he was arrested and sent to the Tower. His innocence was readily proved, and he was liberated in August following. He died suddenly at Charlton in Kent, September, 1677. Among his many eminent correspondents was Milton. - R. H.

OLDHAM, Hugh, Bishop of Exeter, founder of the Manchester grammar-school, was a native of Lancashire, and born about the middle of the fifteenth century. The Athenæ Cantabrigienses states that his birth-place was most probably Crumpsale in the parish of Manchester; according to Whatton (History of Manchester School), he was born at Oldham, in a house "still (1834) standing in Goulburn Street." He was educated in the

household of Thomas Stanley, earl of Derby, at Excter college, Oxford, and at Queen's college, Cambridge. He obtained various preferments in the church, and in 1504 was made bishop of Exeter, dying in 1519. More a patron of learning than himself a learned man, Oldham aided in the endowment of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and furnished the original library of Brazennose. The free grammar-school, Manchester, he endowed draine his lifetime.

during his lifetime.-F. E.

OLDHAM, John, an English satirical poet, who has of late years been diligently studied, and whose writings, which were long forgotten, have a masculine vigour about them only inferior to that of Dryden, was born 9th August, 1653, at Shipton, near Tetbury, Gloucestershire. His father, who was a nonconformist minister at that place, gave him the elements of an excellent education, which the boy continued at Tetbury grammar-school. From thence he went to Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he distinguished himself both as a Latinist and as a writer of English verse. He took his B.A. degree in 1674, and accepted a situation as usher at the free school, Croydon. Whilst engaged in this humble capacity, some of his poems attracted the attention of such London wits as the earl of Dorset, Sedley, and Rochester. They sought him out, and procured him an appointment as tutor in the family of Sir Edward Thurlow of Reigate. Leaving this in 1681, he filled a similar office in the house of an eminent London physician, Dr. Lower, who advised him to commence the study of medicine. This study, however, he abandoned on the termination of his engagement, and thenceforth his life was that of a "man of wit and pleasure about town." His chief patron was the earl of Kingston, who is stated to have persuaded him to prepare himself for holy orders, and promised to make him his chaplain. At the early age of thirty, however, John Oldham died of smallpox at Holme Pierpoint, the earl's seat, on December 8, 1683. His chief works were "Satires against the Jesuits;" translations from Juvenal; and "Pindaric Odes." Rough and free in his style, he has yet a pith and pungency which still make him readable. He received the warm praise of Dryden; and in our own day Mr. Hallam has awarded him a place next to that lord of the "mighty line." His poems have been frequently reprinted; the latest and best edition is that which is enriched by an able biography and an appreciative criticism of his writings, from the graceful pen of Mr. Robert Bell. (Annotated Edition of the English Poets.)-W. J. P.

OLDMIXON, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer, whose abilities would be more generally recognized than they have hitherto been, but for his violent partisanship, was born in 1673 of a respectable family, near Bridgewater, Somersetshire. The place of his education is not known. His first public appearance as an author was in 1696, when he printed "Poems in imitation of Anacreon." He then tried his fortune with three dramatic pieces, "Amyntas, a pastoral," 1698; "The Grove, or Love's Paradise," 1700; and "The Governor of Cyprus," in 1703. His work of various kinds for the booksellers embraced criticism, poetry, history, and in one known instance (the Court Tales, published by Curll) scandal. Oldmixon finds a place in the Dunciad. His principal work was the "History of England," 3 vols., folio, 1730-35-39, of which hostility to the Stuart family is a notable feature. The author

died in 1742.-R. H.

OLDYS, WILLIAM, an eminent bibliographer, was the illegitimate son of William Oldys, LL.D., of doctors' commons, who, according to Captain Grose, treated both the mother and the son ungenerously. Deprived of both parents early in life, young William lived improvidently and acquired habits of indulgence that he never shook off. He obtained a situation in Lord Oxford's library, of which he afterwards became librarian, and of which he compiled the catalogue published by Osborne in 1743, as "Catalogus Bibliothecæ Harleianæ," 5 vols. 8vo. "Oldys," says Grose, who knew him personally, "seemed to have little classical learning, and knew nothing of the sciences; but for index reading, title-pages, and the knowledge of scarce English books and editions, he had no equal." He wrote a great deal for the booksellers, contributed to the Biographia Britannica several lives distinguished by the signature G., and translated Camden's Britannia. He was the first editor, too, of the collection of tracts known as the Harleian Miscellany, 8 vols. 4to, 1753. His name is best remembered by a useful and accurate work entitled "The British Librarian, exhibiting a compen-dious review of all unpublished and valuable books," 8vo, 1737. His life of Sir Walter Raleigh, prefixed to the History of the

World, 1736, gained him much credit and the patronage of the duke of Norfolk, who appointed him Norroy-king-at-arms in 1756. He was a man of great good-nature, honour, and integrity, but much addicted to low company. His favourite place of resort was the Bell in the Old Bailey, no great distance from the college of Arms, whither he was led before midnight by a watchman whom he kept in his pay. His habits of life kept him very poor. He died on the 15th of April, 1761, and was buried in St. Bennet's church. Grose says he was about seventy-two years old, while other authorities give 1696 as the year of his birth. His method of composing was singular. He had a number of small parchment bags inscribed with the names of the persons whose lives he intended to write; into these bags he put every circumstance and anecdote he could collect, and from thence drew up his history.—(Grose's Olio; Watt's Biblioth.)—R. H.

OLIVAREZ, GASPAR GUZMAN, Count of, minister of Philip IV. of Spain, was born at Rome in 1587, being descended from one of the most ancient and noble families in Spain. He was educated at Salamanca, and became rector of that university, but on the death of his elder brother, he repaired to court and soon won the favour of Philip III., who sent him as ambassador to Rome, as well as of the infante, afterwards Philip IV. On the accession of the latter he succeeded to all the posts rendered vacant by the disgrace of the duke of Lerma, and taking advantage of the indolent character of the monarch, soon possessed himself of almost absolute power. His first step was to rid himself of all those whom he had reason to fear as rivals among others, his uncle, Balthazar de Zuñiga. His administration was vigorous, and for a short time popular; useless offices were suppressed, and the lavish grants made to individuals by former monarchs were retrenched. But industry, commerce, and agriculture were suffered to decline. In foreign policy Olivarez had to contend with Cardinal Richelieu, and with the first duke of Buckingham, who accompanied Charles I. when prince of Wales in his romantic expedition to Madrid, as the suitor of the infanta of Spain. During his administration the power of Spain rapidly declined; although the Spanish arms were employed with honour in Italy, Germany, and Holland, the only result was to exhaust the treasury. The insurrection of Catalonia was the first blow to the reputation of Olivarez in Spain, and was quickly followed by the revolt of Portugal, and the proclamation of John IV. An attempted insurrection in Andalusia was promptly crushed, but the unpopularity resulting from all these events compelled the king to dismiss his favourite (1643). It is probable that he might soon have been recalled, had he not published a memoir full of calumnies against the queen, in consequence of which he was banished to Toro. He did not long survive his disgrace, but died 20th July, 1645.—F. M. W.

OLIVETAN, PIERRE ROBERT, author of the first French protestant version of the Bible, was born at Noyon, the birthplace of Calvin, to whom he was related. Little is known of the incidents of his life. In 1533 he appears at Geneva as a tutor in the family of a rich citizen, and a zealous supporter of the Reformation. Banished as such by the magistrates, he repaired to Neufchâtel, where, at the request of the Waldenses, he occupied himself with executing a translation of the scriptures into French. The Waldenses paid the cost of the work; after the completion of which he visited the Waldensian valleys, from whence he pro-

ceeded to Ferrara, where he died in 1538 .-- P. L.

OLSHAUSEN, HERMANN, a distinguished German divine of the modern school, was born at Oldesloe in Holstein, 21st August, 1796. His father was a churchman of mark, and rose to be superintendent of the duchy of Lubeck. He was educated at the grammar-school of Glückstadt, and in the universities of Kiel and Berlin. At Kiel he came under the wholesome influence of Twesten, who was then commencing his professorial career, and at Berlin Schleiermacher, and still more Neander, contributed powerfully to determine his principles and views. As early as 1817—the tricentenary of the German Reformation—he distinguished himself by a prize essay upon the life and character of Melancthon as derived from his letters. This work drew upon him the attention of the Prussian minister of education, and in 1821 he was appointed extraordinary professor of theology in Königsberg. By this time he had become a devoted christian in the spirit and sense of his favourite master, Neander; and his whole career as a theological teacher and author, though short, was equally conspicuous for scientific ability and for spirituality of tone and religious usefulness. In 1827 he became ordinary pro-

fessor at Königsberg, and in 1834 he removed, from considerations of health, to a chair at Erlangen, where he died 4th September, 1839. His favourite department of theology was exegesis, and his works in this field have engaged much attention, not only in Germany, but in other countries. Having chosen the New Testament for his subject, he published in 1823 a valuable work on "The genuineness of the four Gospels, proved from the history of the first two centuries." He explained and unfolded his hermeneutical principles in two tracts printed in 1824 and 1825— "Ein Wort über tieferen Schriftsinn" (a Word on the deeper sense of Scripture); and "Another Word," &c. In these interesting tracts he opposes himself to the rationalistic exegesis on the one hand, and to the old supernaturalistic exegesis on the other, as being both equally one-sided and unsatisfactory. In opposition to rationalism he contends for a deeper sense of scripture—the typical or allegorical—but grounded upon the historicogrammatical sense; and while, in opposition to the old supernaturalists, he rejects the fetters of dogmatic theology, he still pleads that the idea of divine revelation should be at the root of all scripture interpretation, as it was this supernatural origin of scripture which determined both its substance and form. The principles of interpretation set forth in the above tracts called forth much opposition from his contemporaries, but they are now pretty generally accepted by the evangelical divines of Germany. In 1830 appeared the commencement of his great work-" Commentar über sämmtliche schriften des Neuen Testaments"which he was only able to carry on to the fourth volume, but which since his death has been completed in the same spirit by several writers, including Dr. Ebrard, who was one of Olshausen's colleagues in Erlangen. He was exceedingly popular as an academical teacher, and received invitations to remove from Erlangen both to Giessen and Kiel. "His memory," says his countryman, Dr. Pelt, "will abide in honour as that of a christian investigator, and the seed which he has scattered will not be lost for the kingdom of God."—P. L.

OMAR I. (ABU HAFFSAH IBN-AL-KHATTAB), the second khalif of the mussulmans, was the third cousin of Abdallah, the father of Mahomet. He was at first the inveterate enemy of the prophet, and set out one day with the intention of murdering him, but was diverted from his purpose and converted to the new faith by the accidental perusal of the twentieth chapter of He immediately became one of Mahomet's most zealous adherents, and by his courage and ability contributed greatly to the success of his cause. He occupied a foremost place in the regard of his leader, who ultimately married his daughter, Haffsah. "If God should wish," said the prophet, "to send a second messenger to this world, his choice would undoubtedly fall on Omar." At the death of Mahomet, Omar displayed his self-sacrificing spirit by promptly waiving his claims to the khalifate, when a dangerous quarrel seemed imminent between his supporters and those of Abù Bekhr, and he even submissively accepted the office of chamberlain to his rival. On the death of Abu in 634, Omar was appointed his successor in compliance with his express request. "I have no occasion for the place," said Omar. "But the place has occasion for you," replied the dying khalif. The wisdom of this choice was fully vindicated by the manner in which the new "commander of the faithful" discharged the duties of his office. He speedily communicated his energy and activity to his subordinates, and prepared his soldiers by severe discipline, and by inspiring them with his own high-toned fanaticism, for the religious wars in which he employed them. The first act of his administration was to remove from the command of the Syrian army the celebrated Kháled Ibn-Walid, surnamed "The Sword of God," who had rendered himself most obnoxious by his rapacity and cruelty. His successor, Abù-Obeydah, zealously prosecuted the conquest of Syria; took Damascus, its capital, in September, 635; reduced Emesa, Hamah, and Kennesrin; and in the following year defeated the Greeks in the bloody battle of Yermuk. Jerusalem was next attacked, and after a protracted and strenuous defence the patriarch Sophronius, who commanded the garrison, agreed to surrender, but only to the khalif himself. Omar accordingly hastened from Medina to Jerusalem, meanly equipped and attended by a scanty suite; and having arranged the terms of the capitulation, made his triumphal entry into the holy city about the middle of the year 637. He caused a magnificent mosque to be erected on the site of Solomon's temple, which still remains an object of great veneration to the mussulmans. The

capture of Jerusalem was followed by the reduction of all the principal cities of Palestine, as well as of Laodicea, Antioch, Aleppo, and Balbec. Persia was next invaded. A powerful Persian army was defeated at Kádesiyyah, and its commander, the famous Rustam, killed; the city of Rufah or Bassora was founded near the Euphrates, and Madáyin, the capital of Yezdijerd the Persian king, taken in 637. The conquest of Egypt was then undertaken, and completed by the capture of Alexandria in 640. The conquerors unfortunately tarnished their laurels by destroying the famous library founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus. The Mahometan general, Amru-Ibn-al-Ass having applied to the khalif to know his pleasure respecting the disposal of this collection, received from Omar the well-known reply, "If the books agree with the book of God (Koran) they are uscless; if they disagree they are pernicious; let them therefore be destroyed." The conquest of Egypt was followed by that of part of Africa. Armenia was subdued in 641 and Khorassan in 642, and the subjection of Persia was completed in the same year, by the decisive victory of Nehavend, in which Firuz, the Persian general, fell, and the king himself was driven from the country and compelled to seek an asylum among the Turks. But the career of Omar was now drawing to a close. His severity towards the vanquished who refused to embrace the Mahometan faith, and not less his inexorable administration of justice, raised up numerous enemies against him, and several unsuccessful attempts were made upon his life. At length, in November, 642, he was assassinated while performing his devotions in the mosque at Medina by a Persian slave named Abù Lulu Firuz, whose deadly enmity the khalif had incurred by his refusal to relieve him from a portion of the tribute which, in conformity with the Mahometan custom, he was obliged to pay to his master for the free exercise of his religion. Omar was in his sixty-fifth year at the time of his death. He was one of the most upright, zealous, and able of the rulers of the mussulmans, among one sect of whom his memory is still held in the highest veneration. He was especially renowned for his strict and impartial administration of justice, without respect of persons. He lived in primitive simplicity, on a small pittance which he earned by manufacturing leather belts. His only food was barley-bread and dates, his drink water, and his garb an old tattered gown, and he often slept under a wayside tree or on the steps of the great mosque. Much of his time was spent in praying and preaching at the tomb of the prophet, and during his khalifate he performed nine times the pilgrimage to Mecca. It was a common saying, that the staff of Omar was more dreaded than the sword of his successors. It was in his reign that several of the best Mahometan institutions had their origin. menced the custom of paying the troops, and pensioning officers out of the public revenue. It was he also who established a police force for the protection of the citizens during the night. The practice, now universal in Mahometan countries, of computing time from the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet, originated in his reign.—J. T.

OMAYAH or OMMIAH, the son of Abdal Shem, a prince who ruled the Arab tribe of Koreish, the same to which Mahomet belonged. He was the nephew of the prophet's great-grandfather Hashem, and lived in the sixth century after Christ. He is regarded as the founder of the dynasty of the Ommiade khalifs, who occupied the supreme dignity about ninety years. His grandson, Mohawiyah Ebn Abu Sofian, or Abu Saifan was the successor of the khalif Hasan in A.H. 41. Mohawiyah reigned nineteen years and two months, and was succeeded by his son Yezid, who reigned three years and eight months. After Yezid, Mohawiyah II. was proclaimed, but deposed in a few weeks. Merwan followed, and was poisoned in less than a year. The remaining khalifs of the dynasty were Abdalmelek, Walid, Soliman, Omar, Yezid II., Hashem, Walid II., Yezid III., Ibrahim, and Merwan II.; after whom the Abassides

Yezid III., Ioranin, and zero task.

rose to power.—B. H. C.

O'MEARA, BARRY EDWARD, surgeon to Napoleon Bonaparte at St. Helena, was born in 1786, and entered the army as assistant-surgeon in 1804. In 1808 he was cashiered for having acted as second in a duel between two officers at Messina in Sicily. He then became a naval surgeon, and was serving on board the Bellerophon under Captain Maitland, when Napoleon was received on board that vessel in 1815. O'Meara's knowledge of Italian made him serviceable in the intercourse between the English officials and the fallen emperor, with whom he was

transferred to the Northumberland, and despatched to St. Helena as medical attendant. The personal ascendancy which Napoleon rarely failed to exercise over men, had made O'Meara half a Bonapartist when Sir Hudson Lowe became governor of St. The stringent measures and extraordinary vigilance adopted by Lowe gave offence to the surgeon, who after an unseemly contest with his superior officer quitted the island in April, 1818. He preferred charges at the admiralty of a maligraph, 1915. He preferred charges at the admirably of a mang-nant character against Sir Hudson, which being refuted, O'Meara was dismissed the service. In 1822 he published "A Voice from St. Helena, or Napoleon in Exile," which was greedily received by the liberal party. He died in 1836.—R. H. \*OMER PACHA (MICHAEL LATTAS), generalissimo of the

Turkish army, was born in 1811 at Plaski in Austrian Croatia, and held a government situation; but, for some reason, made his escape into Bosnia, and entered as private tutor the family of a gentleman with whom, in 1833, he went to Constantinople. He had previously embraced the Mahometan faith, and taken the name of Omer. Khosrew Pacha, then seraskier, discerning his abilities, made him his own adjutant, and afterwards procured his appointment as writing-master to the future sultan, Abdul Medjid. Khosrew also obtained for his protegé a rich wife, and a commission as major (1834). He took an active part in reorganizing the Turkish army; served as colonel in 1839 against Druses, then in Bulgaria, and in the Albanian insurrection of 1846. In 1848 he was appointed to the command of the army destined to co-operate with the Russian forces in Moldavia and Wallachia, and it was the courage he displayed in protecting the Hungarian refugees which first drew public attention to him. In 1851 he was sent to quell an insurrection of the christians in Bosnia, and on the breaking out of the war with Russia, he was appointed, with the rank of field-marshal, to the command of the army. The successes which he gained at Olteniza (4th November 1853), and the capture of Kalafat, which cut off the communication of the Russians with the Greek subjects of the Porte, were perhaps over-rated at the time, but are nevertheless important military achievements. The military credit of the defence of Silistria belongs to another, but the factics of Omer Pacha were eminently successful, and it is an open question whether his reputation would have suffered had he not been relieved by the diplomatic action of Austria from further duty in this quarter. The Turkish army was next despatched to Eupatoria, in order to threaten the rear of the Russian troops then pouring into Sebastopol, and in a brilliant engagement repulsed the attack of the Russians at that place. When removed to the camp before Sebastopol the Turkish troops had no opportunity of distinguish-In October, 1855, Omer Pacha was despatched ing themselves. with thirty-five thousand men to the relief of Kars, but, by a series of unaccountable delays he failed to reach the besieged city in time, and immediately after its fall he retreated to Redout Kale. The peace of Paris prevented any further display of his powers, but he remained generalissimo of the Turkish army. He was appointed governor-general of Bagdad, and subsequently to a special com-mand in Syria. At present (June, 1862) he is in command of the troops sent to quell the insurrection in Montenegro. Omer Pacha is described as of winning manners and military address; he speaks most European languages, and has received military decorations from England, Russia, and France.-F. M. W.

O'NEILL (Miss), a celebrated actress, was born about 1791, the daughter of the manager of the theatre at Drogheda. such parentage she was early on the boards; and at the age of twelve, being seen by the manager of the Belfast theatre, she received an engagement there, and presently made her appearance on the Dublin stage. Her fame as Juliet procured her a London engagement, and she made her first and a very successful appearance in the metropolis on the 6th of October, 1814. Her Juliet and Belvidera were among her most triumphant performances; she did not succeed in comedy. Her beauty is celebrated in theatrical annals, and she won the admiration of Mrs. Siddons, of whom she was a contemporary without being a rival; for sadness rather than grandeur was her histrionic forte. After a brief but brilliant theatrical career, at the close of which she was earning, it is said, £12,000 a year (with which she bestowed ample aid upon the family), she retired into private life, and married W. Becher, Esq., M.P.—F. E.
ONKELOS, one of the Targumists or Chaldee paraphrasts, is

thought to have lived a short time before the birth of Christ, and to have been a pupil of Hillel, grandfather of the Gamaliel at

whose feet Paul was brought up. According to this account he resided at Jerusalem, and translated the Pentateuch into Chaldee for the use of the Palestinian Jews. Some Jewish writings identify him with Aquila, the translator of the Old Testament into Greek, who was a proselyte to Judaism. But it is doubtful whether the two were identical; or whether they were not confounded by tradition. Eichhorn and Bertholdt hold that Onkelos was a native of Babylon, rather than Palestine. Their arguments are not sufficient to set aside the view we have given. The writers of the Babylonian Talmud sometimes refer to him; not, however, at length, nor with perfect consistency. In the Jerusalem Talmud he is not mentioned. Chaldee appears in its purest state in Onkelos' version of the Pentateuch, which is the best and most literal of all the Targums. The work has been often printed separately, as well as in the Rabbinic Bibles .- S. D.

OPIE, AMELIA, was the daughter of Dr. Alderson, a physician of Norwich, in which city she was born, November 12th, 1769. Having lost her mother in early life, Miss Alderson, whilst little more than a mere girl, was by that event placed at the head of her father's household, and thus came very early to take a prominent place in Norwich society, at that time characterized by a prevalent gaiety not untempered by a taste for intellectual pursuits. Into this she entered with full zest, and soon became the ornament and pride of her circle. In 1798 she was married to Mr. Opie the artist, a union which was full of happiness to both, but which was cut short by the death of the husband in 1807, just as he was beginning to rise to that posi-tion which his talents and industry entitled him to occupy. After this painful event his widow returned to Norwich, where the rest of her life was spent, first with her father, and after his death, which took place in October, 1825, in a house of her own, where, surrounded by the portraits of absent or dead friends, and enlivened by the society of some of the best and ablest men and women of her time, she lived a happy, beautiful, and useful life. From an early age she had been accustomed to handle the pen, and after her marriage her husband encouraged and stimulated her to venture before the public as an authoress. In 1810 she published a story entitled "Father and Daughter," which met with immense success; and in the following year she issued a volume of poems, which was also very well received.

After her husband's death she continued to ply her pen busily for several years. Her works were chiefly tales and novelettes, with an occasional volume of poems. In 1824 Mrs. Opie joined the Society of Friends, and from this time her mind was much under religious impressions, and her time and energies devoted to pious and benevolent pursuits. She lived to enjoy a green and pleasant old age, having entered her eighty-fifth year before she was called hence. Her death took place December 2, 1853. The writer of this had the pleasure of paying her a visit the year before she died. The image of the beautiful, cheerful, clever old lady, as she reclined on her sofa and talked with all the vivacity of youth, in a bright joyous room, with a sweet joyous voice, remains on his memory as one of the loveliest it has been his good fortune to witness.—W. L. A.

OPIE, JOHN, R.A., was born at St. Agnes, near Truro, Cornwall, in 1761. The son of a carpenter in indigent circumstances, named Oppy, the boy was very early put to mechanical employments. A rude skill shown by him in taking likenesses attracted the notice of Dr. Wolcott (the celebrated Peter Pindar), then practising as a physician at Truro, who took him into his employment as footboy, and after a time encouraged him to cultivate his talent for portraiture. The youth painted Wolcott's friends at 7s. 6d. a head, and found plenty of sitters. Eventually Wolcott, who had tired of the obscurity of a Cornish town, resolved to remove to London, and take his young protegé with him. This happened in 1781. By Wolcott's direction, the name of Oppy was changed for the more genteel one of Opie, and the young man (strongly against the advice of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who counselled a probation of hard study) was placed in a fashionable house, and advertised by Wolcott, both in verse and prose, as a self-taught prodigy. "The Cornish Wonder," as prose, as a self-taught prodigy. "The Cornish Wonder," as he was called, became the rage; the throng of carriages, it is said, being so great as to be literally a nuisance to the neighbourhood. There is probably exaggeration in this, but it is certain that Opie did become for a while the fashionable portrait painter, Reynolds himself being comparatively deserted for the uncouth and uneducated country clown. But the novelty alike of his painting and his manners soon wore off, and his

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house was as much deserted as it had before been througed. Opie had, however, realized some money; had thrown off the oppressive patronage of Wolcott, who bitterly accused him of ingratitude; and had married prudently. He could now afford to wait, and whilst waiting to study. He had in him the making of a painter, and though he began serious study too late in life to rise to a first rank, he yet became an excellent painter within the narrow limits to which he, for the most part, confined himself. He painted several historical subjects, as "The Death of David Rizzio;" "Prince Arthur and Hubert;" "Belisarius;" "The Murder of James I. of Scotland," &c., with an unaffected simplicity of manner, energy, and distinctness of purpose that brought them home to the understanding of every one, and made them very generally popular. But they were too deficient in refinement, in poetic feeling, and in the higher qualities of art generally, to secure for Opie a permanent place as a historical painter. As a portrait-painter his position is less doubtful. His male heads are by far the best. He had a shrewd perception of character, a broad vigorous style, and was a good colourist. Although quite uneducated in boyhood, he became eventually well read in the best English authors, and had himself some literary aspirations. On the resignation of Fuseli, Opie was elected professor of painting in the Royal Academy. lived, however, to deliver four lectures, dying somewhat suddenly on the 9th of April, 1807. His remains were honoured with a place beside those of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in St. Paul's cathedral. His widow (see OPIE, AMELIA) published in 1809 the academy lectures of her husband, with a memoir, in quarto: they are reprinted in Mr. Wornum's Lectures on Painting by the Royal Academicians.—J. T-e.

OPILIUS AURELIUS, a Latin grammarian of the first century B.C., was originally the slave of an epicurean philosopher. After obtaining his freedom, he taught successively philosophy, rhetoric, and grammar. Such was his attachment to Rutilius Rufus, that when that statesman was banished in 92, Opilius followed him into exile. His most important work he entitled "Musæ." It related to grammar.

Musæ." It related to grammar.
OPITZ, MARTIN, the father of modern German poetry and founder of the first Silesian school, was born at Bunzlau, Silesia, 23rd December, 1597, and was carefully educated in various renowned gymnasia. He completed his studies in the universities of Frankfort, Heidelberg, and Strasburg, 1618-20, and then proceeded to Leyden, where he formed acquaintances with Scriver, Vossius, and Daniel Heinsius. On his return he obtained an appointment from the duke of Liegnitz; but in 1622 accepted a professorship at Weissenburg, offered him by Bethlen Gabor, prince of Transylvania. Notwithstanding the favour Shown him by this prince, he was fain to go back to Liegnitz. He was nominated councillor by the duke, and elected a member of the Fruitful Society. In 1625 he was crowned at Vienna poet-laureate by the Emperor Ferdinand II., and in 1629 a patent of nobility was conferred upon him. He then entered the service of the burggraf of Dohna, by whom he was sent on a mission to Paris, where he became acquainted with Hugo Grotius, 1630. In 1638 he was appointed historiographer to Wladislav IV., king of Poland, at Dantzic, where on the 20th August, 1639, he fell a victim to the plague. Of Opitz's poetry Hallam has given a very just estimate; it is less imaginative than reflective. He wrote didactic poems (among which his "Trostgedicht in wider-wirtigkeit des Krigges") is considered to be his best were distinct. wärtigkeit des Krieges" is considered to be his best production), hymns, epistles, sonnets, and epigrams. He also translated the Psalms, the Antigone of Sophocles, and some Italian lyrical dramas. "Opitz displayed, however," to borrow the words of Hallam, "another kind of excellence. He wrote the language with a purity of idiom, in which Luther alone, whom he chose as his model, was his superior; he gave more strength to the versification, and paid a regard to the collocation of syllables according to their quantity, which the earlier poets had neglected. He is therefore reckoned the inventor of a rich and harmonious rhythm." In his "Deutsche Poeterei," he laid the foundation rhythm. In his Deutsche Foetert, he had the formation for modern German prosody.—(See Life by Lindner, 1740–41, 2 vols.; by Strehlke, 1856; and by Hoffmann von Fallersleben, 1858. Complete works, Breslau, 1690, 3 vols.)—K. E.

\* OPPERT, Julius, orientalist, was born of Jewish parents, in 1825, at Hamburg, where he received his earlier education. At the university of Bonn he studied Sanscrit under Lassen, and Arabic under Freytag. Having devoted his attention specially to the ancient language of Persia, he published in 1847 his "Lautsystem des Alt Persischen," and in the same year proceeded to Paris, where he was encouraged and befriended by Letronne and Eugene Burnouf. He has been employed by the French government in various philological missions, and takes high rank as a decipherer of the cuneiform inscriptions. Among his later works are his "Inscriptions Cunéiformes déchiffrées une seconde fois," and a Sanscrit grammar. Oppert was one of the orientalists to whom was sent the cuneiform inscription of Tiglath-Pileser I., with the result mentioned in the memoir of Sir Henry Rawlinson -(see that name).—F. E. ORANGE, Princes of. See Maurice of Nassau; William

THE SILENT, &c.
ORCAGNA, ANDREA, one of the ablest of the old Florentine painters, sculptors, and architects, was born about 1315. His father, Cione, was a distinguished goldsmith, and having taught his son the first elements of his art, he placed him with the celebrated sculptor, Andrea Pisano. Orcagna or Orgagna is supposed by Rumohr to be a corruption of the artist's proper name, L'Arcagnuolo. He, however, signed himself simply Andrea di Cione, adding scultore on his pictures, and pittore on his sculpture. His earliest works are some wall paintings in fresco, in the Strozzi chapel in Santa Maria Novella at Florence, which are still preserved. He there painted, together with his brother Bernardo, Heaven and Hell, from Dante; and they afterwards executed some similar works in the Campo Santo at Pisa; Andrea painting the "Triumph of Death" and the "Last Judgment." He painted also some large altarpieces in tempera, of which one of his masterpieces is now in the National gallery, representing the "Coronation of the Virgin." It was painted about 1360 for the church of San Pietro Maggiore in Florence, where it stood over the high altar for three centuries. It is one of the most important works of Italian art of the fourteenth century, and is fortunately still in a fine state of preservation, and contains altogether upwards of a hundred figures. The execution is, of course, hard and conventional, the eyes of the figures being disagreeably elongated; but the colouring is rich, and the whole effect is very ornamental: it is arranged in a Gothic framework, in nine compartments. As an architect, Orcagna built the church and tabernacle of Or San Michele in 1359; and he planned in 1356 the famous "Loggia de' Lanzi" of the Granducal Place at Florence, which was, however, not built until 1377, after Andrea's death, he having died the previous year, 1376. He left several unfinished works, which were completed by his brothers; Bernardo finishing the pictures and Jacopo the sculpture.—(Rumohr, Italienische Forschungen; Gaye, Carteggio d'Artisti.)—R. N. W.

ORDERICUS VITALIS was born in 1075 at Atcham, near Shrewsbury, of which latter place his father was priest. His education after the age of five years was conducted by a priest named Siward, from whose care he was removed in his tenth year to the hands of Raynald, a monk, who carried the child to Normandy, and dedicated him to a monastic life in the abbey of Ouche, Lisieux. His progress in learning and in the favour of his elders and brethren was remarkable. On receiving the tonsure in 1086 on the day of St. Vitalis, he adopted the name Vitalis in preference to his own, Ordericus. He was made priest in 1107. Next to his priestly duties the collection of materials for his celebrated history seems to have occupied his attention; and it is known that when he visited England he consulted the records of Croyland abbey and Worcester. His death is supposed to have occurred about 1143. He wrote a history of his time under the title of "Historiæ Ecclesiastice" libri xiii., which has great value in the eyes of students. The earlier part of the work, consisting of a chronicle from the birth of Christ to his own time, is for the most part taken from known authorities. Books iii.-vi. contain a history of the wars of the Normans in England, France, and Apulia down to the death of William the Conqueror. The third part of the work, books vii.-xiii., has all the value belonging to contemporaneous history, being a narrative of events from the death of William to 1141. The first edition of this valuable chronicle was published by Duchesne in his collection of Historiae Normann. Scription of Historiae Society of The first edition of this valuable chronicle was pubtores, 1619. It was also printed by the Historical Society of France in 2 vols. 8vo, 1840. A translation into French by Dubois, 4 vols. 8vo, appeared in 1825-27.—R. H.

ORELLI, JOHANN KASPAR, a distinguished Swiss philologist, was born at Zurich, 13th February, 1787, and was carefully educated. In compliance with the wishes of his father he took orders in 1806, but soon forsook the clerical profession for that of a teacher. He first found employment with Pestalozzi at Yverdun, then at Bergamo, and afterwards at Chur. In 1819 he obtained the chair of eloquence at Zurich, and became a pillar and ornament of this newly-founded university. He died January 6, 1849. In his editions of Horace, Tacitus, and Cicero, great erudition is combined with elegant taste and critical acumen. He also joined Baiter and Sauppe in the well-known edition of Plato. Besides these exegetical works, his "Onomasticon Tullianum," 3 vols.; and his "Inscriptionum Latinarum Selectarum Collectio," 2 vols., deserve most honourable mention.—K. E.

ORFILA, MATTHIEU JOSEPH BONAVENTURE, a distinguished physician and toxicologist, was born at Mahon in the island of Minorca, 24th April, 1787. Intended for maritime life, his mind was early directed to the study of mathematics. He went to sea for a short time with a merchant vessel, and it was intended by his friends that he should ultimately enter the Spanish navy. however, soon relinquished the profession of a sailor, and turned to the cultivation of the natural sciences. He entered at the university of Valencia in 1804. Whilst a student at Valencia he applied himself eagerly to the study of the works of the great chemists and natural philosophers of the day, and so highly distinguished himself at a public examination instituted to test the standard of teaching in the university, that the junta of Barcelona sent him at their own expense to Paris, for the purpose of studying chemistry and its application to the arts. He arrived in Paris in 1807; but war breaking out between France and Spain his annual allowance of fifteen hundred francs ceased, and he became dependent on an uncle established at Marseilles, until the period of his graduation. At the expiration of his studentship Orfila passed a brilliant examination, and obtained the degree of M.D. He then began to lecture privately on chemistry, forensic medicine, and anatomy for his support, and at the same time commenced those researches on toxicology on which his fame mainly rests. Some of the most eminent names in French medicine were to be found amongst those of his pupils. Amongst them were those of M. Jules Cloquet, M. Beclard, sen., and M. Edwards. Orfila's fame soon increased; he was early appointed corresponding member of the Institute, and in 1819 was chosen professor of forensic medicine at the Faculty of Medicine. The latter appointment was partly due to the influence of the celebrated Hallé, who though very ill, had himself carried to the medical school to vote for Orfila. He lectured on forensic medicine for four years, and for twenty-nine years on medical chemistry. In 1816 he was appointed physician to Louis XVIII., and on the constitution of the Academy of Medicine he was one, and the youngest, of its seventy original members. The revolution of 1830 opened to him a splendid path of honour and wealth. He was successively chosen dean of the Faculty, member of the council-general of hospitals, and member of the council-general of the department. He became naturalized, and was appointed a member of the council of public As dean of the Faculty of Medicine he introduced various and great reforms, amongst which was the foundation of preparatory schools of medicine in the principal large towns. He also so enriched the anatomical and pathological museum of the Faculty, that his name was attached to it by the government as a lasting memorial to his honour. His discoveries in toxicology were recognized throughout Europe, and his evidence was constantly in requisition for the guidance of legal tribunals. The revolution of 1848 deprived Orfila of all his appointments, except his professorship. This blow, and the illness of a son, preyed on his health. After lecturing on March 11th, 1853, he was seized with pneumonia, and died, universally honoured and lamented, on the 12th of the same month. A short time before his death he presented £4800 to different public institutions, amongst which were the museum which bears his name, the Faculty of Medicine, and the School of Pharmacy, for the establishment of prizes, and an institution for the benefit of decayed medical men and their families, of which he was the founder. His principal works are, "Forensic Medicine," "Elements of Medical Chemistry," and his treatise on poisons, all of which have gone through several editions.—F. C. W.

ORIGEN, surnamed ADAMANTIUS, one of the most eminent of the christian fathers, was born at Alexandria in the year 185. His father Leonidas was a christian, and suffered martyrdom for his zealous attachment to Christ in 202. Educated with care from his earliest years, Origen grew up imbued with sound learning and familiar with the sacred writings, and such was his devotedness to christianity that he could hardly be restrained from sharing in his father's martyrdom. Having obtained the means, through the generosity of a christian lady, of devoting himself to study, he made such progress that when scarcely eighteen years of age he was called by Demetrius, bishop of Alexandria, to fill the office of catechete. Henceforward he occupied himself constantly in the study and exposition of the holy scriptures, on which he wrote many commentaries and homilies. At first he followed the grammatical principle of interpretation, but from this he was seduced by the taste then prevailing at Alexandria, to adopt the allegorical method, in which he indulged to a pernicious extent. His critical labours on the sacred text at this time were abundant and well directed; the fruit of which was contained in his Hexapla or more properly Octapla-a work, the result of twenty-eight years' labour, and in which the author gave in separate columns six different Greek versions of the Old Testament, the Hebrew text, and the Hebrew in Greek letters, with various readings, prolegomena, and annotations. Of this great work only fragments remain, the best edition of which is that of Montfaucon, 2 vols. folio, Paris, 1713. We are indebted to Origen also for a most valuable defence of christianity against the heathen philosopher Celsus—a work which has preserved to us all that we know of that writer's arguments and cavils, and which has been a mine whence both infidels and christians have drawn their materials ever since. In these labours Origen found little favour with the general christian community. It was not till the year 227 that he was raised to the presbyterate over a congregation in Palestine; and such was the tumult excited by this that it continued to disturb his peace for the remainder of The cruelties he suffered in the Decian persecution hastened his decease. He died in 254, leaving behind him the reputation of being the most learned of the fathers, and one whose labours have conferred the most permanent benefits on the church. On some points he ventured to depart from the prevailing doctrines of the church; and while this caused him trouble during his life, it has continued to obelize ever since, so that he is the only one of the Greek church fathers whom the church of Rome has refused to canonize. His works, however, remain to a great extent, and they have secured for him a higher honour. The best edition is that of the Benedictine De la Rue, 4 vols. folio, Paris, 1733-59.-W. L. A.

ORLEANS, House of: the title of a branch of the royal family of France, in three great successive offshoots, which we thus note in their consecutive order. The earliest house of the

name originated with-

Louis, the second surviving son of Charles V., and who seems to have been the first prince that bore the title of duke of Orleans. His assassination at Paris in 1407, by the duke of Burgundy, gave rise to the conflicts of the two factions styled Burgundians and Armagnacs, which deluged the capital with blood and inflicted fearful injuries on the whole kingdom. The first duke of Orleans married the daughter of the duke of Milan, which involved the Orleans family in Italian affairs. and ultimately produced the war of Louis XII. for the acquirement of the Milanese dominions. Charles, the second duke of Orleans, was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Agincourt, and long retained in captivity. A more celebrated personage, Dunois, the "Bastard of Orleans," was the illegitimate brother of this second duke. The third duke, Louis, the son of Charles, who had been compelled to espouse the deformed daughter of Louis XI., eventually succeeded to the sceptre in 1498, and reigned under the title of Louis XII. In that year, by the death of the childless Charles VIII., the direct line of Valois came to a close, and Louis of Orleans, therefore, as heir of the collateral branch of Valois, inherited the sovereignty. He too, having no male offspring, was followed on the throne by his cousin, the count of Angoulême, who had married Claude, daughter of Louis, and who now became Francis I. This was in the year 1515.—The history of the second house of Orleans is

summed up in that of a single individual— GASTON, the younger son of Henry IV., born in 1608, and created Duke of Orleans in 1626. Like too many of the Orleans family, both in ancient and more modern times, he was devoid of both heart and principle, the victim of his own vanity, and perpetually plunged in trouble and disgrace. Intrigue was the element in which Gaston revelled, and he never seemed happy except when playing the part of a plotter. Against the life of Richelieu he frequently schemed, and was deeply implicated in the noted conspiracy of Cinq-Mars, shortly before the decease

of the great cardinal. Adding a coward's to a traitor's guilt, he saved his own existence on this memorable occasion by the betrayal of his accomplices, and escaped with the loss of his chief domains, and banishment from the court. But matters changed in his favour at the death of Richelieu and Louis XIII.; and during the minority of Louis XIV. the duke of Orleans was recalled and made lieutenant-general of the kingdom. For a time he remained comparatively quiet. The civil commotions of the Fronde, however, proved too great a temptation for his turbulent and vacillating spirit, and he foolishly espoused a position of direct hostility to Mazarin. That wily successor of Richelieu triumphed in the end; and in 1652 Gaston was banished from the court to Blois, where he died eight years afterwards in mortifying exile. He had no sons, but was father by his first wife of the famous Louise de Montpensier, or "La Grande Mademoiselle," who figured so prominently in the later history of France, who aspired to the hand of Louis XIV., finally married the Count de Lauzun, and ended in 1693 her miserable life of blighted affection and disappointed ambition.—The third and

existing house of Orleans springs from—
PHILIP, second son of Louis XIII., who was born in 1640. The title of duke of Orleans was conferred upon him at the death of his uncle Gaston, as above recorded, in 1660. This prince's career was in no way remarkable. He to some extent cultivated literature, and served with credit in the campaigns of Louis XIV. By his first wife, Henrietta of England, he had two daughters; by his second, Elizabeth of Bavaria, he had a daughter and two sons. Of the sons only one was living at the time of his father's death in 1701, who, therefore, succeeded him in his titles. This duke, Philip II., better known as the Regent Orleans, was a man of utterly unprincipled character, and notorious for his profligacy, alike personal and political—a bad distinction he doubtless partly owed to the early lessons of his tutor, the infamous Dubois. But his intellect was endowed with rare powers, and his graces and accomplishments were manifold. At The decase of Louis XIV. in 1715, the regency devolved on Philip of Orleans during the minority of the young heir to the throne. His rule was, in some respects, better than might have been expected from his antecedents, and ambition never misled him to abuse the rights of the youthful sovereign. He died suddenly in 1723, leaving a son and several daughters.—Louis, born in 1703, who succeeded him, led a life of dissipation in his early years; but after his wife's premature decease in 1726, he renounced his former course and devoted himself to works of charity, the pursuits of science, and the study of religion. Choosing for his retreat the abbey of St. Genevieve, he spent there the tranquil existence of a recluse until his death in 1742. The history of his son, Louis Philippe, presents nothing worthy of note. He fought at Dettingen and Fontenoy, and shared in other military service of importance. Dying in 1785 he was succeeded by his only son, Louis Philippe Joseph, born at St. Cloud in 1747, and who, during the lifetime of his father, was known by the title of Duke de Chartres. This was the prince who afterwards gained such an unenviable notoriety as the "Egalité" of the French revolution. Like his great grand-father, the Regent Orleans, he had been favoured by nature with superior advantages, both of mind and person; but such gifts were prostituted to the basest ends, and his youth was wasted in revolting debauchery. In 1778 he served on board the fleet commanded by Count d'Orvilliers, and during the action with Admiral Keppel off Cape Usl:ant, displayed a cowardice that covered him with the ridicule of the court, where, on account of his evil reputation, he was already held in abhorrence. For that abhorrence he resolved to take deadly revenge, and at the outbreak of the Revolution eagerly espoused the cause of the people in their opposition to the royal authority. He became the willing ally of the jacobins, and encouraged all the popular excesses, and, finally, after having voted for the death of Louis XVI., was himself brought to the scaffold on the 6th November, 1773. By his wife, Louise de Penthièvre, he left a son-the ex-king of the French—and a daughter, Mademoiselle d'Orleans.—(See Louis PHILIPPE.)-J. J.

ORLOFF, ALEXIS, younger brother of Gregory, sometimes called Le Balafré, from a scar on his face, was a man of gigantic size and strength. He was serving in the imperial guard when Catherine engaged him with his brother in the revolution of 1762. He it was who roused her from sleep in the palace at Peterhof, at six o'clock in the morning, with the news

that one of the conspirators was arrested and she must hasten to the capital. After Catherine's triumph Alexis and another were employed to conduct the unhappy Peter to a place of security. What befel on the road is related with cynical brevity in the following despatch to the empress:- "Matuschka! that fool of ours, after drinking, began to fight, and we finished him. Forgive us, Matuschka; we are to blame, but the affair is past cure. The highest employments and rewards were bestowed on Alexis after this. His ruthless spirit proved useful on more than one occasion. In a war with Turkey he had command of the Russian fleet; and with the aid of his subordinates, Elphinstone and Greig, he destroyed the Turkish fleet by fire in the bay of Tchesmé. In honour of this achievement he was styled Count Orloff Tchesminski. The ensnaring of the Princess Tarakanoff at Rome was another important service rendered to Catherine, who desired to get rid of a possible rival in the daughter of the Empress Elizabeth. During Potemkin's ascendancy the Orloffs were in the shade; nevertheless Alexis, in an interview with Catherine, forced tears of vexation from her by the sternness of his implied rebukes. He was humiliated in his turn by the Emperor Paul, who in 1797 obliged him to hold the pall at the funeral ceremony held in honour of the murdered Peter. During Paul's reign Orloff resided in Leipsic, returned to Russia after the accession of Alexander I., and died at Moscow in 1808. His vast wealth descended to an only legitimate daughter .- R. H.

ORLOFF, ALEXIS, Prince, a natural son of Feodor, brother to Gregory Orloff, was born in 1787, and entered the military service early in life, passing through the various grades, and seeing service in the campaigns against Napoleon. On the accession of the Emperor Nicolas in 1825, Orloff was colonel of the regiment of horse-guards, and in the critical hour of mutiny and revolt on the 26th December, he carried his regiment to the assistance of the anxious czar. From that hour he became a friend and favourite of the monarch, who bestowed upon him office, honours, and rewards without stint. As a negotiator General Orloff signed the treaty of Adrianople in 1829. In 1832 he was sent on a mission to London. In 1833 he commanded the Russian forces sent to protect Turkey against Ibrahim Pacha. In 1844 he became head of the gendarmerie and secret police of Russia. He was generally the companion of the czar in his rapid journeys from place to place. During the Crimean war he was sent on a futile mission to Vienna, and on the death of Nicolas in 1856 he was relieved of his charges and placed in the honorary post of president of the council. He died in 1860.—R. H.

ORLOFF, GREGORY, Prince, was one of five brothers whose grandfather, a Strelitz, extorted the admiration of the Czar Peter by his coolness at the place of execution. About to be beheaded for mutiny, the Strelitz swept from the block the head of the previous victim, saying, "That's my place." He was pardoned, and became a subaltern officer in Peter's army. Of his five grandsons, Gregory, the handsomest, served in the artillery towards the close of the reign of the Empress Elizabeth. An intrigue with Princess Kurakin, Schuvaloff's mistress, exposed him to some danger, from which he was shielded by the Grand-duchess Catherine, who fell in love with him. Together they concocted and carried out the plot, which in 1762 overthrew Peter III., and placed Catherine on the throne. Honours and wealth were showered on the Orloff family. Gregory aspired to share the throne with his mistress. Catherine would only consent to a secret marriage, which the interested lover declined. Her love for him cooled, and after diverting enormous revenues to his use and obtaining for him the rank of Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, she permitted him to travel abroad. He signalized his journeys by an extravagant expenditure, and in 1782 returned to Petersburg an idiot. Catherine was deeply affected at seeing him in this condition, would let no restraint be put upon him visited him, allowed him free access to herself, though it was but to hear the remorseful wanderings of his mind to earlier times and scenes covered with gloomy hues. Potemkin at length contrived to remove him to Moscow, where he died in April, 1783. He left one son by Catherine who was ennobled by the title of Count Bobrinsky.-R. H.

ORLOFF, MICHAEL, elder brother of Prince Alexis Orloff, was a Russian general of great merit, but was far less fortunate in his career than the favourite of Nicolas. He went through the campaign against Napoleon, entered France with the allied armies, and was one of the general officers who signed the capitulation of Paris in 1814. He endeavoured to impress his

liberal opinions and desire for reforms in his native country upon the Emperor Alexander, whose aid-de-camp he was. The czar, however, got rid of the advice and the adviser by appointing Orloff to a distant command. Here the ardent reformer disseminated his ideas among the officers of the army, and promoted the formation of those secret societies to whose instigation was attributed the outbreak of December, 1825. He was summoned before the emperor, and persisted in maintaining his political opinions. For the sake of Alexis he was permitted to retire to his estate in the country, where he lived in disgrace and with straitened means for the rest of his life. Died in 1841 .- R. H.

ORM

ORME, ROBERT, a distinguished historian, was born at Anjengo, India, in 1728. After attending at Harrow, he returned to India, having received a civil appointment, and became at length a member of council at Fort St. George, and was elected accountant general in 1753. His health failed, and the vessel in which he sailed for England being captured by a French ship of war, he did not reach this country till 1760. In 1763 appeared the first volume of his famous work, "History of the Military transactions of the British nation in Indostan from the year 1745," and the second volume followed in 1778. work of his was "Historical fragments of the Mogul Empire of the Mahrattas." The style of these works is clear and elegant, and the spirit is impartial. Mr. Orme was fond of music and

drawing, and wrote elegant verses. He died in 1801.—J. E. ORME, WILLIAM, a popular minister and author, was born at Falkirk on the 3d of February, 1787. His parents belonged to the denomination then called the Relief church; but he joined the congregation under the care of Mr. James Haldane Orme served a regular apprenticeship to a trade before he began to study for the ministry. In 1807 he was ordained over an independent church in Perth, and in 1824 became pastor of a similar church at Camberwell, London. Soon after, he was appointed foreign secretary to the London Missionary Society, but retained his pastorate. He died, May, 1830. Orme was a man of great industry and application, and also of no little learning and ability. Among his works are—
"Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Religious Connexions of John Owen, D.D., vice-chancellor of Oxford," &c., an excellent biography, 1820; a "Life of Baxter," highly praised by Mr. James Stephen; "Remarkable Passages in the Life of William Kiffin, written by himself, and edited from the original manuscript, with notes and additions," 1823; "Bibliotheca Biblica, a select list of books on sacred literature, with notices, biographical, critical," &c., 1824 (a new edition of this volume, bringing it up to the present time, would be of great value); "Memoirs of John Urquhart, late of the University of St. Andrews," 1827 .- J. E.

ORMOND, JAMES BUTLER, Duke of, the representative of an ancient and illustrious family, to whose annals he contributed some of the brightest pages, was born in 1607, not in 1610 as stated by Carte. His family name was derived from the hereditary tenure of the office of chief butler of Ireland. His father being drowned in 1619 while James was a minor, the king placed the boy in ward to Richard Preston, earl of Desmond, who, as a claimant to the Ormond estates, was a source of great vexation and suffering to Walter, the eleventh earl of Ormond, and grandfather of James. The family differences were happily healed in 1629 by the marriage of Lady Elizabeth Preston to her father's ward. With her the young nobleman retired to Acton in Gloucestershire, and employed himself in studying Latin; for Archbishop Abbot, the instructor appointed by the king, had been more successful in teaching the youth protestant principles than the classical tongues. In 1631, being in Ireland, he purchased a troop of horse, and in 1632 succeeded his grand-father as the twelfth earl of Ormond. Two years later his high spirit had nearly brought him into collision with Wentworth, the lord-deputy, a man of resolution equal to his own. To prevent bloody quarrels in the parliament-house at Dublin, a proclamation had been issued that no member should enter with his sword. All obeyed but young Ormond, who told the usher in reply to his demand, that he should have no sword of his "except in his guts." On being called to account by the lord-deputy, Ormond produced the king's writ, calling him to parliament cinctum cum gladio. The stern Wentworth hesitated for a moment whether to crush or encourage so daring a young man. Fortunately for the king's interest, the gentler course was adopted, and before the close of the year Ormond was called into the privy council. He remained in Ireland exercising unimportant military commands until (1641) he was appointed by the English parliament, with the consent of the king, lieutenant-general of the forces in Ireland. He showed great vigour and ability in the use of the means at his disposal, routed the rebels in various engagements, and triumphing at Lyons, at Kilsaghlan, at Naas, at Tipper, and at Kilrush. From the parliament he received thanks, and a jewel worth £620, while the king created him Marquis of Ormond. In 1642 he took several castles, and gained a complete victory over General Preston at Ross. In the following year he concluded a truce with the Irish recusants, and sent all the succours he could command to the king in England, where the civil war had begun. In November, 1643, the king made him lord-lieutenant of Ireland, an office which he held until 1647, when, with his majesty's approbation, he gave up his authority to the parliament's commissioners. Finding the king a prisoner at Hampton court, he went to France and waited on the queen and prince of Wales, who consulted him continually. In September, 1648, he returned secretly to Ireland, and after the execution of Charles I. he caused Charles II. to be proclaimed king there. His efforts for the recovery of the kingdom proving ineffectual, he returned to Paris in 1650, having earned the distinction of being specially excepted in Cromwell's act for the settlement of Ireland from pardon of life or estate. He gave faithful attendance and counsel to the royal fugitives during their exile, and at the Restoration was reinstated in his honours, created a peer of England as Baron Butler and Earl of Brecknock, and Duke of Ormond in Ireland. At the coronation he was lord high steward. In November, 1661, he was declared lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and retained the government until February, 1668. The Irish parliament presented him with £30,000 as a testimony of gratitude and affection; but his removal, brought about by the duke of Buckingham and other enemies, prevented his receipt of £98,256 due to him, and kept his affairs in embarrassment to the end of his life. It has been computed that he lost altogether by his loyalty nearly £900,000. In 1669 he was chosen to succeed Archbishop Sheldon as chancellor of the university of Oxford. For a third time he was sworn lord-lieutenant of Ireland in August, 1667; and continuing in the office till 1682, he with difficulty obtained leave to go to England where he was created an - English duke in consideration of his faithful services, and particularly for his keeping Ireland quiet all the time of the popish plot. At the coronation of James II. he again bore the crown as lord high steward, after which he returned to Ireland. He was recalled, however, and showed plainly to the displeased king his disapproval of the policy then pursued. He died at Kingston hall in Dorsetshire on the 21st of July, 1688, and was buried by his own desire in Westminster abbey, next to his wife and two sons. He was one of the noblest supporters of the Stewarts' cause, and passed through a long life with honour and the esteem of men of all parties. The history of his life by Thomas Carte, 3 vols. folio, 1735, is an important part of the history of his country.—R. H.

ORONTIUS. See FINÆUS.

ORTON, JOB, a nonconformist divine, was born at Shrews-

bury. He was educated at the free school of his native place, and then studied under Dr. Doddridge. In 1741 he became minister, at Shrewsbury, of a congregation composed of presby-terians and independents. His health failed in 1741, and, in possession of a competence, he retired to Kidderminster, where possession of a competence, he terret to Kidderminster, where he enjoyed literary leisure, and where he died in 1783. He received the degree of D.D., but never used it. He wrote "Memoirs of Dr. Doddridge," an "Exposition of the Old Testament," "Discourses on Eternity," "Sacramental Meditations," "Letters to a Young Clergyman," "Religious Exercises," "Dis-"Letters to a Young Clergyman," courses to the Aged," &c.—J. E.

OSBORNE, THOMAS, one of the early employers of Dr. Johnon, was, says Dr. Dibdin, "the most celebrated bookseller of his day," and carried on a successful trade for thirty years in Gray's inn, from 1737 or so onwards. He purchased the libraries of some of the most eminent men of his time, among them the Harleian collection of books which the government, while securing the Harleian MSS., now in the British museum, allowed to escape it. His catalogue of them was published in 1743-44, the first two volumes, in Latin, being compiled by Johnson. It was during this connection, doubtless, that Osborne received the punishment so tersely described by Johnson to Boswell:—"Sir, he was impertinent, and I beat him." Osborne was a short, thick, insolent, and ignorant man, and in the company of Curll is pilloried in

the Dunciad. He accumulated a fortune of £40,000, was for many years a member of the court of assistants of the Stationers' Company, and died in August, 1767 .- F. E.

OSIANDER, ANDREW, an eminent protestant divine and founder of an illustrious family, was born at Guntzen-Hausen, Anspach, 19th December, 1498. His father was a blacksmith by name Hosemann, which the son changed into the similar Osiander. His diligence at school and college was untiring, and his proficiency was in proportion, though poverty pressed heavily upon him. For many years he was a preacher at Nürnberg. He threw himself into the contest of the Reformation, and was present at several of the conferences, as at Marburg, Augsburg, and Schmal-kald. Hebrew, mathematics, and theology were his favourite studies. While pastor at Nürnberg he published his well-known "Harmony." His ingenuity was daring, however, and he advocated with no little tenacity and arrogance several doubtful opinions. At the foundation of the university of Königsberg, he, in 1548, became head of the theological faculty. His professorate was a troublous one; his colleagues disliked him, and he taught a strange view of the nature of that righteousness by which sinners are justified—that they are justified by the essential righteousness of Christ as God. Melancthon and the chief Lutheran divines opposed his hazy doctrine, which led to bitter and protracted controversy. Osiander died in 1552.

—Luke, a son of his, born in 1534, was court preacher at Stuttgard. He laboured to secure the reception of the formula of concord, and abridged and continued the Magdeburg Centu-Died in 1604.—Andrew, son of Luke, born in 1562, was chancellor at Tübingen, and published a Latin version of the Bible, with notes. Died in 1617.—Luke, another son, born in 1571, was also professor and chancellor at Tübingen, a violent partisan, and a virulent opponent of Arndt. He wrote "De Omnipræsentia hominis Christi," "De Communicatione idioma-Died in 1638. The version of the Latin Bible ascribed to Andrew Osiander is by some authorities ascribed to his father Luke, as also an "Institute of the Christian Religion."-Another, OSIANDER, JOHN ADAM, born in 1626, was a preacher and professor of theology, and in the end chancellor of Tübingen. Died in 1697.—His son of the same names was a physician died in 1708—and was famous in his day.—The son of this last, of the same names too, died in 1756 .- John, son of the first John Adam, a philologist, died in 1724 - J. E.

OSMAN. See OTHMAN. OSSIAN. See M'PHERS See M'PHERSON.

OSSOLI, SARAH MARGARET FULLER, Marchioness of, was born May 23, 1810, at Cambridge Port, Massachusetts. Her father, an active politician and a thorough scholar, educated her himself; committing, as she says, the error of "thinking to gain time by bringing forward the intellect as early as possible;" and she began to read Latin at six years old. The consequence was an overwrought nervous system, and a self-centred, somewhat dogmatic habit of mind. At a very early age she was acquainted with the masterpieces of German, Italian, and Spanish litera-In 1834 her father removed to Groton in the same state, and while busily fulfilling household duties, she undertook the education of four pupils, and carried out a course of study which, as her biographer remarks, reminds us of Gibbon. In 1835 her father died, and in order to fulfil the duties thus devolving on her, she sacrificed her long-cherished hope of a voyage to Europe, and the proposals which were made to her of congenial literary work. She became a teacher in Mr. Alcock's school in Boston, and in 1837, principal of a new school at Providence, Rhode Island. It was about this time that she formed an intimate friendship with Emerson, Channing, and the leaders of the new transcendental philosophy; and in 1840 she became the editor of the *Dial*, and one of the contributors. Some of her papers on the fine arts have been republished. She also wrote an account of a summer tour, entitled "Summer on the Lakes." When the Dial ceased, she became a principal literary contributor to the New York Tribune, under the editorship of Mr. Horace Greeley. She also gave vent to her slowly-formed convictions in a work entitled "Woman in the Nineteenth Century." In the spring of 1846 she visited England, and made the acquaintance of Mazzini, Carlyle, Wordsworth, and other distinguished persons. In France she met George Sand. Thence she made the tour of Italy, and the art-treasures of Rome excited that passionate love for the Eternal City, which soon found a more practical expression. She formed an attachment to the

Marquis Ossoli, the younger son of a noble family high in the confidence of the papal government, to whom she was married in December, 1847. He was some years her senior, and without any strong intellectual characteristics; but the marriage was nevertheless a happy one. In order to save the property of the marquis, the union was kept secret, even from her mother, for a year after the birth of her son. When the revolution broke out, she renewed the intimate friendship she had formed with Mazzini, and while her husband fought nobly in the liberal cause, she took charge of one of the hospitals, which she conducted with the most self-sacrificing courage, and with constant judgment. After the fall of Rome, she spent the happiest few months of her life at Florence, with her husband and child. In May, 1850, they all embarked on board the Elizabeth to return to the United States. The vessel was wrecked on Long Island, July 16, 1850, and all three perished—only the lifeless body of little Angelo came to land. With them, also, were destroyed the materials she had accumulated for a history of the great events in which she had borne a part. The memoir of Margaret Fuller Ossoli, by Emerson, W. H. Channing, and J. F. Clarke,

is a model of sympathizing, yet critical biography.—F. M. W. OSSUNA, P., Duke de. See GIRON.
OSTERVALD, JOHN FREDERICK, was burn at Neufchâtel in 1663, of an ancient and respectable family, and enjoyed high educational advantages. His father, who was a minister of that city, sent him to Zurich to study the ancient languages and and afterwards to Saumur, Orleans, and Paris, to study philosophy and theology. After his father's death he completed his theological studies in Geneva under Tronchin, and was ordained at Neufchatel in 1683, before he had completed his twentieth year. In 1686 he was made deacon, in 1699 pastor, and he was afterwards very often elected dean of the clergy of Neufchâtel. He devoted his whole life to the religious and moral welfare of his native city. His ministry lasted for upwards of sixty-three years. He was struck with palsy in the pulpit, and he died in 1747, in his eighty-fourth year. He wrought so many changes upon the church of Neufchâtel, its liturgy, psalmody, catechisms, and Bible-version, that he has been called its second reformer. He carried on for many years a theological lecture for the benefit of young men of education in the city, out of which sprang several of his theological works. His writings obtained for him the esteem and correspondence of several of the leading bishops of the Church of England, and they were even valued by Fénelon and other dignitaries of the Church of Rome.—P. L.

OTHMAN, or more correctly OSMAN, founder of the Ottoman dynasty, was the son of Erthoghrul or Orthoghrul, and born in Bithynia in 1259. On the death of his father he became the head or chief of his race in Asia Minor, whither the family had emigrated some years before. Othman was already known for his courage, and oriental writers have much to say not only of this, but of his romantic attachment to the fair Malkhatoon. his accession to authority, his power was increased, partly by a territory which had belonged to the realm of Masud II., whose dominions were divided among his generals, and partly by encroachments upon rival chiefs, but principally by spoliation of the Greek empire. By 1300 his rule extended in the north-west to Jeni Shehr, between Brusa and Isnik. Notwithstanding his warlike disposition, he was at peace from 1291 to 1298, and his next war is ascribed to the provocation of certain Turkish emirs. His reputation for justice much promoted the consolidation of his power. About 1299 he coined money bearing his own image, and was mentioned in the public prayers; but some, as Von Hammer, question whether he ever adopted these marks of It was now his ambition to govern the entire peninsula, rovalty. and a long and cruel struggle ensued, which continued till after He gained some successes over his chief rival in his death. Caramania, but was most anxious to encroach upon the Greek territory, and to this he directed special attention during the last twenty-six years of his life. In 1299 he murdered his uncle for opposing his ambitious projects, but his success was thought to his justification. His son Orkham reduced Brusa in 1326, and Othman, who died soon after, was buried in that city. left a book of maxims for the guidance of his son. The title of sultan was never given him in his lifetime. His descendants still govern the Ottoman empire.-B. H. C.

OTHMAN, IBN AFFAN, the third khalif after Mahomet. two of whose daughters he married, and was hence called by a name which signifies "possessor of the two lights." One of

the apostles of Islam, he is one of the four whose names are always placed after those of God and Mahomet in all mosques; occupies a place among the saints and at the head of the martyrs; and is named in the service at all the principal mosques. The sacerdotal dignity of Othman is never questioned. He was an early convert to Mahomet, to whom he was related, and whom he followed in his flight; and he was one of the six whom the prophet ordained to be the depositaries of his power. His right to the khalifate was unsuccessfully contested by Ali, and he was proclaimed twenty-three years after the Hegira. During his reign Khorassan and other provinces were added to the empire. After reigning about eleven years a conspiracy was formed, of which Ayesha, the prophet's widow, was a chief promoter, and which led to his murder when he had reigned twelve years. He was very old when he died. He was the first to procure an authentic copy of the Koran. Rashidi, a Persian poet, turned into verses a collection of apophthegms, of which Othman is the

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reputed author .- B. H. C. OTHO, MARCUS SALVIUS, the Roman Emperor, born A.D. 32, was in his youth one of the favourite courtiers of Nero. He was married to Poppæa Sabina, afterwards the wife of Nero, and in order to separate him from her he was sent by the emperor in A.D. 58 to govern the province of Lusitania, which he administered with credit during the ten years ensuing until the death of On the revolt of Galba in Spain, Otho at once acknowledged him as emperor, and accompanied him to Rome, where he himself enjoyed an extensive popularity. An influential party now urged Galba to adopt Otho as his successor in the empire. Galba, however, disliking the profligate character of Otho, designated L. Piso as the future emperor. Disappointed in his ambitious views, Otho raised a conspiracy among the soldiers, who hoped to find in him a second Nero. Galba and Piso were murdered, and Otho proclaimed emperor, January 15th, A.D. 69. Although obliged to conciliate by various concessions the favour of the soldiers, Otho showed a disposition to govern with moderation and prudence. His personal enemies he treated with clemency, and evinced more energy and talent than had been expected from him. He was acknowledged as emperor by the legions in Africa and the East, as well as by those of Illyricum and Pannonia. Vitellius, however, had been proclaimed emperor at Cologne, January 3, A.D. 69, by the army of the Rhine. The legions in Gaul, Britain, and Spain also for the most part declared for Vitellius, but his main strength lay in the armies of Germany, which under his generals, Cœcina and Valens, were proceeding to the invasion of Italy. Otho left Rome about the middle of March, after quelling some disturbances there, and joined his army in Northern Italy. His troops gained some successes in the neighbourhood of Placentia; but Otho, contrary to the advice of his ablest commanders, resolved on fighting a decisive battle. His forces sustained a complete defeat in Bedriacum, a town near the river Po, in which forty thousand men are said to have perished. He still, however, possessed ample means for prolonging the contest; but despairing of final success, and willing, we may hope, to spare the fruitless effusion of blood, he determined to die by his own hand. After settling his affairs with the utmost calmness and deliberation, he stabbed himself, April 15th, A.D. 69, at the age of thirty-seven. His death caused the deepest grief among his adherents, and it is even said that many of his soldiers put an end to their own lives, as being resolved not to survive him. It is certain that a warm and general sentiment of admiration was excited among the Romans by what, in their estimation, was a truly heroic end. The passage in which Tacitus has described the last hours of Otho is one of the finest in his narrative.—G.

OTHO: the name of four emperors of Germany who flour-ished in the middle ages, between the years 936 and 1218:—

OTHO I., surnamed THE GREAT, the son of Henry the Fowler, and the first German after Charles the Fat who assumed the title of emperor of the West, was born in 912, and elected king of Germany in 936 at Aix-la-Chapelle. He engaged in war with the Huns and Hungarians, whose progress westward he effectually stopped. He made Bohemia his tributary, constrained the duke of Bavaria and other vassals to render him due feudal obedience, and distributed nearly the whole of central Europe into fiefs to be held under his suzerainty. He subdued a revolt of the barons who had obtained the aid of Louis of France, and afterwards strove in vain to deliver Louis himself from the captivity in which he was held by the great Count Hugh his subject,

946. In a conflict with the Danes he strengthened the frontiers of Schleswig, and in 951 overcame Boleslas, the revolted duke of But his most memorable achievement was the rescue of Adelaide, the widowed queen of Italy, from the power of Berenger II., which he accomplished by crossing the Alps with a large army, and having relieved Canoza where the lady was besieged, celebrated his nuptials with her within its towers. then advanced to Pavia, where he was crowned with his bride. For ten years longer Berenger was allowed to reign in Italy as a feudatory; but his oppressions raised a great cry against him, and in 961 Otho again crossed the Alps with an army, assumed the iron crown at Milan, and hastening to Rome was consecrated Emperor of the West by Pope John XII. From this time to that of Maximilian I., in 1508, no sovereign of Germany assumed the title of emperor until he had been formally crowned by the pope. During the ten years which preceded this event, insurrection, fomented by Otho's eldest son Ludolph and by his brother Conrad, raged throughout Germany. During the ten years which followed, Italy, and especially Rome, was the scene of vain revolts against the authority of this great emperor. In both countries he fully established his power, not without the exercise of severity. He deposed Pope John, and nominated Leo VIII., and when the Romans set up a republican government he marched an army to the city, and hanged several of the senators. He died at Minsleben in Thuringia on the 3d September, 973, and was buried at Magdeburg, a city he had fortified and greatly embellished.

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OTHO II., surnamed RUFUS OF THE RED, the son of Otho the Great by Adelaide his second wife, was born in 955, and on the death of his father had to contest the crown with Henry of Bavaria, his cousin. Him he defeated in battle, captured and sent into exile, then advanced into France to punish Lothaire, who had attempted to take advantage of Otho's troubles. After desolating Champagne, he was defeated on his return at the passage of the Aisne. Called to Rome by the efforts which the citizens made to obtain independence, he treated them with treacherous cruelty. Claiming Calabria and Apulia in right of his wife Theophania, daughter of the Greek emperor Nicephorus Phocas, he encountered the Greeks and Saracens in battle at Basentello in 982, and was defeated through the treachery of the Beneventins. He escaped from captivity by jumping from a vessel into the sea, and swimming to land. Reassembling his forces, he revenged himself on the Beneventins by sacking their town, and returning to Rome, died there of vexation on the 7th December, 983.

Otho III., son of the preceding, was a boy when he succeeded to his father's throne. During his minority the Romans had raised to temporary power the consul Crescentius, who made and unmade popes at his pleasure. In 996 Otho nominated as pope a relative, Gregory V., whom Crescentius rejected. To punish this audacity Otho marched to Rome, and after a desperate resistance dragged Crescentius from the mole of Hadrian (since called the Tower of Crescentius), and had him put to death on the scaffold. The consul's widow planned and executed a deep scheme of vengeance. First bewitching the youthful emperor by her charms, she poisoned him either by perfumed gloves or a medicated potion. Otho died without children in the twenty-second year of his age, 1002.

OTHO IV., Emperor of Germany, was the son of Henry the Lion, duke of Bavaria, and of Matilda of England, daughter of our Henry II. He was born about 1175. He passed some time at the court of his uncle Richard Cœur de Lion, whom he assisted in his wars with Philippe-Auguste. On the death of the emperor, Henry VI., in 1197, Otho was adopted by the Guelph party as a candidate for the imperial crown, in opposition to the Suabian Philip, who was the choice of the Ghibelines. The struggle for supremacy lasted eight years, and Philip had but just achieved a triumph over his rival when he was assasinated in 1208, and Otho unanimously chosen emperor, was crowned in 1209. It was natural to expect that there would be peace and amity between a Guelph emperor and the pope, but so fundamentally opposed were the principles of a powerful civil government and an infallible spiritual authority that the strange spectacle was seen of a pope, Innocent III., setting up a Ghibelino emperor to oppose the Guelph whom he had recently crowned. Otho anticipated the pontiff's projects by invading Naples in 1210, and was nearly wresting the sceptre from the hands of the young king of priests as he called Frederic III., when he

was summoned to Germany by a dangerous insurrection. Frederic followed him, carrying the war into the imperial states. Otho marching to attack the pope's ally, Philippe-Auguste, was utterly routed at the celebrated battle of Bouvines, from which he narrowly escaped with his life, leaving all his treasure behind him (1214). The remaining four years of his life he spent in retirement in the duchy of Brunswick, submitting to the severest penance, from a conviction that his misfortunes were due to the wrath of heaven at his opposition to the pope. He thus obtained absolution from Pope Honorius IV., and release from the ban of excommunication which had been pronounced against him. He died at Hartzburg, 12th May, 1218.—R. H.

OTRANTO. See FOUCHE.

OTTLEY, WILLIAM YOUNG, a celebrated writer on art, was born in 1771. He was educated for a painter, and went to Italy to complete his studies. There he copied pictures and drawings, but produced few if any original works. he devoted himself to collecting works of art, especially early drawings and engravings, and acquired a high reputation as a connoisseur. On his return to England he continued these pursuits, and devoted much time to the study of the history of art. In 1808 appeared the first part of his "Italian School of Design: being a series of Facsimiles of original drawings by the most eminent painters and sculptors in Italy; with Biographical Notices of the artists, and observations on their works splendid and costly work, of which the second part was published in 1812, and the concluding part in 1823. In 1816 appeared his most important work, "An Inquiry into the Origin and Early History of Engraving upon Copper and upon Wood," 2 vols. 4to; and this was followed by "Engravings of the Marquis of Stafford's Collection of Pictures," 4 vols. folio, 1818; a "Series of Plates, engraved after the paintings of the most eminent masters of the early Florentine school," folio, 1826; a "Collection of one hundred and twenty-nine Facsimiles of Scarce Prints by the Early Masters of the Italian, German, and Flemish schools, 4to, 1828; and other works of a less costly and important character. Mr. Ottley was much employed in the formation of collections of works of art, such as Sir Thomas Lawrence's famous collection of drawings, and in the purchase of separate pictures. In 1833 he was appointed keeper of prints in the British museum He was also a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He amused his leisure by etching; but his essays in this line are not of much value. He died May 26, 1836. Mr. Ottley's works did excellent service in promoting a taste for art of a pure character, and in exciting a desire to study its history. But he was far from profound either as a historian or a critic.—J. T-e.

OTWAY, THOMAS, a celebrated and unfortunate English dramatist, was born on the 3rd of March, 1652, at Trotton in Sussex, of which his father (afterwards rector of Woolbeding) was then curate. He was educated at Winchester school and at Christ Church, Oxford. He left the university without a degree, and attempted (1672) to become an actor in London, but failed through nervousness in his first part, the King in Mrs. Behn's Jealous Bridegroom. He was more successful as a dramatic writer. His first tragedy, "Alcibiades," 1675, was followed in the same year by "Don Carlos," "which," says Downes (Roscius Anglicanus), "got more money than any preceding modern tragedy." In 1677 he went to Flanders with a cornet's commission, but soon returned to London and the stage. Of his later plays the most striking were the well known "Orphan," 1680, and the still better known "Venice Preserved," 1682. "The talents of Otway," says Sir Walter Scott (Essay on the Drama), "in his scenes of passionate affection rival at least, and sometimes excel, those of Shakspeare. More tears have been shed probably for the sorrows of Belvidere and Monimia than for those of Juliet and Desdemona." According to Johnson's account, Otway's death was a sad one. He had been hunted by bailiffs until he retired to a public house on Tower Hill, where he either died of want, or was choked by the first mouthful of a roll which, after a long fast, he purchased with a guinea given him in charity. According to another account, he died of a fever caught after the hot pursuit of a criminal who had murdered one of Otway's friends, and whom he followed to Dover. Otway wrote some poems. The best edition of his works is that of 1813.—F. E.

OUDENARDE. See AUDENARDE.

OUDINOT, CHARLES NICHOLAS, Duke of Reggio, and Marshal of France, was born August 2, 1767, at Bar-sur-Ornain. He was enrolled in 1784 in the regiment of Medoc, which he quitted

after some years' service, but returned to military life upon the breaking out of the Revolution, and was nominated in 1791 chief of battalion to the volunteer forces of the Meuse. He distinguished himself in September, 1792, by his defence of Bitsch against the Frussians, and, upon the colonel of the regiment of Picardy deserting his post and emigrating, Oudinot succeeded him in his command. In June, 1794, Oudinot was attacked near Moclauter by about ten thousand Austrians. He resisted them for ten hours with his regiment alone, and subsequently effected his retreat with unbroken lines. For this he was raised to the rank of general of brigade. In the month of July following he seized the city of Trèves by a clever assault, and held it until August, He was then ordered to join the army of the Moselle, and was attacked on a night in the following October by the Austrians, received five sabre wounds, and was taken prisoner. He regained his liberty five months after by being exchanged for another prisoner, and signalized his return to the French army by taking a prominent part at Norlingen, Donauwerth, Neubourg, and Ingoldstadt. He was wounded at the last-named in three or four places. His conduct at Mannheim, at Feldkirch, and at the taking of Constance, which was defended by Condé, procured for Oudinot the grade of a general of division. He was again wounded at the battle of Zurich, and became chief of the staff of Massena, whom he accompanied to Italy, and assisted at the siege of Genoa. He was continued in his functions of chief of the staff by Brune in the army of Italy, took part in all the engagements on the banks of the Mincio, and was despatched to Paris with news of the peace afterwards signed at Treviso. In 1805 he received the grand cordon of the legion of honour from Napoleon I., and left the camp at Boulogne at the head of ten thousand grenadiers, for Vienna, which he reached after forty-five days' march. The bridge by which he crossed the Danube was defended by one hundred and eighty pieces of cannon. Oudinot snatched the match from the chief Austrian artillerist, crossed the river, occupied the bank opposite with his division, and compelled the enemy's troops to capitulate. After participating in the engagements at Wertingen, Armstetten, &c., he took part in the battle of Austerlitz, and gained for himself fresh laurels. In 1806 he took possession of Neufchâtel and Valingen. In 1807 he won the battle of Ostrolenka in Poland, and was rewarded with the title of count and a pension. On June 14th he was attacked on the plains of Friedland, at an early hour of the morning, by eighty thousand Russians, and held them in check until noon, when Napoleon arrived with the rest of the army, and completed the celebrated victory which led to the treaty of peace at Tilsit. Oudinot became governor of Erfurth in 1808. In the following year, at the head of his formidable vanguard, he vanquished the Austrians at Pfaffenhofen, entered Vienna, aided in obtaining the victory of Wagram, and was raised to be marshal of France and duke of In 1810 he took possession of Holland upon the defection of the emperor's brother, Louis Bonaparte, and governed it for a short period. Oudinot afterwards filled a conspicuous place in the campaigns in which France was engaged. After the capitulation of Paris he took service under Louis XVIII., who nominated him to some honourable commands, and Oudinot from that time adhered to the Bourbons. In 1823 Oudinot was at the head of the army in Spain, when it entered Madrid without striking a blow. In 1842 he became governor of the Invalides, and was otherwise liberally rewarded by the crown for his numerous services. He died September 13, 1847.—His eldest son, \* NICHOLAS CHARLES VICTOR, was born at Bar-le-duc, November 3, 1791. He served Napoleon I. in 1805 as page at the congress of Erfurth, and soon after entered the army, with which he took part in several of the principal campaigns up to 1814. He subsequently rose into prominent military command under the Bourbons, and distinguished himself in Algeria. Upon the establishment of the republic Oudinot was elected to the legislative assembly, and commanded the army sent to Rome in 1849 to support the authority of the pope. He eventually returned to his duties as a legislator, and was one of the two hundred and twenty members who joined in protesting against the coup d'état of December, 1851. He is the author of several works on military questions, and established a newspaper to discuss similar topics.—H. F.

OUSELEY, Sir Gore, diplomatist, was the son of Captain Ralph Ouseley of Limerick, where he was born in 1769. Created a baronet in 1806, in 1810 he was sent as ambassador to Persia. While there he protected, at Shiraz in 1811–12, Henry Martyn the missionary, who had gone to Persia partly with the object

of revising and completing his Persian translation of the New Testament. Sir Gore Ouseley presented the MS. to the Biblical Society of St. Petersburg, by whom it was printed. He died in England in 1844.—F. E.

\* OUTRAM, SIR JAMES, first baronet, a distinguished Anglo-Indian official, is the son of an eminent civil engineer, the late Benjamin Outram, Esq. of Butterley hall, Derbyshire, where he was born in 1803. Educated and distinguishing himself at Márischal college, Aberdeen, he went to India as a cadet in 1819, and after being lieutenant and adjutant of the 23d Bombay native infantry, he commanded, organized, and disciplined the Bheel corps. After the capture of Cabool, he attracted the admiration of India by his daring pursuit of the fugitive Dost Mahomed, and, says one of his admirers, his chivalrous bearing in the field had procured for him throughout India the title of the Bayard of the East. He was British resident at Hyderabad when the war of 1843 against the Ameers of Scinde broke out, and he distinguished himself in the contest, although opposed to the annexation of Scinde which followed it. He succeeded Sir Henry Sleeman (q. v.) as resident at Lucknow, and on the annexation of Oude was appointed chief commissioner, but ill-health compelled him to leave India for England. In 1856, when chastisement was to be inflicted on Persia, Outram was appointed, with political powers, to the chief command of the expedition, which under his conduct forced the shah into submission. Soon afterwards the Indian mutiny broke out, and Havelock, in the middle of his heroic struggle to reach and relieve Lucknow, found himself superseded by the appointment of Outram to the military command of the united Dinapore and Cawnpore divisions, to which was soon added the chief-commissionership of Oude, With great delicacy and generosity Outram declined to assume the military authority thus conferred on him, at least until Lucknow should be relieved, and accompanied Havelock as a volunteer in the final and victorious march to Lucknow. 1857, he was created a baronet in 1858, in which year he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. Sir James Outram is the author of "Rough Notes on the Campaigns in Scinde and Affghanistan in 1838-39" (privately printed in 1840); of "Our Indian Army," 1860; a minute in opposition to the amalgamation of the European and native forces, &c., &c. In 1835 he married his cousin, the daughter of James Anderson, Esq. of Mounie, Aberdeenshire.-F. E.

OUTRAM, WILLIAM, a learned English divine, was born in Derbyshire, 1625. He received his education at Trinity college, Cambridge. He was first settled in Lincolnshire. In 1660 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him. He became rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, which he resigned in 1666. In 1669 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Leicester, and in 1670 became prebendary of Westminster. He led a quiet studious life, and died in 1679. He was distinguished for his knowledge of rabbinical learning, and was deeply versed in patristic theology. He was an admired preacher; a posthumous volume of his sermons was published. He is chiefly remembered as the author of a learned work on sacrifice, written in Latin, entitled "De Sacrificiis-Libri Duo: 1° Omnia Judæorum nunnulla gentium profanarum sacrificia; 2° Sacrificium Christi." In this work, which is divided into two books, he defends in the first the doctrine of vicarious punishment and piacular sacrifices, in opposition to the opinions held by the Socinians; and in the second, which treats of the priesthood of Christ, he argues that Christ's death was vicarious, and his sacrifice expiatory.—D. G.

OVERALL, John, a learned prelate, was born in 1559. He was educated at St. John's, Cambridge, but afterwards became a fellow of Trinity. In 1596 he was appointed regius professor of divinity, and was soon after elected master of Catherine Hall. He became dean of St. Paul's in 1601, was promoted to the see of Litchfield and Coventry in 1614, and translated to that of Norwich in 1618. He died on the 12th May of the following year. His principal work is his "Convocation Book," a treatise on the divine origin and claims of government, which was solemnly approved and ratified by the convocations both of Canterbury and York. It did not, however, obtain the assent of James I., and therefore was not printed. But it was at length published by Sancroft, immediately after the Revolution; and the reading of that part of it which taught obedience to a settled government, though it may have originated in rebellion, induced Sherlock to leave the party of the non-jurors, and take the oaths as dean of St. Paul's, in succession to Tillotson. Bishop

Overall had a hand in the translation of the Bible, and was one of the authors of the Church Catechism. In his theology he leaned toward Arminianism, and sought to find out some middle hypothesis by which contending parties might be reconciled. Camden styles him a "prodigious learned man."—J. E.

\* OVERBECK, FRIEDRICH, one of the most distinguished of modern German painters, was born at Lübeck, July 3, 1789, and studied in the Art-academy, Vienna. In 1810 he went to complete his studies at Rome. He had already become deeply imbued with the æsthetic principles of Friedrich Schlegel, and his study of the early religious paintings at Rome completed his conviction. Gradually one and another young German student became a convert to his views and shared his enthusiasm, until there was formed the band of remarkable men, including, besides himself, Cornelius, Schnorr, the Schadows, Veith, &c., whose works have produced so marked an influence on the recent art of Europe. Overbeck and his friends adopted without reserve the opinion that the principles of "Christian art" were to be found exclusively in the religious painters who flourished before Raphael -Giotto, Orcagno, Fra Angelico, Perugino, and the like-the decay of the pure religious feeling dating from the adoption of classical (or, as they phrased it, pagan) principles by Raphael, Michelangelo, and their contemporaries. They sought, therefore, for a revival of the true principles of religious art in the study of the earlier masters, whose asceticism, symbolism, pale colour, and calm symmetrical arrangement they carefully imitated, permitting themselves only a measured deviation from their attenuated forms and quaint drawing. And as the early religious painters produced their works under ecclesiastical inspiration and direction, so Overbeck thought true Christian art could only exist under similar guidance in these later times. He, accordingly, as a necessary preliminary to devoting his life to religious art, entered in 1814, with several of his artistic associates, the Roman catholic church, following in that, as in his views of art, the example of Friedrich Schlegel. Before this time he had painted a series of five frescoes from Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, his "Madonna," and commenced the series of religious frescoes in the Villa Bartholdy-works which had already raised great hopes of his future eminence. But the work which stamped his reputation was the large painting of "Christ entering Jerusalem, completed in 1816 for the Marienkirche at Lübeck. From that time he continued to produce numerous paintings of large dimen-sions in oil and fresco, almost exclusively religious in character; and an infinite number of drawings. Besides scriptural subjects he has executed numerous allegorical and symbolical compositions and single figures; among the former the most celebrated is his immense design, painted for the Städelsche Institut, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in which he sets forth the influence of christianity on the arts. Overbeck has also made an immense number of drawings for engraving, including a series of forty designs from the gospel history. All his works are characterized by a deep religious sentiment, by thought, learning, and great technical ability. In conception they exhibit a decided mysticism, a cold serenity and formalism, that to one not deeply learned in ecclesiology and the conventions of German catholic æsthetics, become after a time tiresome, if not repulsive. His motive, in fact, is intensely ecclesiastical and conventional, and it is not relieved by any reality of execution. Like Fuseli he has evidently feared that nature would "put him out." But the great power of the painter there can be no question, nor of the vast influence which he, in conjunction with his early associates, has exerted not only upon the recent art of Germany, but upon the religious art of Europe. In Germany his influence has greatly waned. Beyond Germany a modified second-hand asceticisim of style is held with more tenacity, because the result of feeling and of a kind of conviction. Of the few survivors among the early associates and disciples of Overbeck, scarce any remain constant to their early views. The master has, however, never changed, except in so far as with declining vigour there grew a certain languid effeminacy of manner, the consequence of continuous repetition without reference to the living model, or regard to the outer world. Overbeck has always resided at Rome. He is president of the Academy of St. Luke; foreign member of the French Institute; and member of all the German academies.—J. T-e.

OVERBURY, SIR THOMAS, an accomplished English courtier and miscellaneous writer, was descended from a good family, and was born in 1581. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his proficiency in philosophy and logic, and took the degree of B.A. in 1598. He then removed to London for the purpose of studying law in the Middle temple, and subsequently spent some time on the continent, where he made himself master of several foreign languages, and added largely to his knowledge of men and manners. On his return to England he contracted an intimacy with Robert Carr, the worthless favourite of James I., and soon became his bosom friend and confidential adviser. Carr, who was grossly illiterate, seems to have placed implicit confidence in the accomplished scholar, and was governed by him in all his actions. Overbury was in consequence flattered and caressed by all who were anxious to gain the favour of the minion and of his royal master; and his society was courted by the highest nobles and the most powerful statesmen. The king made him a knight in 1608, and the court poets ascribed to him every accomplishment and every virtue under But the friendship between Carr, now Viscount Rochester, and his learned but unprincipled mentor was soon fatally dissolved. Carr had formed a guilty attachment to the profligate countess of Essex, and Overbury had not only been privy to the intrigue, but had written for his friend passionate letters and sentimental ditties, by which the lady was in a great measure won. But, on learning that Rochester had formed the design of obtaining a divorce and marrying the countess, he earnestly dissuaded him from this step, and denounced the lady's character in strong but well-merited terms. The weak and infatuated lover revealed this conversation to her, and was induced by her blandishments to enter into the scheme of deadly vengeance which she planned. In April, 1613, Sir Thomas was offered an embassy to Russia which, by the advice of Rochester, he was induced to decline. A few days after, he was committed to the Tower on the charge of disobeying the king's command. His friends were strictly prohibited from seeing him, and his sole attendant was a ruffian named Weston, who was employed expressly on account of his knowledge of drugs. Slow poisons were regularly administered to the unconscious prisoner. His daily food, and even the water which he drank, was tainted with deadly For upwards of three months his strong constitution powders. resisted the effects of the poison; but at length, when he was worn to a skeleton and covered with sores, a clyster put an end to his life on the 15th September, 1613. His body was hastily and secretly buried within the walls of the Tower, and it was given out that he had died of an infectious and loathsome disease. After the lapse of two years the guilt of the murderers was brought to light. They were all tried and condemned. Four of the inferior agents suffered the penalty of the law, but Carr and his wife-now the earl and countess of Somersetpardoned by the king in circumstances which cast painful suspicions on the royal character. Overbury's works were not published till after his death. His poems consist of "The Wife," 1614; and "The First and Second Part of the Remedy for Love," 1620—a paraphrase from Ovid. His most important prose work is his "Characters," which are well drawn and full of antithesis and wit. His other writings are "Newes from anywhere, or Old Truths under a Supposal of Novelty;" "Observa-tions on the Seventeen Provinces," 1626; "Crumms fallen from King James' Table, or his Table Talk," 1715. A collected edition of Overbury's works, with a life by E. F. Rimbault, was published in 1826.—J. T.

OVERWEG, ADOLF, an intrepid traveller of note, was born at Hamburg on the 24th July, 1822. He received his education at the universities of Bonn and Berlin, taking his degree at the latter. In 1849, at the joint expense of the English and Prussian governments, Mr. Richardson was preparing to undertake an expedition to Lake Tchad in Central Africa; and a naturalist being required to accompany him, and application having been made at Berlin for a suitable person, Dr. Overweg, who was strongly recommended by the most competent authorities, was appointed to the post. Besides Richardson, he had for his fellow-traveller Dr. Heinrich Barth, who had already visited the northern part of the great African continent. In the March of 1850 the expedition left Tripoli, and after a journey of much difficulty and danger, reached Lake Tchad in April, 1851, losing one of their number by the way, Mr. Richardson, who died shortly before they arrived at their place of destination. A boat of peculiar construction, capable of being taken asunder for facility of conveyance, had been carried with them by the travellers, and in this boat Overweg navigated Lake Tchad, explored

its various islands, and also the surrounding coasts. In addition, while Barth was engaged elsewhere, Overweg made a journey from Kuka, near the lake, in the direction of the south-west towards Quorra; but died of fever after his return to Kuka, September 27th, 1852, leaving a name for ever to be remembered

in the annals of African discovery.—J. J.
OVID, whose full name was Publius Ovidius Naso, was born at Sulmo in Samnium, about ninety miles from Rome, on March 20th, 43 B.C. His father, of an ancient equestrian family, was in easy circumstances, though not wealthy, and gave him an excellent education. Ovid was designed by his father for the practice of the law, and after pursuing his studies for some time at Athens he settled at Rome, and appears to have nominally embraced the profession of a pleader. But he was by nature averse from forensic business, and seems never to have made much progress at the Roman bar. His private fortune allowed him to consult his own tastes, and he had access to the best society of the capital. With the most eminent of his brother poets he was on terms of intimacy, and his brilliant talents and amiable character seem to have made him a general favourite. He lived a gay and licentious life, after the manner of the fine gentlemen of Rome in his day, and had the most perfect acquaintance with the fashionable world of that period. Ovid was married three times, and was a grandfather at the time of his banishment. His two first marriages do not seem to have been happy, but to his third wife and to his daughter Perilla he was tenderly attached. Little more is known of his life until the period of his exile. He passed an easy and voluptuous existence, with interest enough, however, in his poetical compositions to prevent him from complaining of ennui until A.D. 8, when he was suddenly banished by Augustus to Tomi, a town on the Danube in Scythia, at the extremity of the Roman world. The cause of his exile is altogether uncertain. It would seem, however, that he had become acquainted with some secret of the imperial family, which Augustus was anxious to prevent from ever becom-The pretext assigned for his banishment in the imperial edict was the licentiousness of his "Art of Love," but as that had then been published for nearly ten years, and was not more immoral than many other writings of that age, this was certainly not the true reason. Ovid suffered much at Tomi from the inclement climate, the separation from his family and friends, and the various hardships attendant on so dreary an exile. He survived Augustus about four years, but was not permitted by Tiberius to return to Rome, and died at Tomi, A.D. 18, at the age of sixty. He has often been censured for his abject supplications to Augustus and want of fortitude during his banishment, but it would be unreasonable to expect the bearing of a Cato from a luxurious epicurean like Ovid; and we are rather disposed to dwell with admiration on the freshness and activity of mind which he preserved in his fearful exile among the Scythian barbarians. Ovid has been termed by Niebuhr the most poetical, next to Catullus, among the Roman poets. The same great critic also praises him for his wonderful facility of composition. There is no appearance of labour in his writings, but everything gives you the impression of having been produced with the greatest ease, and as it were spontaneously. Previous to his banishment all his poems have a happy and joyous air, unmistakably indicating the sanguine temperament and prosperous condition of the author. In forming a judgment of Ovid as a poet, we must remember that his tragedy, the "Medea," as a poet, we must remember that his tragedy, the "Medea," esteemed by antiquity his most perfect work, is now lost. The "Heroides," or Loves of the Heroines, is the most refined and graceful of all the elegiac compositions of the Romans. The "Fasti" is a sort of poetical calendar, with appropriate festivals and mythology, and the substance was probably taken from the old Roman annalists. The "Art of Love," the "Remedies of Love," and the three books of "Elegies," are remarkable chiefly for the elegance of expression and easy play of fancy in which for the elegance of expression and easy play of fancy in which Ovid is seldom wanting. In his hands the stiff and prosaic Latin becomes as flexible and harmonious as the Greek. The licentiousness of these poems cannot be excused, but we should remember in condemning the author what the age and society were for which he wrote. His great poem, the "Metamorphoses," to which he seems to have chiefly looked for immortality, like the Æneid, never received the final corrections of its author. With many faults, it has numerous passages of striking beauty, and is certainly one of the most interesting poems of the ancient world. Ovid excels in president description and in the striking poems of the striking beauty, and is certainly one of the most interesting poems of the ancient world. in passionate description and in pathetic and tender scenes. He

had an intimate knowledge of the human heart, and especially excelled in the delineation of female character. Exuberant fancy, with warm affections and passions, everywhere mark the "Metamorphoses." In many respects Ovid resembled Euripides, and like him in our time he is unjustly neglected. He was a favourite with Milton and Shakspeare, and the attentive student will find much in him to admire.—G.

OWEN, GEORGE, M.D., one of the earliest fellows of the Royal College of Physicians, was born in the diocese of Worcester. He was educated at Oxford, became a probationer fellow of Merton college in 1519, and obtained his doctor's degree in 1527. He was soon after appointed physician to Henry VIII., and he held the same office in the courts of Edward IV. and Queen Mary. He became a fellow of the College of Physicians in 1545, and in 1553 he was elected president of that body, to which office he was re-elected the following year. It seems probable that he united obstetric practice with that of physic, for it is said that Edward VI. was brought into the world by his instrumentality, he having performed the Cæsarian section on his mother, Jane Seymour. There is no doubt that he enjoyed on his mother, Jane Seymour. There is no doubt that he enjoyed the confidence of Henry; he received from that king and from Edward VI. grants of land and tenements in the neighbourhood of Oxford, which had been formerly held by religious houses, and he was one of the subscribing witnesses to Henry's will, under which he received a legacy of £100. In the first year of Queen Mary he was instrumental in obtaining an act which enlarged and confirmed the powers of the College of Physicians. Some time after, when a dispute arose between the university of Oxford and the college respecting the granting of medical degrees by the former, the university was compelled by its chancellor, Cardinal Pole, to consult with Dr. Owen and Dr. Huys, the queen's physicians, on the subject. The only book which he published is entitled "A Meet Diet for the New Ague, set forth by Mr. Owen," folio, London, 1558. He died the same year of an epidemic intermittent fever.—F. C. W.

OWEN, HENRY, a scholarly divine, was born in 1716, in the county of Merioneth, where his father possessed a good estate. He was educated at Jesus college, Oxford, and having renounced the study of medicine, to which at first he was inclined, he took orders, and after various steps of preferment became minister of St. Olave, Hart Street, London, and vicar of Edmonton. Dr. Owen wrote a great variety of volumes bearing on biblical literature, and died in 1795. His principal works are, "Inquiry into the state of the Septuagint version," "The modes of quotation used by the Evangelists," "Observations on the four Gospels," "Harmonia Trigonometrica," "Critica Sacra," "Collatio Codicis Cottoniani Geneseos," and "Critical Disquisitions." He was also a contributor to Bowyer's Critical Conjectures and Observations on the New Testament. Owen was a man of sound judgment and great research, though none of his works have acquired

lasting celebrity .- J. E.

OWEN, JOHN (AUDGENUS), a celebrated writer of Latin epigrams, was born at Llanarmon in Caernarvonshire, and educated at Winchester school and New college, Oxford. He took his degree of B.C.L. in 1590; and giving up his fellowship the following year became a schoolmaster, first at Trylegh, near Monmouth, and afterwards at Warwick. He was befriended by his countryman, Bishop Williams, the lord-keeper. The causticity of one of his couplets, which has been thus translated—

" Many, that Peter ne'er saw Rome, declare, But all must own that Simon must be there,"

cost him a legacy previously destined for him by an uncle, whose papistical notions were shocked by the witty lines. The "Epigrammata" were twice printed in the first year of publication, 1606, and very frequently since. They have been translated by

Vicars, Pecke, and Harvey respectively .-- R. H.

OWEN, JOHN, the famous nonconformist divine, was the second son of Henry Owen, vicar of Stadham, and was born at the vicarage in 1616. After enjoying a few years of tuition at a private academy at Oxford, he was at the age of twelve entered a student at Queen's college. Here he studied hard, and also heartily enjoyed the ordinary juvenile recreations. In his nine-teenth year "he commenced master of arts," and toward the end of his university course the divine life made its power felt within him. The innovations of Laud forced him at length to leave Oxford, and prior to that time he had been admitted to holy orders. Sir Philip Dormer invited him to become his chaplain and tutor to his eldest son, and he is found next in the

family of Lord Lovelace. Lovelace espoused the royalist cause, and Owen left his house. A Welsh uncle, by whom he had been supported at college and cherished as his heir, displeased with his puritanism, now formally disinherited him. man then removed to London, and in 1642 published his first work, the "Display of Arminianism," which was printed by order of a committee of the house of commons. He next settled as pastor in Fordham and married, devoting himself with conscientious industry to the work of the ministry. His fame was growing, and on the 29th of April he preached at the monthly fast before parliament. He next removed to Coggeshall in Essex, and a large congregation was at once gathered around him, and governed according to the independent platform. Here he published his well-reasoned and popular treatise—"Salus Electorum, Sanguis Jesu; or the Death of Death in the Death of Christ." This volume only developes one aspect of the atonement, as its title implies; and Richard Baxter challenged the great Calvinistic giant on some points of the treatise. Owen was called on to preach the day after the trial and condemnation of King Charles, and his text was Jeremiah xv. 19, 20. Appended to the sermon are excellent remarks on toleration. Having made the acquaintance of Cromwell he was induced to accompany him to Ireland, where he preached as opportunity offered, and not without fruit. Afterwards he came down with the great soldier to Scotland, and preached in Berwick and in Edinburgh. In 1651 Owen became dean of Christ church, Oxford, and vice-chancellor of the university, the chief students offering him their congratulations on the appointment. His inaugural address was worthy of him-dignified and chaste, not a dry and dogmatic harangue, but full of life and vigour, and pervaded by a meek and cheerful christian spirit. In 1653 he and Goodwin, president of Magdalen college, "the two Atlases and patriarchs of independency," as Wood calls them, were honoured with the diploma of D.D. During his residence at Oxford he published his most metaphysical work-"Diatriba de divina justitia;" and this was followed up by the "Doctrine of the Saint's Perseverance explained and confirmed." The Long parliament being dissolved in 1653, Owen was returned to the new parliament, and, strange to tell, actually took his seat, and was also a member of committee on some religious questions. He was also one of the famous "tryers" who purged so many parishes of useless incumbents, and in this capacity he befriended Pocock, professor of Arabic. Against Biddle and the Socinians were his energy and erudition next directed in his "Vindiciae Evange-lice," and thorough is his rapid and powerful demolition. Then followed the "Mortification of sin in Believers," an experimental treatise, searching and powerful, and no mere pastime of idle casuistry. Owen began at length to suspect the ambition of Cromwell, and along with some officers drew up the petition which, it is said, scared him from taking the crown. was not forgotten, for at the inauguration of the lord protector Manton officiated, and Owen was not even invited to the stately When Cromwell resigned the chancellorship of the university, and his son Richard succeeded him, Owen was at once superseded as vice-chancellor, and his deanery was afterwards taken from him. His valedictory address is not unworthy of Samuel saying farewell to the school of the prophets. Six of his Latin orations as vice-chancellor are still preserved, and his rule had been eminently successful. A spirit of benign toleration guided his conduct towards his ecclesiastical opponents; nor had he been above attention to his official costume on high days in the university, so that some of his enemies taunted him with academic dandyism. His first work after his retire-ment was in connection with the Savoy confession; and as if theology and piety should never be divorced, he published in 1657 on "Communion with God," &c. Much of the book is the record of his own soul's intercourse with its Saviour-God. Owen, whose pen was never idle, next published "On the Divine Original, Authority, Self-evidencing light and power of the Scriptures," &c., a work which is still consulted with profit. During his sojourn on his own estate at Stadham he published also his "Theologoumena; or, on the nature, rise, progress, and study of true theology," a work of varied erudition, showing his equal familiarity with classical as with rabbinical literature. In the meantime came out Walton's Polyglot; the mind of the divine recoiled at the idea of so many various readings, and he published a foolish diatribe on the subject, denying what his own eyes and a little research might have assured him of-in short,

exposing himself deservedly to the sneers and the castigation of the learned editor. His theory as to the purity of the text of scripture, was wholly at variance with palpable facts which now excite no alarm, while they create learned collation and settle-After the restoration of Charles Owen retired to Stadham, his native place. In spite of legal prohibition he still continued to preach, and he published "Animadversions" on that insidious volume, Fiat Lux. The first congregational church in Boston invited him across the Atlantic, but though troubles were multiplying around him he refused. His works on "Indwelling Sin," and on the 130th Psalm, practical and devout, were followed by his magnum opus, his "Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews." This work, with the preliminary exercitations, is like gold in its native matrix of quartz, learned and ponderous, yet sagacious in its analysis, though prolix in its illustration; keen in its exposure of Socinian and popish error, but marred in its unity by numerous polemical digressions. Owen exerted himself in favour of many of the oppressed nonconformists, particularly Bunyan. During the declaration of indulgence issued by Charles, Owen preached in London to a regular congregation, and published some antisocinian treatises, and a "Discourse on the Holy Spirit." But his career was drawing to its close, and various painful diseases warned him of coming By the aid of friends assisting him as copyists and correctors, he published "On Justification" in 1677; the "Christologia" and other works followed. After visiting various spots for health, he retired to the village of Ealing; and some of his enemies attempted to involve him in the Rye-house plot. He died after severe suffering on the 24th of August, 1683, and buried in Bunhill Fields, not less than sixty noblemen attending his funeral.

Dr. Owen was a man of great erudition and profound piety. His mind wrought heavily and calmly, but with certain sym-He wanted, indeed, the spiritual subtlety and metrical results. nervous energy of Baxter, and the serene and elevated grandeur But he excelled in systematic development, saw and surveyed truth on all its sides; and like a skilful architect he carefully drew his plans, patiently collected and tested his materials, and examined well and leisurely his foundations, before he reared his building. His reasonings are sometimes prolix and dull, and his paragraphs involved and confused, though sometimes he warms into beauty of sentiment and style. His theology is compact and massive, though not on all points self-consistent and exhaustive. His opinions on church government are as nearly allied to presbytery as to independency. His influence on his age was great, for he was a prominent actor as well as an untiring author, and he was characterized by integrity and by a love of usefulness which his polemical ten-dencies in no way checked. When in his maturity, Dr. Owen was tall and majestic in appearance, though he stooped much in later years. He was twice married, and from a large fortune brought him by his second wife, as well as from a legacy left him by a cousin, his latter days were spent in affluence, and he rode in his own carriage. His children appear to have all predeceased The latest and best edition of his works was published at Edinburgh, 1856, and succeeding years.—(Life by Dr. Thomson prefixed to the first volume; also Life by Orme.)-J. E.

\* OWEN, RICHARD, F.R.S., superintendent of the natural history departments in the British Museum, was born at Lancaster in the year 1804. He was originally intended for the naval service, and served for a short time as a midshipman on board H.M.S. Tribune. At the close of the American war he quitted the navy, and entered the medical profession with the intention of ultimately again serving at sea in the capacity of a surgeon. He became the pupil of Mr. Baxendale, at that time surgeon to the Lancaster county gaol, and the leading practitioner in the town. On the retirement of Mr. Baxendale, Owen went to Edinburgh, where he matriculated in 1824. He attended the regular courses in the university, and also the extra-academical lectures of Dr. Barclay, who had the merit of having fostered in his pupil's mind that love for comparative anatomy which was ultimately to bear such magnificent fruit, and to place the name of Owen far in advance of those of contemporary cultivators of the science. From Edinburgh he came to St. Bartholomew's the science. From Edinburgh he came to be com-hospital in 1825, and became a member of the College of Sur-geons in 1826. He soon attracted the notice of Abernethy, who through Mr. Abernethy's intervention that Owen abandoned his

long-cherished project of again going to sea, and that an appointment to assist Mr. Clift in the curatorship of the Hunterian museum at the Royal College of Surgeons was obtained for him and accepted. For nearly thirty years Owen's history is inti-mately connected with that of the Hunterian museum. On the death of Mr. Clift he was appointed curator; he also filled the office of Hunterian professor in the college. On entering on his office of assistant curator he found that the specimens of comparative anatomy in the museum were undescribed, except that Hunter had left some general remarks on the subject or physiological principle which was to be illustrated by the different series. Owen's task was, therefore, to discover the species of animals to which the different specimens belonged; and to this end he set about the enormous labour of comparing the Hunterian preparations with recent dissections, the materials for which he for the most part obtained from the Zoological Society. The extraordinary amount of anatomical labour thus undertaken and accomplished, whilst it furnishes the clue to Owen's remarkable fertility as a scientific writer, bore its intended fruit in the five volumes of the "Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Physiological series of comparative anatomy" in the Hunterian museum, which appeared between the years 1833 and 1840. This great work had been preceded in the year 1830 by the "Catalogue of the Preparations of Natural History in spirit;" and was followed in 1845 by the "Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Fossil remains of Mammalia and Fishes," and subsequently by two volumes of the "Catalogue of Osteological specimens." These volumes, however, represent but a small part of Owen's labours. In the short space of this memoir it would be impossible to enumerate even the bare titles of all the papers and treatises which have emanated from his pen. We shall content ourselves with referring to those which embody his more celebrated discoveries and generalizations. In 1831 he dissected the Pearly Nautilus, and in the following year he published a memoir on its anatomy. Other papers on the anatomy of the Mollusca appeared in the Transactions of the Zoological Society in the years 1833 and 1836; and in 1844 he communicated to the Royal Society his description of the soft parts of certain Belemnites preserved in the Oxford clay of Wiltshire. For the latter paper the Royal Society in 1848 awarded its author the royal medal. He also contributed the article "Cephalopoda" to the Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology. Professor Owen's researches in the molluscous or heterogangliate sub-kingdom led him to divide the Cephalopoda into the two orders, Dibranchiata and Tetrabranchiata. In the former order he placed the Spirula and the Belemnites, and in the latter the Nautilus and most of the other Cephalopods having chambered and siphunculated shells. He also demonstrated the inferiority of the floating Pteropoda to the Gasteropods. With regard to the Acephalous Molluscs, his observations on the species of Brachiopoda induced him to interpose them between the Acephales testacés and the Acephales sans Coquilles of Cuvier. In 1832 the first of Owen's papers on the anatomy and physiology of the monotrematous and marsupial animals appeared in the Philosophical Transactions, "On the mammary glands of Ornithorhynchus paradoxus." This was followed in 1834 by a paper on the ova of the same animal, and in the same year by one on the young of Ornithorhynchus, in the Zoological Transactions. In 1837 in the Philosophical Transactions appeared a memoir on the brain of the marsupials; and in the following year in the Zoological Transactions another on the osteology of the same order. In the same year the marsupial nature of the extinct Thylacotherium (Amphitherium) and Phascolotherium of the Stonesfield slate was discussed in the Transactions of the Geological Society. In 1839 in the Zoological Transactions appeared the outlines of a classification of the Marsupialia. Professor Owen is also the author of the articles "Marsupialia" and "Monotremata" in the Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology. With regard to the anatomy of the marsupials and monotremes, Owen has discovered certain cerebral characters, especially the absence of the great commissure or corpus callosum between the hemispheres of the brain, which have induced him in his latest work on the classification of Mammalia to group them together in a separate subclass under the name Lyencephala. His study of the osteology and dentition of this subclass, and his observations on the organs and function of reproduction in the Ornithorhynchus and kangaroo have thrown light on many points of the greatest interest, which were previously entirely unknown. In the year 1834 appeared in the Zoological Transactions

the first of Owen's papers on the Reptilia-" On the structure of the heart in the Perenuibranchiate Batrachia." This was followed by a memoir in the Geological Transactions on the extinct Basilosaurus of Dr. Harlan, which by an examination of its dental tissues and by other characters Owen determined not to belong to the reptile class; he has referred it to the Cetacean order, under the name of Zeuglodon. In the same society's publications appeared a paper establishing the existence in England, during the cocene tertiary period, of serpents equalling in size the boa constrictors. In 1840, in the Transactions of the Linnaan Society was published his celebrated paper on the anatomy of the Lepedosiren annectens, which he refers to the class of fishes, in opposition to Dr. Natterer, its discoverer, who believed it to be a reptile. In 1841 appeared in the Geological Transactions an account of the teeth and osteology of a genus of extinct Batrachians, to which, from the microscopic structure of their teeth, he gave the name Labyrinthodon. In 1845 he communicated a description of the crania of an extinct genus of Reptilia (Dicynodon) to the Geological Society. To these contributions to the anatomy of reptiles are to be added a report on British fossil reptiles (part 1, 1839; part 2, 1842), in the Transactions of the British Association; and a history of British fossil reptiles, 1849-51; besides several other memoirs. After proposing several important modifications in the Cuvierian classification of reptiles, Professor Owen has been finally led, by the discovery of Lepidosiren and Archegosaurus, no longer to regard Reptilia as a separate class equal to birds or mammals. He now places them with fishes in one class, that of cold-blooded Vertebrata or Hæmatocrya. His published observations on the Entozoa commenced in 1835, when in the Zoological Transactions appeared a description of a microscopic entozoon which infests the muscular tissue—the Triclinia spiralis. Another paper on Entozoa appeared in the same publication in the same year. Owen is also the author of the article "Entozoa" in the Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology, and the proposer of a new system of classification for Entozoa. In 1832 he announced the earliest discovery of an entophyte in a description of a microscopic species of fungus discovered on the inner surface of the air passages of a flamingo. In 1838 the first of his memoirs on the struthious birds appeared in the Zoological Transactions, "On the anatomy of the Apteryx australis." This was succeeded in the following year by the "Notice of the fragment of a femur of a gigantic bird of New Zealand (Dinornis)." The gigantic extinct struthious genera, Dinornis and Palapteryx, were made the subjects of five succeeding memoirs. Professor Owen is also author of the article "Aves" in the Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology, and of a history of British fossil birds, in conjunction with British mammalia, 1846. His other writings may be referred to the following heads:—I. Palæontology, including his description of the megatherioid quadrupeds, 1842; his papers in the Geological Transactions on the Mammalia of the eocene formations; his memoir in the same series on the extinct gigantic armadillo (Glyptodon); his description of the fossil Mammalia collected in the voyage of the Beagle, 1840; his history of British fossil mammals; and his palæontology, which has just reached a second edition. II. Philosophical anatomy and physiology, comprehending the well-known work on the archetype and homologies of the vertebrate skeleton, 1848; "On the nature of limbs," 1849; "Principes d'osteologie comparée," Paris, 1855; and on parthenogenesis, 1849. III. Odontology, including the "Odontography," the most complete and philosophical treatise on the comparative anatomy of the teeth extant; the article "Teeth" in the Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology, and the article "Odontography" in the eighth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. Professor Owen's masterly generalization on the homologies and classification of the mammalian teeth, and his microscopic observations on the teeth of fishes and reptiles, have done more to advance the science of odontology than has been accomplished by any other observer. IV. The Classification of Mammalia, in a memoir published in the second volume of the Proceedings of the Linnæan Society, in which cerebral characteristics are proposed as the main basis of a classificatory system. V. The Anatomy of the anthropoid apes as compared with that of man, a series of papers in the Zoological Transactions on the osteology and dentition of the Gorilla, Chimpanzee, and Orang. To this long catalogue is to be added two volumes of published lectures on the anatomy of the Invertebrata and of fishes, and annotations to the posthumous papers of John Hunter, which Professor Owen has lately edited. Such is a slight and imperfect

sketch of his principal scientific labours. In 1856 he retired from the curatorship of the Hunterian museum and the Hunterian professorship, and accepted the office he now holds at the British museum. Professor Owen married the daughter of his early coadjutor, Mr. Clift. He has received various marks of distinction from governments and scientific bodies, both at home and abroad. He is D.C.L., F.R.S., and G.S. Hon. M.R.S. Ed.; Ord. Boruss. pour le mérite eq.; Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur; Acad. Sc. Inst. Paris Socius; Imp. Sc. Petrop. et Reg. Sc. Berolin, Corresp. He is also an hon. fellow of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons, England and Ireland.—F. C. W.

OWEN, ROBLET, was born at Newton in Montgomeryshire, on the 14th May, 1771; and died there after a varied and eventful life on the 17th November, 1858. He owed nothing to birth and education, but everything to his own boldness, energy, and perseverance. He left his native place at a very early age for London. From London he went to Manchester, to engage in manufacturing pursuits. In 1799 he married the daughter of Mr. David Dale, who had established cotton-mills at New Lanark on the Clyde. The chief management of these mills was intrusted to Mr. Owen, and with the best results; but Mr. Owen's ambition soared higher than worldly gain. He endeavoured by education and by every social agency to make New Lanark a model community. His success herein attracted the widest and deepest attention, and many were the distinguished visitors to New Lanark. But New Lanark became a theatre too narrow for Mr. Owen's aspirations. He began to agitate as a social and educational reformer with his innate and indomitable vigour. His principal doctrine was that man is the creature of circumstances; that his character is formed for him, not by him; and that the aim must be to bring him into circumstances favourable to his development. At first Mr. Owen's views were exceedingly popular; but at a large meeting in London in 1817 Mr. Owen denounced all the religions in the world as the fruitful sources of error; and this naturally brought on his head a storm of obloquy, and was an obstacle to all his future plans. A few years after he travelled to America, and in 1824 he bought the estate of Harmony in Indiana, consisting of thirty thousand acres. A grand trial was here made of Mr. Owen's communistic system; and if the trial failed it was from the force of elements beyond Mr. Owen's control. In 1827 Mr. Owen, having returned Scotland, arranged his retirement from the New Lanark mills. Once more in America, he in 1828 resolved on a fresh experiment of communistic colonization; but the hinderances were more formidable than he could vanquish. A prolonged and somewhat stormy debate on the subject of religion took place in 1829, at Cincinnati, between Mr. Owen and the Rev. Mr. Campbell. Mr. Owen continued to travel and to toil for the dissemination of his creed. He delivered countless lectures and speeches, and published countless pamphlets and books. enthusiastic disciples strove to carry out his philosophy into practice. The Owenites flourished for a season as a sect, especially in the large manufacturing towns; numerous Owenite establishments likewise, some of them on a colossal scale, were formed. The failure of these did not damp the ardour or destroy the hope of the pertinacious Welshman. He went on prophesying an Owenite paradise, as if nothing had happened. Mr. Owen's latter years were spent in England. Not a little was the ridicule which he drew on himself by adopting the notions of the spiritrappers. His last public appearance was at the Social Science Congress at Liverpool in the autumn of 1858. He was only able to utter a few words; and, completely exhausted, he was borne out of the hall. For a few weeks he lingered; and, with the mark and presentiment of death, he was at his own desire conveyed to his native town. Calmly he passed away from that earth which he had striven so hard to make better. Whatever may be thought of his economical ideas, Robert Owen will always be respected as a promoter of education. His defect of imagina-tion was the source of all his mistakes; for it prevented him from recognizing the spontaneousness of human nature, and made him rely too much on an external mechanism .- W. M-l.

OWEN, WILLIAM, an excellent portrait-painter, was born at Ludlow in Shropshire in 1769; his father was a bookseller there. Through the influence of Payne Knight, young Owen was placed with Catton, the royal academician, to learn painting, and at the academy he attracted the notice of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Owen was distinguished as a portrait-painter as early as 1793, and, like Romney, he sometimes painted fancy pieces. He married in 1797;

and in the following year exhibited a portrait of the Lord-chancellor Loughborough, and several other persons of distinction, notwithstanding the rivalry of Hoppner, Lawrence, and Beechey. Owen was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1806, and was afterwards appointed principal portrait-painter to the prince regent. He visited Paris with Callcott in 1814, and was now so prosperous that he removed from Leicester Square to the more fashionable neighbourhood of Bruton Street, where he took a house in 1818; but he was shortly afterwards seized with paralysis, and was a helpless invalid for the remaining years of his life. He died February 11, 1825, in consequence of swallowing a quantity of opium instead of an aperient draught, for which he took it in mistake. Among his best pictures is a portrait of Sir William Scott, Lord Stowell, the brother of Lord Eldon, painted for the town of Newcastle-on-Tyne.—R. N. W.

OXENSTIERNA, Axel, Count, in some respects perhaps the most illustrious statesman of modern times, was born at Fanö in Upland in the year 1583. His family was one of high consideration in Sweden, its head for thirteen generations having held a scat in the senate. Axel's father, Gabriel Oxenstierna, one of the first hereditary barons created by Erik XIV., died not long after the birth of his son, whose preliminary education was carried on under the care of his mother. At an early period, however, young Oxenstierna was sent to Germany, where he studied at the universities of Rostock, Wittenberg, and Jena, evincing wonderful assiduity and the possession of a rare and precocious genius. Before he reached his eighteenth year he proceeded to visit the various German courts, and devoted his attention, with a zeal that well repaid him at a subsequent period, to acquire a thorough knowledge of the views and interests of each ere he returned to his native land. After that return in 1602 he was made a senator by Charles IX., and also employed in various diplomatic missions, where he showed so much ability that his political reputation might be deemed already established. But it was with the accession of Gustavus Adolphus in 1611 that the great Swede's career rightly commenced; and thenceforward were exhibited before the eyes of the world, in a field capacious enough for their amplest display, those extraordinary powers of statesmanship which, put forth by Oxenstierna, and combined with the far-reaching intellect of the monarch whom he served, made Sweden for a time the arbiter of the destinies of Europe. During the whole reign of Gustavus, Oxenstierna filled the post of chancellor or prime minister; and personally present with his sovereign throughout a large part of his immortal campaigns in Germany, he rendered him invaluable aid by the sagacity and firmness of his counsels. On the Swedish king's death at the battle of Lutzen in 1632, Oxenstierna had a still more difficult task to accomplish; for by the fall of Gustavus the great results of his victories seemed on the point of being lost. The chancellor's unflinching intrepidity and consummate skill proved the salvation of the protestant cause in this momentous crisis; and while commanders like Torstenson, Wrangel, and others, formed in the heroic school of Gustavus, successfully led the Swedish forces, the master-mind of Oxenstierna, who had now returned to Stockholm, inspired from that place the various

diplomatic negotiations ending with the peace of Westphalia in 1648—a peace that closed the Thirty Years' war, and was highly advantageous to Sweden. While the minority of Christina lasted, Oxenstierna officiated as regent, and after she assumed the government he still remained prime minister. To her abdication of the crown in 1654 he was strongly opposed; and nothing could induce him either to sanction the act as a senator, or to appear in the scene where it was executed. That abdication he did not long survive. His once powerful constitution, broken by time and extreme labour, at last gave way, and in August, 1654, he left the world in which he had played a part so distinguished. Oxenstierna was a man of noble and commanding presence, and singularly temperate in his mode of life, to which circumstance he was doubtless partially indebted for the vigour of his frame and his almost uninterrupted health. Profoundly erudite and devoted to the interests of literature, yet a brave and successful soldier (although always feeling himself better fitted to act in the cabinet than in the field), humane, just, and still a politician, his character was the harmony of many attributes that are seldom, if ever, combined in one individual. As a statesman, he stands, in the completeness of his moral and intellectual gifts, perhaps higher than any other in the history of modern Europe. Matched with Richelieu, he could meet him on equal terms; a master of policy, he refused to sacrifice to it principle; free from the taint of mere vulgar ambition, his efforts were solely directed to increase the glory and prosperity of his Count Oxenstierna had several sons who attained positions of high rank and honour.-John, born in 1611, was ambassador and plenipotentiary at the peace of Westphalia. It was to him that the great chancellor, when the young envoy lamented his political inexperience, wrote the famous sentence, "Nescis, mi fili, quantilla prudentia homines regantur" (You know not, my son, with how little wisdom mankind may be governed). He died at Weimar in 1657.—Another son, Erik -born 1624; died 1656-was accused of desiring to marry Queen Christina, but the charge rests upon the merest surmise, and may be dismissed as unworthy of regard. One of his sons became grand marshal of Sweden; and a second, grand chancellor of that kingdom .- J. J.

OXFORD, Earls of. See HARLEY and VERE.

OZELL, John, a diligent translator of foreign writings into English, was educated at the Free school, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and at Christ's hospital, London. He continued and extended his studies of languages after he had entered a city countinghouse, and amused himself with translating Moliere's plays, some of Corneille's and Racine's, Fenelon's Telemachus, the works of Rabelais (no easy task), and various others. He prospered in his affairs, became auditor of the city and bridge accounts, of St. Paul's cathedral, and of St. Thomas' hospital. He was farther enriched by the bequest of a deceased friend. He was quite unequal to the task of translating dramatic poetry, especially Moliere. Pope made an allusion to the fact in the Dunciad, book i., 284-6; and Ozell replied by a foolish and angry adversement in the Weekly Medley. Mr. Ozell died on the 15th October, 1743.—R. H.

PACCA, BARTOLOMEO, Cardinal, the minister and fellow-sufferer of Pope Pius VII., was born at Benevento in 1756. After long service as a diplomatist, and having been elevated to the cardinalate, he became prime minister on the overthrow of Gonsalvo's ministry. The history of his ministry has been given to the world in the cardinal's "Historical Memoirs." In July, 1809, Pacca and his master were forcibly abducted from the Quirinal palace, and for three years and a half the cardinal was imprisoned in the Piedmontese fortress of Fenestrelle. He bore his trials magnanimously, and steadfastly upheld the rights of his church. He accompanied the pope on his triumphal return to Rome in 1814, and filled various important offices in the state until 1821, when he retired into private life. He died at Rome in 1844. A translation of the "Historical Memoirs" into English, by Sir George Head, was published in 1844.—R. H.

PACCHIAROTTO, Jacopo, one of the most distinguished of the Sienese painters, was born at Siena in 1474. Little is known of his education. He executed many works for his native city, some of which still remain. Involved in 1535 in some conspiracy against the state, he fled to France, where Il Rosso protected him, and employed him as an assistant in the extensive works on which he was engaged for Francis I. at Fontainebleau. He was restored to his family in the summer of 1540. From that time we have no further accounts of him.—R. N. W.

PACCIOLI or PACIOLI, Luca (known also by the name of Luca de Borgo), an Italian mathematician, lived during the latter half of the fifteenth century and the beginning of the sixteenth. He was born at Borgo San Sepolero in Tuscany, and is believed to have died at Florence, after having taught mathematics in various parts of Italy. He was the friend and scientific fellow-labourer of Leonardo da Vinci. His principal work is said to have been the earliest printed book on mathematics; it is entitled "Summa de Arithmetica, Geometria, Proportioni e Proportionalita," and was published at Venice in 1494. It treats of arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, and is valued as giving a complete view of the state at that period of the science of algebra, which had not advanced beyond the solution of quadratic equations. The arithmetical part contains the earliest account extant of the system of book-keeping by double entry. Some other writings of Paccioli contain various applications of algebra to geometry.—W. J. M. R.

PACE or PAICE, RICHARD, was secretary of state in the reign of Henry VIII., and one of the friendly band of learned

men who so highly adorned that reign, including More, Lee, and their foreign correspondents Erasmus and Ulric von Hutten. Pace was born about 1482, near Winchester, and was educated at the cost of Thomas Langton, bishop of the diocese, who sent him to Padua, where had for his preceptors Cuthbert Tunstall and William Latymer. On his return home he entered at Queen's college, Oxford, and subsequently was received into the service of Dr. Bainbridge. Thence he was recommended to court, and was made secretary of state. His civil services were rewarded by ecclesiastical preferments, the most important of which was the appointment to succeed Dr. Colet in the deanery of St. Paul's in 1519, to which was added about the same time the deanery of Exeter. Having acquitted himself ably in several foreign missions, Wolsey employed him to negotiate with the cardinals for his election to the papal throne, but without success. being afterwards sent to Venice, failed to carry out Wolsey's double policy, and supported Charles V., when the cardinal desired to favour Francis I. This led to his being sent to the Tower, where he remained about two years. He was subject to fits of mental derangement. He died in 1533 at Stepeny.—R. H. PACETTI, CAMILLO, a celebrated Italian sculptor, was born at Rome in 1759. When Canova in 1805 declined the professorship of sculpture at Milan he recommended Pacetti, who had already acquired a high reputation in his native city, as peculiarly qualified for the post. Pacetti was accordingly appointed, and fully justified the choice by the flourishing condition to which he raised the school. Among the more eminent of his pupils were Sangiorgio, Cacciatori, Fabris, &c. Pacetti died at Milan, July 6, 1827.—J. T-e.

PACHECO, FRANCISCO, was born at Seville in 1571, and became a pupil of Luis Fernandez, a decorative painter there. He restored in Spain the ancient practice of applying colour and gilding to statuary and sculpture. Some of his polychrome works of both descriptions, are still preserved in Seville. In 1611 Pacheco visited Toledo, Madrid, and the Escurial, and in the works of Titian, first became acquainted with the full capabilities of his art. He established an art school at Seville upon his return; and in this school were educated several of the greatest of the Spanish painters, Alonzo Cano and Velazquez being among the first. In 1614 he completed his celebrated picture of the "Last Judgment," for the nuns of St. Isabel. In 1623 he again visited Madrid, with his distinguished scholar Velazquez, who was now also his son-in-law. During this visit, Pacheco dressed, painted, and gilded an image of the Virgin made by Juan Gomez de Mora, for the duchess of Olivarez. Pacheco published a treatise on the painting of statues in 1622. In 1649 he published his principal work, a scarce treatise on painting, which is highly valued in Spain-" Arte de Pintura, su Antigüedad, y Grandezas," &c., Seville, 4to. He died at Seville in 1654. Pacheco's works are now scarce at Seville, though they were very numerous before the French occupation. His masterpiece was considered "The Expulsion of Satan from Paradise," in the church of San Alberto at Seville. Among his drawings or portraits is one of Miguel Cervantes, the author of Don Quixote.—R. N. W.

PACHOMIUS, whose name occupies so prominent a place in the early history of monachism, born about 292, was originally a pagan soldier in the Roman army. When his term of service expired he returned to Egypt, received christian baptism, and having spent twelve years with one of the devout recluses of the Thebais, he became the founder of the cloister life there. The society of monks which he formed in Tabennæ, an island of the Nile, was bound together by rules which he professed to have received from an angel; and under his presidency it increased to three thousand members. He died, it is commonly supposed, in 348.—W. B.

PACHYMERA or PACHYMERES, GEORGIUS, a priest of the Greek church, born at Nicæa in 1242, held various important offices of state at Constantinople under Michael Palæologus and Andronicus II. in the thirteenth century. He is best known by his history of these two emperors, written with an impartial fidelity, which enhances its value as the work of a contemporary chronicler. A "Paraphrase on the Epistles of the elder Dionysius," a "Compendium of the Aristotelian Philosophy," and a "Treatise on the Procession of the Holy Ghost," also bear his name. He died about 1315.—W. B.

PACIO, GIULIO (JULIUS PACIUS)—sometimes called PACIUS A BERIGA from a paternal country seat—lawyer and philosopher, born at Vicenza in 1550; died at Valence in 1635. His religious tenets gave umbrage to the ecclesiastical authorities in Vicenza, and he deemed it prudent to take refuge in Geneva. Here, deprived of his property, he maintained himself by teaching, after a while delivered lectures on civil law, and in 1578 was called to a chair of jurisprudence. In 1585 he accepted a professorship either

of law or philosophy at Heidelberg; and in 1595 removed to Sedan to fill the chair of logic in its newly-founded academy. When war broke out he once more sought an asylum at Geneva, but quitted it to become principal of the college of Nîmes. Another migration fixed him as regius professor of law at Montpellier, where Peiresc was numbered amongst his pupils, and set his heart on seeing his beloved master restored to the Roman fold; an event said to have taken place in 1619. His final residence, with the interval of a brief Paduan professorship, was at Valence, where he succeeded Cujas, and enjoyed considerable emoluments where he succeeded Cujas, and enjoyed considered works, both legal and much honour. He has left many admired works, both legal and philosophical, amongst which are, "Corpus Juris Civilis," folio; and "Aristotelis Organum, Gr. et Lat.," 8vo.—C. G. R.

PACUVIUS, MARCUS, a very celebrated Roman tragedian, was born about 220 B.C., at Brundisium. He was a relative of Ennius, either his grandson by a daughter, or more probably a nephew, son of his sister. At what time he left his native place for Rome is unknown. In the metropolis he followed painting When a very old man he returned to Brundisium, and poetry. When a very old man he returned to Brandshim, and died there at the age of ninety, 130 B.C. Nothing but fragments of his works have been preserved, which are best edited by Bothe, Lips. 1834, 8vo; and Ribbeck, 1852, 8vo.—S. D. PADILLA, LORENZO DE, historiographer to Charles V., born

towards the end of the fifteenth century; died in 1540. He wrote a general history of Spain, of which only a few sheets were ever printed; a "Catalogo de los Santos de España," 1598; "Libro de las antiguedades de España," afterwards edited by Pellicer, Valencia, 1669; and several MS. works.-F. M. W.

PADOVANINO, ALESSANDRO, the son of Dario Varotari, called Padovanino from his birth-place, was born at Padua (Padova) in 1590, and studied painting at Venice, where he also long resided. He died in 1650. He had a facile execution, and, like most Venetian painters, was a good colourist; his chief excellence was in painting children, and he was fond of introducing them into his pictures. The National gallery possesses a fair specimen of his work in the picture of "Cornelia and her children."—(Ridolfi.)—R. N. W.

PAESIELLO, GIOVANNI, a musician, was born at Tarento, May 9, 1741, and died at Naples, June 15, 1816. He was placed in the Jesuits' college of his native town in 1746, and admitted into the choir of the Capuchin church. He entered the Conservatorio di S. Onofrio in June, 1754, where he was a pupil of Durante. He was appointed primary master (teacher of the junior classes) in 1759, and from that date until 1763, he distinguished himself by the composition of many pieces of church He then wrote a comic intermezzo, performed in the private theatre of the students; and was engaged to go to Bologna to compose "La Pupilla," which was completely successful, and he was consequently engaged to write for all the chief cities of Italy. "Il Marchese di Tulipano," was given with so much applause at Rome, that its popularity extended even beyond the limits of Italy. When Paesiello returned to Naples beyond the limits of Italy. When Passiello returned to Naples he found a powerful rival in Piccini. Upon the departure of this master, he had another formidable opponent in Cimarosa. Guglielmi who arrived in 1774 also claimed the right of exercising his ability as a composer; and the three rivals then brought out opera for opera against each other. He had offers of engagements from London and Vienna; but he received such munificent pro-posals from Catherine II. to visit Petersburg, that he gave these the preference. In his old age, he classified his dramatic works as belonging to three periods of his life, each distinguished by a difference of style; the first of these epochs closes with his quitting Italy, and comprises fifty-two operas, all produced in the marvellously brief term of fourteen years. Paesiello started for Russia in July, 1777, and the third work he wrote there was "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." Besides composing for the theatre, Paesiello wrote a very large number of pianoforte sonatas for the Grandduchess Maria Federowna, several cantatas for performance on special occasions, and a theoretical work consisting chiefly of figured basses as exercises in accompaniment. When, after eight years, he resigned his very lucrative appointment and returned sonthwards, he rested at Warsaw long enough to write and produce his oratorio of "Il Passione," and at Vienna sufficient time to compose twelve symphonies for the Emperor Joseph II., as well as the greatly-esteemed opera of "Il Re Teodoro." The second period greatly-esteemed opera of "Il Re Teodoro." The second period of Paesiello's career now closes, and includes the production of thirteen operas. He reached Rome before the end of 1785, where he reproduced the "Barbiere" without success, though in

the same city thirty-one years later, the public refused to listen to Rossini's resetting of the libretto, on account of the esteem in which they then held Paesiello's opera. Ferdinand IV. gave him a liberal engagement at Naples; and he was thus induced to fix his abode in that city, and refused consequently an invitation from Berlin and another from the court of Russia, where his return was much desired. He was also again solicited to come to London, and being unable to comply, he wrote the opera of "La Locanda," and sent it here for performance. work made little or no impression; but he reproduced it at Naples with some additions, under the title of "Il Fanatico in Berlina," with better effect. "Nina," the opera which retained possession of the stage later than any other of Paesiello's works, was first performed at Belvidere, a summer residence of the royal family of Naples, about this time, and at once achieved the popularity it held so long throughout Europe. The revolution of 1797, with the expulsion of the king, shook for a time our composer's position in Naples. To meet this emergency, however, he made profession of republican principles, and so obtained a rich appointment as director of music to the nation. This of course he lost on the king's restoration in 1799; and he was not reinstated in his court engagement until after two years. On the death of General Hoche, Bonaparte, then first consul, offered a prize for the composition of a funeral march in honour of this hero, and Paesiello was the successful competitor. This drew the attention of Napoleon to the merits of the musician, and he requested Ferdinand IV. to allow him the services of his favourite, who accordingly commanded Paesiello to go to Paris, in September, 1802, where Napoleon appointed him director of music in his chapel. When the consul became emperor, Paesiello wrote a mass and a Te Deum for the coronation; and besides this, he composed sixteen entire services; and he set to music Quinault's libretto of "Proserpine," which was produced at the Académie with very little applause. Its non-success was in some degree ascribed to the jealousy of the peculiar distinction of Paesiello, which was generally felt by the musicians of Paris, and which was expressed in a pamphlet written by Méhul. Finding himself thus regarded, and mortified at the difference between his treatment by the emperor and by the public, after a residence of two years and a half in Paris, Paesiello made a pretext for resigning his appointment and returning to Naples. Napoleon conferred a pension on his favourite, with the sole condition that he should annually furnish a piece of music for the celebration of his birthday. In Naples Paesiello resumed his former position, and was also appointed maestro di capella of the cathedral and of the municipality. When Joseph Bonaparte was placed upon the throne, he made him president of the new Conservatorio, which was established on the dissolution of the ancient musical seminaries Napoleon sent him the cross of the legion of honour; of Naples. Joseph conferred on him the order of the Two Sicilies; and he was created a member of the French Institut and of several other learned and artistic societies. "I Pitagorici," the last dramatic work of Paesiello, was produced at this time; it completes the number of twenty-nine operas belonging to the third period of his fertile career. His subsequent compositions were almost entirely for the church. On the accession of Murat to the Neapolitan throne, our musician remained in possession of his offices with their immunities; but on the final return of the Bourbons, he was displaced from every appointment except that in the cathedral; and losing also his pension from the ex-emperor, his last days were embittered by comparative poverty. He deemed himself slighted in his old age, and stated himself to be ten years less than his real age. A Requiem, which had not been performed, was found among his papers at his death, and this executed at the public funeral which was given him at the com-Besides the ninety-four operas and mand of the reigning king. the many pieces of sacred and instrumental music which have been referred to, Paesiello also wrote a large number of masses and other works for his cathedral, twelve violin quartets for the princess of Parma, and a multitude of intermezzos, ballets, and other smaller productions for the theatre. Burney describes him as having a rare talent for improvisation, and he is said to have been an excellent linguist, and to have been well read in ancient and modern literature.—G. A. M.

PAGAN, BLAISE-FRANÇOIS, Comte de, a celebrated French military engineer, mathematician, and astronomer, was born at Avignon in 1604, and died in Paris in 1665. He entered the army at twelve years of age, and distinguished himself highly by his skill and daring. In 1642 he had attained the rank of quartermaster-general, when he was disabled from further service by the loss of his eyesight. During the remainder of his life he applied himself, notwithstanding his blindness, to the study of mathematical science and its applications. His treatise on fortification, published in 1645, is held to have constituted an important step in the progress of that art.—W. J. M. R.

PAGANI, GREGORIO, one of the most distinguished of the Italian painters of the latter half of the sixteenth century, was born at Florence in 1558. He lost his father when still a child, and was taught his art, first by Santi Titi, and then by the celebrated Cigoli, whose style he followed so closely as to be called a second Cigoli. Pagani died at Florence in 1605.—

(Baldinucci; Lanzi.)-R. N. W.

PAGANINI, NICOLO, the celebrated violinist, was born at Genoa in February, 1784. His father, Antonio, was by profession a packer of Portofranco, and being a lover of music, and having early perceived the fine disposition of his son for this art, placed him while a child to learn the violin. At the age of eight years his mother dreamed that an angel came to her, and revealed that her son would be a great performer. At this age, in fact, he composed, under the direction of his father, a sonata of so difficult a nature that none but himself could execute it. He also went three times a week to perform in one of the churches; and the next year, at the age of nine, was brought forward for the first time at the theatre, on which occasion he executed some variations of his own composition on the republican French air, La Carmaguole, being for the benefit of the celebrated soprano, Marchesi. He now took thirty lessons of Costa, the most skilful master of the violin at Genoa, after which his father took him to Parma to place him under Rolla. The master being sick, his wife requested the son and father to remain in a room near that where her husband was confined to his bed. Young Nicolo seeing a violin and new concerto lying on the table, played off the piece at sight in so wonderful a manner that Rolla would not believe it was performed by a child, until he saw him do it with his own eyes. He then told the young Paganini he could teach him nothing, and recommended him to go to Paer, who was then director of the conservatory of Parma, and who confided him to the care of Giretti, master of the chapel, who gave him three lessons a week in counterpoint for six months. Paganini then composed in the way of study, and without the instrument, twenty-four pieces for four hands. then took so deep an interest in him that he gave him gratuitous instruction. Paganini afterwards visited with his father the principal cities of Northern Italy, where he gave concerts with great success. At fourteen he finally escaped from the severe tutelage of his father, and went with his brother to Lucca, where he gave a concert which created a profound sensation. He then travelled from city to city his own master, and was all the rage. In his twenty-first year he accepted a permanent situation at the court of Lucca. Besides directing the orchestra every time the royal family visited the opera, he played three times a week at court, and every fifteen days composed a grand concerto for the royal circle, at which was often present the reigning princess, Eliza Bacciocchi, the sister of Napoleon. "She never stayed," says Paganini, "to the end of my concerto; for when I came to the harmonic sounds she found her nervous system too strongly excited by them. Fortunately for me, there was another amiable lady who was not so much affected, and who never quitted the circle. Her passion for music made her pay some attention, and I thought that she would not always be insensible to the admiration which I had for her beauty. I promised one day to surprise her in the succeeding concert with a sonata, which would have reference to our attachment. At the same time I announced to the court a comic novelty or love scene. Curiosity was keenly excited when I presented myself with my violin deprived of the two middle strings, so that I had only the G and E. The first was to personate the lady, the second the man. It commenced with a species of dialogue which was intended to represent the caprices of an amorous friendship, or the little passions and reconciliations. The strings now gave out moans, sighs, and groans, now sported, laughed, or broke forth into the most drunken madness. The reconciliation terminated with a coda brillante. The composition pleased; the person for whom I had written it recompensed me with a sweet smile, and the Princess Eliza said to me, 'Since you have done so fine a thing on two strings, can you make us hear something marvellous on one? VOL. III.

Smiling at the remark I promised to do so; and after some weeks, on the day of St. Napoleon, I executed on the string G a sonata, which I entitled 'Napoleone.' It had an effect so captivating which I entitled Rapoleone. It had an enter so experience, that a cantata of Cimarosa, which was executed the same evening, obtained scarcely the same applause. This led me to practise on one string only." Paganini then informs us that his passion for travelling seized him anew; his gains amounted already to twenty thousand francs, and he proposed to give a portion to his parents before leaving them. His father was not satisfied, and threatened to kill him if he did not give up the whole, which he thought but a poor compensation for the sacrifice he had made in educating his son. We believe the whole sum was dissipated by a tedious law process. In 1813 Paganini appeared at Milan, where for two or three years his concerts caused an immense sensation. His variations, called "The Witches," excited the most vivid enthusiasm; and whilst director of the Philharmonic Society of Milan, he contended successfully with the violinist Lafont. In 1816 he gave concerts at Venice, where he met with the great German violinist and composer, Spohr, whom he considered the first cantante violinist. In 1817 he was at Verona; in 1818 at Turin and Piacenza; in 1819 at Rome, Florence, and Naples; in 1821 at Rome; and in 1822 at Milan. At the Roman carnival in 1827 Pope Leo XII. decorated him with the grand order of the golden spur. He was then forty-three years of age, and had not been out of Italy. At Vienna the emperor gave him an honorary title, and the city decreed to him a medal. His travels through Germany were a triumphal march. The king of Prussia named him master of his chapel. England and France confirmed his unexampled success. In England his weird and mystical appearance (perhaps caused by early privations and subsequent excesses) gave rise to many marvellous and absurd stories about him, which had extensive currency, until they were fully refuted by his own explanations. Returning through France to Italy he purchased in 1834, at Parma, the villa Gajona, and in November of that year gave at Parma a concert for the poor (a thing he often did), and again set out upon a concert tour in Italy. In 1835 a nervous disorder obliged him to refrain almost from playing, and in the autumn of 1839 he became a confirmed invalid, and so weak that he could scarcely hold his instrument; recovering a little he went to Marseilles, where he found benefit in change of air. He went to Marseines, where he found benefit in change of air. He went back to Paris, and from thence to Italy, where his illness so in-creased, that he died on the 27th May, 1840, at Nizza. His body was embalmed and deposited on his estate, Villa Gajona, church burial having been refused him because he had allowed no priest to visit him during his sickness. For explanations of Paganini's peculiar style and method, the reader is referred to the article in Fetis' Biographie Universelle, also to Notice sur le celebre violoniste Nicolo Paganini par M. J. Imbert de la Phaleque. His life and adventures too are given at great length in an octavo volume of above four hundred pages, Paganini's Leben und Treiben, by Professor Schottky of Prague.—E. F. R.

PAGES. See GARNIER-PAGES.

PAGET, HENRY WILLIAM, first marquis of Anglesea, a distinguished military officer, twice lord-lieutenant of Ireland, was was born on the 17th May, 1768. He entered the army in 1793, where he raised among his father's tenantry the 80th regiment, or Staffordshire volunteers. A lieutenant-colonel of the 16th dragoons in 1794, he joined the duke of York in Flanders, distinguishing himself highly, as again in the duke's unsuccessful expedition to Holland in 1799. A lieutenant-general in 1808, at the close of the year, he was sent with two brigades of cavalry to strengthen the force under Sir David Baird, which was to co-operate with Sir John Moore's. In Baird's advance move-ment to Sahagun (21st December, 1808) Lord Henry Paget, with four hundred horse, defeated a French cavalry force seven hundred strong, making more than one hundred and twenty prisoners in twenty minutes, and during the remainder of the campaign the superiority of the British cavalry commanded by him was incontestable. With it he covered the retreat of Sir John Moore to Corunna, and in the battle of that name his cavalry performed wonders. On the death of his father in 1812 he became earl of Uxbridge. After Napoleon's return from Elba, Lord Uxbridge was given the command of the cavalry in the duke of Wellington's army, and at Waterloo he led the brilliant attack of Somerset's brigade on an immense body of French infantry, supported by artillery. At the close of the

battle, and by the side of the duke of Wellington, he was severely wounded, and his leg was amputated in the village of Waterloo. Five days afterwards he was created a marquis. In April, 1827, Lord Anglesca succeeded the duke of Wellington as master-general of the ordnance, and in March, 1828, he became viceroy of Ireland, aiding, during his brief tenure of the office, to procure catholic emancipation. He returned as lordlieutenant to Dublin at the close of 1830, and in a difficult contest with O'Connell won even the admiration of his opponents. From 1846 to 1852 he was again master-general of the ordnance. He died at London on the 29th April, 1854. Gallant, chivalrous, disinterested, Lord Anglesca was the bean-ideal of an English soldier. In politics he was thoroughly liberal. To his exertions mainly Ireland owes the Board of Education, and when the whig leaders thought a fixed duty a great concession, he was for a total repeal of the corn-laws.—F. E.

\* PAGET, JAMES, one of the most distinguished surgeons and pathologists of the present day, was born at Yarmouth. He received his professional education at Bartholomew's hospital, where he highly distinguished himself in the class examinations of 1835-36. In the latter year he became a member of the College of Surgeons, and soon after commenced giving an extraacademical course of lectures. He was subsequently elected to the lectureship on physiology at St. Bartholomew's, and in 1847 was appointed assistant-surgeon to the hospital. Soon after he was chosen professor of anatomy and surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, in which capacity he delivered a course of lectures on surgical pathology, which largely added to his reputation. He was the first warden of the medical college founded in connection with St. Bartholomew's hospital; on retirement from which office he was presented with a public testimonial from upwards of seventy of his pupils and friends. In 1837 he delivered the Croonian lecture before the Royal Society, "On the cause of the rhythmic motion of the heart." In the following year he was appointed surgeon to the queen, on which occasion he received a congratulary address from the mayor and town council of his native town. He is a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, a fellow of the Royal Society, and surgeon of St. Bartholomew's hospital. He is the author of the "Pathological Catalogue of the Museum of the College of Surgeons;" "Lectures on Surgical Pathology;" and of numerous papers in the publications of the Royal and Medico-chirurgical Societies.—F. C. W.

PAGGI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a celebrated Italian painter, was born at Genoa in 1554 of a noble family. He received a superior general education; in painting his master was L. Cambiaso. In 1580, when he was already rising into celebrity, he in an unfortunate brawl killed a man, and fled to Florence, where he remained till 1600, when he was recalled to Genoa. In Florence he had acquired a high reputation, especially as a colourist. After his return to Genoa his example gave a great impetus to the Genoese school. He died March 10, 1627.—J. T—c.

PAGNINO, SANTE or XANTES, born at Lucca in 1466, joined the Dominican order, and devoted himself to the study of ancient languages. He was a teacher at Lyons, where he lived many years and finished his Latin version of the Bible, a work which was patronized by Leo X. It was begun in 1493, and finally published at Lyons in 1528, licensed by the Popes Adrian VI. and Clement VII. Its merits are variously estimated, but are acknowledged by Jews and Christians. It was the first modern Latin version of the whole Bible ever published, as that of Munster did not come out till 1535. Pagnino died in 1536.—B. H. C.

PAHLEN, Peter, Baron, governor of St. Petersburg and chief of the conspiracy by which the Czar Paul was dethroned and put to death, belonged to an ancient but poor family of Courland. He was born in 1766, and entering the service young was advanced rapidly by the friendship of Zouboff, one of Catherine's favourites. Paul when grand duke took notice of him, and as soon as he became emperor took Pahlen into his especial favour. The eccentricities of the unfortunate czar, however, greatly irritated his most powerful subjects, and the fatal plot was formed. Paul heard that Pahlen was a party to a conspiracy, and summoned him to his presence. "How could I provide for your majesty's safety," was the ready answer, "if I did not enter into every conspiracy?" Paul thus thrown off his guard, was assassinated on the 23rd March, 1801. Pahlen was dismissed by Alexander to his estate in Livonia, and lived to the age of eighty-two, "gay and pleasant to the last," says Schnitzler. His death took place in 1826.—R. H.

PAINE, THOMAS, was born in 1737 in Norfolk, the son of a Quaker father and a Church of England mother. At the age of seven, he says that he seriously called in question the truths He was brought up in his father's trade of stay of christianity. maker, but until his thirty-seventh year passed a changeful life as privateersman, storekeeper, tobacconist, schoolmaster, exciseman, and pamphleteer. He married twice, losing his first wife by death, and his second by an arranged separation. In 1774 he emigrated to America, bearing a letter of introduction from Franklin, and in Philadelphia obtained immediate employment as a contributor of prose and poetry to the Pennsylvanian Magazine. When the revolution broke out, he wrote his best in favour of American independence. His pamphlet, "Common Sense," advocating separation from the mother-country, though of small literary merit, produced by its timely appearance in January, 1776, a very great effect on the minds of the distracted colonists. In the following December he commenced a series of papers entitled the *Crisis*, of which he published sixteen numbers, relating to the occurrences of the day, and appealing in hours of defeat and depression to the patriotism of the people. The last number appeared in December, 1783. The extreme deliberation with which these, his best compositions, were produced, was the result of an intellectual sluggishness that offended more ardent revolutionists. His literary success was due to an aptitude for coining popular phrases. The first words of the first number of the *Crisis*, written two days before the battle of Trenton-"These are times to try men's souls"-became household words with the excitable Americans. For his services Paine was appointed clerk to the committee of foreign affairs from 1777 to 1779, and at the close of the war received three thousand dollars and an estate near New Rochelle, besides some small grants from Pennsylvania and New York. In 1781 he accompanied Colonel Laurens to France and back. In 1787 he sailed again for France, and passed thence into England, where, magnifying his own American achievements, he became a person of importance, and associated with the English liberals of the day. When Burke expressed his opinion of the French revolution in his famous Reflections, Paine published his "Rights of Man," which was extensively read, and procured him the distinction of a trial for sedition. He did not await his trial, but having been elected in September, 1792, by the department of Calais, a member of the national convention, he fled to His trial took place in December, 1792, when he was found guilty, and sentenced as an outlaw. His reception at Calais was most enthusiastic. In the French convention he voted for the trial of the king, but not for his death, giving his voice in favour of banishment. On the fall of the Girondins, Robespierre had Paine and other foreigners imprisoned. For eleven months of the Reign of Terror he was in daily expectation of the guillotine; but he escaped, and immediately published the second part of his "Age of Reason," a blasphemous attack on christianity, which excited great indignation in England, and called forth a reply from Bishop Watson. Returning to America in 1802 under the protection of President Jefferson's government, he was allowed to fall into obscurity. His personal habits never very nice, had grown repulsive, while his irreligion shocked the better part of American society. He retired to his farm near New Rochelle, where, in solitude and ill health, he continued to live for seven years. He died 8th June, 1809. He was not allowed to rest even in his grave, for eight his death the mouldering corpse was disinterred by W. Cobbett, and brought to England for the purpose of receiving new and special honours. A very complete list of his writings will be found in Lowndes' Manual, Bohn's edition.—(Cheetham's Life of Paine; North American Review, lvii. 1.)-R. H.

PAINTER, WILLIAM, an Elizabethan writer or translator, was (according to the Athenæ Cantabrigienses) a native of Middlesex, and matriculated as a sizar of St. John's college, Cambridge, in November, 1554. He left the university without a degree, and became master of the school at Sevenoaks in Kent. In 1560 he was ordained a deacon. In 1561, however, he figures as clerk of the ordnance in the Tower, an office which he retained for many years. He is known as the editor and translator of "The Palace of Pleasure, beautified, adorned, and well furnished with pleasant histories and excellent novels, selected out of divers, good, and commendable authors," 2 vols., 1566-69. A second edition appeared in 1575. It consisted chiefly of tales translated from Boccaccio and Bandello, and was

ransacked for plots by the English dramatists of the time; Shakspeare being among those indebted to it. Painter was alive in 1593; the date of his death is unknown. A handsome reprint of the edition of 1575, with introductions, was published by Joseph Haslewood in 1813.—F. E. PAISIELLO. See PAESIELLO.

PAJOU, Augustin, an eminent French sculptor, was born at Paris in 1730. He studied under J. B. Lemoine, and in 1748 carried off at the Academy the grand prize of Rome. He remained at Rome for twelve years. In 1767 he was nominated professor in the Academy, and later elected a member of the stitute. He died at Paris, May 8, 1809.—J. T-e.
PAKINGTON, DOROTHY, daughter of Thomas, Lord Coventry,

wife of Sir John Pakington, Baronet, died in May, 1679. She is the reputed author of the "Whole duty of Man," and of other works of a similar character, which were very popular at one That she is the real author of these works may be inferred from the fact that in 1741 Sir H. P. Pakington stated that the MS. of the "Whole duty of Man," in her own handwriting, was then in possession of the family.—B. H. C.

\* PAKINGTON, SIR JOHN, first baronet, who has filled the offices of secretary of state for the colonies, and of first lord of the admiralty, is the only surviving son of William Russell, Esq., of Powick Court, Worcestershire, where he was born in 1799. Educated at Eton and at Oriel college, Oxford, he became in 1834 chairman of the quarter-sessions of the county of Worcester, and discharged the duties of the office until 1858. In 1831 he assumed the name of Pakington on the death of his maternal uncle, Sir John Pakington. He entered parliament in 1837 as member for Droitwich (which he has since continued to represent), and on conservative principles. He was made a baronet in 1846, although he adhered to protection when Sir Robert Peel gave in his adhesion to the repeal of the corn-laws. On the formation in February, 1852, of Lord Derby's first ministry, Sir John Pakington became secretary of state for the colonies, resigning with his colleagues in the December of the same year. After retiring from office, Sir John Pakington bestowed much time and attention on the education question, and came to the conclusion that the system as administered by the committee of privy council was inefficient and unequal in its operations. He took an active part in promoting the Manchester and Salford education bill of 1854, and on the 16th March, 1855, he moved for leave to introduce an education bill of his own, in a speech which was afterwards printed separately. Sir John's proposal included local rates and local management under the supervision of a central department of the government, and the teaching of religion in all schools; but with a proviso allowing the absence, during religious instruction, of children of a religious belief different from that taught in the school which they attended. On the return of Lord Derby to power in February, 1858, Sir John Pakington became first lord of the admiralty, and exerted himself to restore the efficiency of the navy, until the fall of the second Derby ministry in June, 1859. In that year he was made a G.C.B.—F. E.

\* PALACKY, FRANCIS, the learned historian of Bohemia,

son of a schoolmaster in Hodslavice, a small village in Moravia, where he was born on the 14th June, 1798. pleted his studies at the lyceum of Presburg he became tutor in a wealthy nobleman's family at Vienna. In his nineteenth year he published a work on Bohemian poetry, which was followed in 1821 by "Fragments of a Theory of the Beautiful," and in 1823 by a "General History of Æsthetics." In the same year he began collecting among the archives at Prague materials for his great work, "The History of Bohemia." After ransacking private and public libraries in Vienna and Munich, he proceeded with the same object in view to Rome. In 1827 he accepted the editorship of the Bohemian Museum, which he retained for ten years, contributing to its pages many valuable papers on history and criticism. At the diet of the states in 1829 he was appointed national historiographer with a stipend. He continued publishing from time to time minor works of great merit and interest, but the first volume of his "History of Bchemia" did not appear till 1836, while the fourth volume, bringing the narrative of events down to 1471, was published in 1860. This deliberate slowness of publication is justified by the accuracy, impartiality, and general excellence of the book. M. Palacky is not a Sclavonophile euragé, but while he supports the interests of his race he looks to union with Austria as a source of strength and prosperity. His works are written in the German language. - R. H.

PALÆOLOGUS. See Andronicus, Constantine, Ma-NUEL, MICHAEL, &c.

PALEARIO, Aonio, or Antonio Paleari, an Italian reformer of the sixteenth century, was born in 1500 at Peroli in the campagna of Rome. Early left an orphan, he was educated at Rome, and applied himself successfully to severe study. After passing his early manhood under the protection of a Roman noble, he visited Perugia, Siena, Padua, and other seats of learning, in search of knowledge. After having achieved academic distinction in oratory, poetry, and philosophy, he married and settled in Siena. In 1537 he quarreled publicly with a monkish preacher, and in 1542 published anonymously a treatise "On the benefit of Christ's death," which exposed him to the hostility of the Romish priesthood. He was denounced as a heretic from the pulpit. In 1546 he was appointed professor of eloquence at Lucca, and emulated in that small republic the position of Demosthenes in Athens. His fame as an orator procured him the chair of eloquence at Milan, for which he quitted Lucca in 1555. Amid all the contests of that agitated period, Paleario advocated political and religious freedom, and opposed papal pretensions. When the papacy gained the ascendancy in Italy the inquisition was set to work, and Paleario among others was accused of heresy on account of the book he had written twenty-five years before. He was taken from Milan to Rome in 1568, tried, condemned, and executed. After being hanged his body was burned at the bridge of S. Angelo at Rome on the 8th July, 1570. His constancy at the stake irritated his enemies, one of whom, Latine, wrote cruel verses on his death, and remarked in a letter that Palcario had suppressed the T in his christian name on account of its resemblance to a cross.-(Young's Life and Times of Paleario, 2 vols., 1860.)—R. H.

PALENCIA, ALONZO DE, a Spanish historian, was born in 1423, and at an early age visited Italy, where he studied under the learned George of Trebizond. He was raised to the post of historiographer by Alfonso, the rebellious younger brother of Henry VI., and wrote a chronicle of that monarch's reign (1454-74). He was employed in many difficult negotiations, among others in arranging the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella. Under these sovereigns he was maintained in his office, and wrote in Latin his "Decades," continuing the reign of Isabella down to 1498. He also wrote a Spanish and Latin dictionary—the first Spanish vocabulary we possess; a work entitled "The Mirror of the Cross;" and translations of Josephus

and Plutarch-F. M. W.

PALESTRINA, GIOVANNI PIERLUIGI DA, the great musician, more commonly known simply as Palestrina or Prænestinus, was born not far from Rome, in the small town of Palestrina, the ancient Præneste, in 1524, according to Baini's account. In 1540 (consequently at the age of sixteen) he was sent by his parents His master was Claude Goudimel, a to Rome to study music. famous Belgian teacher. In 1551 Palestrina was appointed magister puerorum, and afterwards magister capellæ, in the chapel founded by Pope Julius II., and called after him the Julian chapel, in the Basilica of the Vatican of St. Peter. In 1554 he published his first work, which gained him the patronage of Pope Julius III.; and in 1555 he obtained a situation amongst the singers of the pontifical chapel, at his acceptance of which he resigned the situation of magister capella above mentioned. His patron died a few months afterwards; and the countenance of Pope Marcellus II., the successor of Julius in the holy see, could have been of no great service to him, though he was formerly prepossessed in his favour, as this pontiff ceased to exist after a brief sovereignty of only twenty-one days. The successor of Marcellus, Pope Paul IV., having discovered that some of the singers in the pontifical chapel were not in holy orders, and were, besides, actually married, raised objections to this state of things, and Palestrina, who had not the plea of celibacy to advance, was discharged in the course of the same year in which he had been appointed, receiving only a meagre pension; and he would have been reduced with his family to penury had not the vacant situation in St. Giovanni di Laterano been soon afterwards offered to him. This office, though but a poor one, he thankfully accepted, and continued in the faithful discharge of its duties for six years, until he received in 1561 a somewhat more lucrative situation in St. Maria Maggiore. Though none of his works during this period were printed, he was by no means inactive; and among the compositions which he wrote for this church was one called the "Improperia," which

was performed for the first time on Good Friday, 1560, and created such a universal sensation, that Pius IV. begged to have a copy of it. From that time until the present day, the "Improperia" has been performed every year on Good Friday, and it may be found in the collection of music selected for the Holy Week in the pontifical chapel. It was published in 1772 by Dr. Burney in London, and afterwards by Kühnel at Leipsic. To the same pontiff Palestrina presented, in 1562, a six part mass, upon ut re mi fa sol la, the "Crucifixus" of which particularly delighted both his holiness and the cardinals. About this time the council of Trent had, amongst other things, taken the state of ecclesiastical music into consideration, and decreed many reforms therein; to carry which into effect, Pope Pius IV. appointed the Cardinals Vitelozzi and Borromeo, who called to their assistance a committee of eight, taken from the college of singers. To determine the question whether in florid counterpoint the words sung could still be made clearly intelligible to the hearer, Palestrina wrote three masses for six voices; the first composed on the third and fourth modes, and the two others on the seventh and eighth. They were performed in the palace of Cardinal Vitelozzi. The first and second were admired, but the third was considered a very prodigy of human art; and the performers themselves could not avoid expressing, even during the performance, their admiration at this triumph of genius. The pope having heard the third mass on the 19th June, 1565, rewarded its author with the place of composer to the apostolic chapel, a place created for Palestrina, and in which he had only one successor, Felice Anerio. These are the masses which, with a few others, Palestrina dedicated, in one volume, to Philip II. of Spain in 1567, under the title of "Missa Papæ Marcelli," which name he bestowed upon them in gratitude to the memory of his great benefactor, Pope Marcellus II. The reputation of Palestrina now extended daily. In gratitude for the reception which Philip II. had given to his book of masses, he also, in 1570, dedicated to the same sovereign another book, containing eight masses; four for four voices, two for five, and two for six. In 1571, on the death of Animuccia, one of the pupils of Gondimel, Palestrina succeeded him as master of the chapel in the Vatican of St. Peter, the same office which in a former year he had resigned, so greatly to his disadvantage. About this time Giovanni, Maria Nanini, and Palestrina, who had long been friends, and orginally fellow-students under Goudimel, opened the celebrated school in Rome, from which issued many an eminent composer. This school was afterwards continued by Bernardino Nanini, the nephew and pupil of the former; and the beneficial influence which it exercised in all quarters was no where more conspicuous than in the pontifical chapel. Palestrina ended his active and useful life on the 2nd of February, 1594; and his remains were interred in the church of the Vatican. Palestrina's works are reckoned generally as—twelve books of masses, for four, five, and six voices (Baini possessed a thirteenth and fourteenth book in MS.); one volume of masses for eight voices; two volumes of motets for four, and five volumes of the same for five voices; one volume of offertories (sixty-eight pieces); two volumes of litanies, besides many single compositions of this kind which appeared in different collections (Baini possessed three volumes of still unpublished motets, and a third volume of litanies); one volume of hymns for all the holy-days of the year; one volume containing the magnificat for five and six voices, and another for eight; one volume of lamentations (two or three in Baini's collection lately published for the first time by Alfieri); two volumes of madrigals for four voices; two volumes (sacred) for five voices, independently of some madrigals dispersed among other collections. Palestrina's works were, like all other musical productions at that time, printed only in separate parts, most of which have since been put into score by his admirers; and not only does every collector of ancient and classical music pride himself in possessing Palestrina in this form, but wheresoever vocal societies have been established, his music and its effects are known and admired.—E. F. R.

PALEY, WILLIAM, the most perspicuous and popular of English moralists and theologians, was born at Peterborough in 1743. His father was a minor canon in the cathedral of that city. Paley's family had formerly resided in the parish of Giggleswick in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where his grandfather and great-grandfather had possessed a small patrimonial estate. Soon after his birth they returned to this district, his father having been appointed head master of the grammar-school

of Giggleswick. In this remote region, which is one of the wildest in England, Paley was educated under the parental eye. He grew up among a people of marked character, primitive ways, hard nature, and uncultivated speech; and to the last his manners retained a fincture of the social peculiarities with which they had been imbued in his boyhood. His genius, too, may have owed something to the same local influences. To his early intercourse with the shrewd peasantry of Craven, who with all their simplicity had a keep are to the main charge. their simplicity had a keen eye to the main chance, his prudential morality and racy style may doubtless be in some measure ascribed. In 1759 Paley entered Christ's college, Cambridge, as a sizar. His time, he tells us, during the first two years of his residence was spent not very profitably. He was of a convivial turn, and his conversational powers were great, so that he was constantly in society, where he says, "we were not immoral, but only idle and rather expensive." This career was cut short by an incident which, had Paley been of a fanciful disposition, he might have construed into a supernatural visitation. Early one morning a boon companion, whom he had left at the festive board a few hours before, appeared at his bedside, and solemnly adjured him to alter his course of life. No ghost ever spake to better purpose. "I was so struck," says Paley, "with the visit and the visitor, that I lay in bed great part of the day, and formed my plan. I ordered my bedmaker to prepare my fire every evening, in order that it might be lighted by myself. arose at five; read during the whole day, except such hours as chapel and hall required; allotted to each portion of time its peculiar branch of study; and just before the closing of the college gates, at nine o'clock, I went to a neighbouring coffeehouse, where I constantly regaled on a mutton chop and a dose of milk punch; and thus, on taking my bachelor's degree, I became senior wrangler." Paley graduated in 1763. During the next three years he acted as assistant teacher in Mr. Bracken's academy at Greenwich. In 1765 he gained a university prize for a Latin essay, the subject of which was a comparison between the Stoic and Epicurean philosophy with respect to the influence of each on the morals of a people. He advocated the Epicurean side of the question. This essay was probably the germ of his maturer work on moral and political philosophy. wards he was elected a fellow and tutor of Christ's college, where he resided for about ten years, during which time, by his animated mode of instruction, he imparted a new life and interest to the routine of academical study. His intimate friend and associate in this occupation was Mr. Law, son of the bishop of Carlisle, to whom Paley was indebted for much of his subsequent preferment in the church. In 1776 Paley married, and of course vacated his fellowship; but in lieu of it he had got the livings of Mosgrove and Appleby in Westmoreland, and of Dal-ston in Cumberland. In 1782 he obtained the archdeaconry of Carlisle, and a prebendal stall in the cathedral of that city. His "Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy," for the copyright of which he received £1000, were published in 1785. This work obtained at once a very extensive circulation. It was admirably adapted to the spirit of the times, being very orthodox in its tone, and very worldly in its principles. Deficient as it is in all the profounder requirements of an ethical system, it was seen to have its roots in reality, and to be no mere beating of the air. It has a sufficient degree of truth to recommend it to all who are not very solicitous about nice distinctions; and its pithy and intelligible chapters must have fallen like a refreshing dew on a generation worn out by the dreary prosing of Bishop Cumberland, and his commentator, Dr. John Towers, or left unsatisfied by the somewhat visionary moralizing of Cudworth and of Clark. Paley's ethics were a return to a large extent to the Hobbesian position, according to which all moral obligation is grounded on the command of a superior invested with the power to punish any transgression of his will. The university of Cambridge adopted, and for long continued to use, this work as their text-book of moral philosophy, and perhaps not unwisely; for, questionable as its fundamental propositions are, the good sense of its practical expositions renders it a beneficial study, and neutralizes the unsoundness of its theoretical principles. In 1788 Paley was engaged in a correspondence with a Dr. Perceval, a physician in Manchester, on the subject of subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles. Dr. Perceval's son, a dissenter, wished to become a clergyman in the Church of England, but he had scruples about signing the articles, some propositions of which he could not agree to, although he assented to the spirit

and purport of the whole. Paley was consulted, and his verdict was, that in interpreting statutes it was frequently allowable to go out of the terms in which they were expressed, and collect from other sources the intention of the legislature in enacting them, and that accordingly a dissenter might fairly argue that the government at the time of the Reformatian, in laying down certain religious propositions, had intended merely to exclude from the pale of the church such sects as were dangerous to the new establishment, viz., the papists and the continental anabaptists—and so arguing, might conclude that the propositions in question did not apply to him. This opinion satisfied the Percevals, the younger of whom entered the church; but it gave umbrage to some of Paley's high church friends as betoken-

ing too lax a conscience.

In 1789 Paley was offered the mastership of Jesus college, Cambridge, but declined it for some reason which he never divulged. He was supposed to have been influenced by a disinclination to be brought into contact with Mr. Pitt (for whom he entertained no great regard), when it came to be his turn to act as vice-chancellor of the university. In 1790 he published his "Horæ Paulinæ," in which he tracks with marvellous sagacity the undesigned coincidence of passages in St. Paul's epistles with passages in the Acts of the Apostles, and thus proves the genuineness of these writings and thereality of the events which they record. This work, though the least popular, is the most original and valuable of Paley's writings. He published in 1794 his "View of the Evidences of Christianity," an admirable digest of the voluminous materials collected by the diligence of Dr. Lardner. It brought him a large accession of fame and prefer-ment. Dr. Porteus, bishop of London, nominated him to the prebend of St. Pancras, one of the most lucrative in the cathedral of St. Paul's, and soon afterwards he was appointed subdean of Lincoln and rector of Bishopwearmouth. Between these two places his residence was divided during the latter years of his life. In 1800 Paley was seized with a painful disorder in the kidneys, which, however, did not prevent him from writing his "Natural Theology," one of his most popular compositions. The man who can bear pain like a stoic, may be permitted to enjoy pleasure like an epicurean. Paley could do both. He speaks from his own experience, and quite in the spirit of Socrates, when he dwells on the power which pain has "of shedding a satisfaction over intervals of ease which few enjoyments can exceed." His health continued to decline, and he died on the 25th May, 1805. He was buried in the cathedral of Carlisle, near the remains of his first wife, who had borne him four sons and four daughters, and predeceased him in 1791.-J. F. F.

PALGRAVE, SIR FRANCIS, F.R.S., F.L.A., alearned historical antiquarian, was born in London in 1788, and was the son of F. Cohen, Esq. He subsequently adopted the name of Palgrave, He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1827, and soon after attracted attention by some learned articles on the historical antiquities of Great Britain, and editing the Parliamentary Writs, 2 vols., folio, under the commissioners of public records. In 1831 he published a pamphlet on the reform question, proposing certain changes in the ministerial measure. About this time also appeared his "History of England: Anglo-Saxon Period," 12mo, a popular yet valuable work, written for the Family Library. In the following year he received the honour of knighthood for his services to constitutional and parliamentary literature, and was subsequently created a K.H. In 1832 he published his "Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth: Anglo-Saxon Period," in 2 vols., 4to. In 1833 he was nominated a member of the commission appointed to inquire into the existing state of the corporations of England and Wales, and took a deep interest in their labours; but he and three other commissioners refused to sign the General Report in 1835, and Sir Francis controverted many of its statements in a published "Protest." He was shortly after appointed deputy-keeper of her majesty's public records, an office which he held until the time of his death. His annual reports presented to parliament contain a great deal of curious and valuable matter, combined with ingenious though not always sound speculations In addition to the works already mentioned, Sir Francis published "Rotuli Curiæ Regis," 2 vols., 8vo, 1835; "Calendars and Inventories of the Treasury of Exchequer," 2 vols., 8vo, 1836; "Documents illustrating the History of Scotland," 1837; "Truths and Fictions of the Middle Ages; the Merchant and the Friar," 12mo; "Essay upon the Authority of the King's Council," 8vo; the "History of Normandy and of England," 2 vols., 8vo, 1851-57. The whole of these works are very valuable, and contain a great deal of curious information respecting the political and legal institutions, the ecclesiastical polity, and the manners and customs of our ancestors Sir Francis Palgrave died on the 6th July, 1861.—J. T.

PALINGENIUS, the name by which Pietro Angelo Manzolli

PALINGEMIUS, the name by which Pietro Angelo Manzolli or Manzoli, a famous Italian poet of the sixteenth century, is commonly known. He was born at Stellata near Ferrara. Nothing is known of his life, not even the dates of his birth and death. There is an edition of his poem, "Zodiacus Vitæ," with the date 1537, but this is a reprint issued from the press at Basle of an edition published by Bernardino Vitale at Venice, probably about 1534, and dedicated to Ercole II., duke of Ferrara. It has been asserted that he held the post of physician to the duke of Ferrara, but no proof of this statement has been obtained. It is also said, but with as little show of authority, that he was an ecclesiastic. If this latter had been his calling, there can be little doubt it would have been mentioned in the papal Index, where his name figures among those of heretics of the highest class. The "Zodiacus" could not fail to procure its author this distinction. As the title might lead the reader to expect, the work is divided into twelve books called by the names of the twelve zodiacal signs. Certain passages of it are in the boldest strain of philosophical speculation, and others abound in cutting invective against the church. If, however, the immediate success of the "Zodiacus" was greatly owing to the qualities which made it obnoxious to the inquisition, the turn of the verse and the beauty of its allegories was at a later day to excite the admiration of Bayle and other skilful critics. The best edition of the "Zodiacus" is that of Rotterdam, 1722.

PALISOT DE BEAUVOIS, AMBROSE MARIA FRANCIS JOSEPH, a French naturalist, was born at Arras on 27th July, 1752, and died in January, 1820. He was educated for the legal profession, but he long showed a decided taste for natural history. He gave up law about 1777, and devoted himself entirely to his favourite pursuit of science. In 1786 he accompanied a French expedition to the west coast of Africa, and examined Benin and the kingdom of Oware. He spent fifteen months investigating the natural productions of the country, undeterred by an attack of fever. In 1788 he went to St. Domingo for the recovery of his health, carrying a portion of his collections with him. Here he witnessed the working of the slave system, and formed an opinion adverse to emancipation. When there was a threatening of rising among the blacks, he was sent to the United States for assistance, but he failed in the attempt. In 1793 he returned and found the island in confusion, and his collections destroyed. As the negroes had obtained supremacy, they threw M. Palisot de Beauvois into prison. He was liberated by the kind offices of a mulatto woman, and enabled to reach Philadelphia. Finding that his name was on the list of proscriptions in France, he resolved to remain in the United States, and supported himself by teaching languages and music. He was subsequently relieved from his difficulties, and had an opportunity of examining the Appalachian mountains and the country of the Creek and Cherokee Indians. Here he made zoological and botanical collections. The proscription against him having been erased and his patrimony restored, he now returned to France with his American collections, and there devoted himself to his natural history work. He was made a member of the Institute in 1806, as successor of Adanson; in 1818 he was made titular councillor of the university of Paris by Napoleon. He published a Flora of Oware and Benin, between 1802 and 1820; an Agrostophia, or Natural History of Grasses. A genus of plants has been denominated Belvisia after him.-J. H. B.

PALISSY, Bernard, known as Palissy the Potter, was born about 1510 at Chapelle Biron in Perigord, or according to other accounts, in the dioces of Agen, but nothing precise is known as to the year or place of his birth. Brought up as a painter on glass, he received a sufficient amount of artistic training to enable him, when glass-painting failed, to gain a livelihood by painting portraits, &c. On reaching manhood he travelled through the principal towns of France and a part of Germany, seeking employment and improvement in his calling. Whilst thus occupied he learned to survey land and make plans—an art he found of great use in future years. He also appears to have acquired about this time some knowledge of chemistry. About 1538 he married and settled in the town of Saintes,

finding employment as a glass painter, portrait and figure painter, and surveyor: in the last capacity he was at one time commissioned by the government to make a survey of the saltmarshes of Saintes for the purpose of the gabelle. to see a vase of the newly-introduced Italian enamelled pottery, probably of the kind known as majolica, it occurred to Palissy, that if he could produce something similar, he should secure both fortune and distinction. His first efforts were directed to the discovery of a white enamel, and he had to struggle through years of toilsome poverty before he accomplished even this preliminary step. He had then to learn how to prepare and preliminary step. combine the earths, so that they should resist equally the action of the intense heat necessary to fuse his enamel. Palissy has himself given a striking, possibly an overwrought, account of his trials and difficulties, and of the marvellous energy and endurance with which he met and overcame them. years in all were thus spent; but, however slowly, one difficulty was overcome after another. When he had succeeded in mastering his materials, he found himself in possession of a composition perfect plasticity, and thoroughly manageable in the furnace, and of enamels of every variety of colour and fusibility-the materials, in fact, for the production of opaque pottery, fitted for the application of any amount of artistic skill. Whilst wandering about the fields, Palissy had made himself closely acquainted with the habits of the smaller animals, and he now set to model fish, serpents, lizards, &c., as ornaments for his bowls and vases, making them in form, colour, and character, curiously accurate imitations of the living creatures. His pottery adorned with these "rustic figures," as he called them, soon found its way into the mansions of the highest nobility. But now that Palissy seemed secure of fortune, a new source of trouble opened in his path. He had turned protestant, and the protestants of France were about to undergo their most fiery trial. engaged in decorating the chateau d'Ecouen of the Constable Montmorency with figured plaques and rustic grottoes, Palissy Montmorency with figured plaques and rustic grottoes, Palissy was arrested (1558) and conveyed to prison at Bordeaux. Montmorency and other powerful patrons, however, made instant application to the queen-mother, and he was released and received a royal license to pursue his art. About 1563 Palissy removed to Paris. He was appointed potter to the queen, and assigned a space for his furnace within the precincts of the Tuileries. His life now flowed smoothly and prosperously for a number of years, and he devoted much of his time to science. In 1585, however, Palissy was again arrested as a Huguenot, and carried to the Bastile. It is said that the king more than once visited him in prison and urged him to recant, expressing himself powerless to save him on any other condition. But the old man was firm, and he remained in the Bastile till his death in 1589. Palissy published in 1563 under the title of a "Recepte Veria curious work; and a second chiefly on agriculture, but including a variety of other topics. The two works were reprinted together in 1636 and 1777. A very convenient and cheap edition of the complete works of Bernard Palissy, "Œuvres completes," &c., with notes, and a memoir by M. P. A. Cap, was published in 1844. A life of Palissy and an account of his writings by Mr. H. Morley was published in two vols. 8vo, London, 1852.—J. T-e.
PALLADIO, ANDREA, one of the most eminent Italian

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architects of the Renaissance period, was born at Vicenza, 30th November, 1518. Little is known of his early teachers; he really learned his art at Rome, where he was taken by a munificent patron, the celebrated Gian-Giorgio Trissino. In 1547 he returned and settled in his native city. His first professional essay was the remodelling of his patron's mansion at Cricoli. His first public work was the completion of the Palazzo Publico at Udine, commenced by Fontana. A more important undertaking was the remodelling of the exterior of the Ragione palace at Vicenza, which he converted from a Gothic to a classic edifice, surrounding it on three sides with open loggie of the Doric and Ionic orders. So great was the reputation Palladio acquired by this building, that he was sent for by Pope Paul III. to Rome to report upon the works then in progress at St. Peter's; but the death of Paul put an end to the commission. On his return to Vicenza Palladio found ample scope for his peculiar talent. He was employed on no work of surpassing magnitude, but he built an unparalleled number of palaces and villas, and may be said to have created a new style of palatial architecture. Vicenza is renowned among even the Italian cities for its palaces and public

buildings; and though many of them are by other distinguished architects, it is acknowledged that Vicenza owes its architectural rank mainly to the genius of Palladio. Of the palaces erected by him at Vicenza, the chief are the Valinarana—one of his finest works-the Tiene, Porti, Chiericati, Barbarino, Capitanale, &c. Of those in the vicinity, among the most noted are the villa Capra—long regarded as the great exemplar of a country man-sion, and frequently copied—the Trissini, Pisani, and other places. He also built several along the Brenta and throughout the territory of Vicenza, as well as at Feltra, Malacententa, Bassano, and other Italian cities and country places. Several of these were, however, left unfinished; and it must be remembered that many palaces in Vicenza and elsewhere are attributed to Palladio which are merely imitations of his manner, it having long been customary to give a factitious value to all "Palladian" palaces by ascribing them to the master himself. The celebrity which Palladio had acquired led to his being invited to Venice. Here he rebuilt the monastery of the canons Della Carita, the principal feature of the new portion consisting of a spacious Corinthian atrium with a cloister beyond—a work that was greatly admired. He also erected the church and refectory of San Giorgio Maggiore; the Corinthian church of the Capuchins, il Redentore, at Zueca; and the façade of S. Francesco della Vigna. His latest work was the Teatro Olympico at Vicenza, designed in imitation of the theatres of the ancients, and regarded as a masterpiece by architectural dilettanti. Palladio dying before its completion, it was finished on a somewhat less magnificent scale by Scamozzi in 1583. Palladio died 6th August, 1580, and was interred with great ceremony in the church of Santa Croce. Notwithstanding his extensive professional labours, Palladio found time to devote to literary and antiquarian studies. He published translations and notes on the Commentaries of Cæsar, which he illustrated with a series of forty-six engravings from his own designs; and left many notes on Polybius, and on the camps, fortifications, theatres, baths, &c., of the ancients, together with a large number of designs; but these were dispersed after his death, and but a small portion have been published. His great literary achievement was his famous Treatise on Architecture. published by Scamozzi in four volumes folio, and which has been several times reprinted, and translated into every European language. For a long time what was called the Palladian was regarded as the classical style of architecture throughout Europe. It was introduced into England by Inigo Jones, and may be said to have passed away with Chambers. In Italy a modified or debased Palladianism has continued to be practised down to the present day. Palladio's buildings have been severely criticized by several recent writers, and they are undoubtedly open to censure. But they exhibit much nobleness and originality of style, and the decoration, if too florid, is always rich and effective. - J. T-e.

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PALLAS, PETER SIMON, a distinguished naturalist, was born at Berlin on 22nd September, 1741, and died in that city on 11th September, 1811. He was the son of a surgeon at Berlin, and he prosecuted his medical studies there. He showed a fondness for natural science, especially zoology. He graduated as doctor of medicine at Leyden, and wrote a thesis on intestinal worms. He afterwards visited London, for the purpose of examining the zoological collections, and increasing his knowledge of this department of science. Subsequently he settled at the Hague, where he published some valuable works on zoology. In 1767 he was called to St. Petersburg to occupy the situation of professor of natural history in the Imperial Academy of Sciences. He joined an expedition to Siberia, and made extensive collections of fossil bones of quadrupeds. In his expedition he traversed the plains of European Russia, visited Calmuck Tartary and the shores of the Caspian, Orenburgh, Ofa, the Ural mountains, Tobolsk in Siberia, Altai mountains, the Yenesei river, the frontiers of China, Astrakan, and the Caucasian Mountains. Six years were thus occupied, and during that time Pallas suffered much from fatigue and ill health, produced by the headships which he had undergone. He received high by the hardships which he had undergone. He received high honour on his return to St. Petersburg in 1774, and was appointed instructor in natural and physical sciences to the Grand-dukes Alexander and Constantine. In 1793-94 he visited the southern parts of Russia, and settled in the Crimea, where he continued to reside for fifteen years, examining the natural history of the country. He finally sold his possessions in Russia and returned to Berlin in 1810, after an absence of forty-two years. He published a number of valuable works-"Elenchum Zoophyticum; ""Miscellanea Zoologica;" "Travels in the Russian Empire;" "Account of different species of Rodentia," two vols. 8vo; "Flora Rossica," illustrated with plates; "Zoographia Rosso-asiatica;" "Observations on the Formation of Mountains;" "History of the Mongolian Nations;" "Travels in the Southern parts of Russia;" and a surgical vocabulary. He was a fellow of many learned societies in Europe, and he contributed papers to their Transactions.—J. H. B.

PALLAVICINO, SFORZA, Cardinal and historian, born in Rome in 1607; died June, 1667. Of illustrious birth and considerable talents, courted by dignities and honours, he chose at about the age of thirty the severe seclusion of the cloister, and there gave himself to study and the discharge of his duties. His principal work, a "History of the Council of Trent," written in opposition to that by Fra Paolo Sarpi, is esteemed an authentic

record of facts.—C. G. R.

PALLISER, Sir Hugh, a British admiral, was born at Kirk Deighton, Yorkshire, 26th February, 1722, was sent early to sea, and was made lieutenant in 1742. He was posted captain in 1746, after taking four French privateers with the Weazle sloop. The following year he had a narrow escape from death by the accidental explosion of fire-arms on board his ship. He conveyed the troops which under General Braddock made the unfortunate campaign in America in 1755. Four years later he led the body of seamen which assisted in the capture of Quebec. He continued to advance in official rank; in 1773 was created a baronet, and shortly after was elected member of parliament for Scarborough. He became a lord of the admiralty, and in 1778 vice-admiral of the blue. In the action off Ushant, July 27, 1778, a misunderstanding between Palliser and Admiral Keppel led to a court-martial, which gave rise to much party feeling and threw unmerited odium upon Palliser's name. Sir Hugh became governor of Greenwich hospital, and died 19th March, 1796, at his seat the Vache in Buckinghamshire.—R. H.

PALMA, JACOPO, called the Old, was born at Serinalta, near Bergamo, about 1480, and was still living in 1521. He studied painting in Venice, where he became a follower of Titian and Giorgione. He excelled in portraits. His masterpiece is considered the Pieta, with Saints Barbara, Sebastian, and Anthony, in the church of Santa Maria Formosa, at Venice.—R. N. W.

PALMA, Jacopo, called the Young, was the son of Antonio, and the great nephew of the elder Palma; he was born in Venice in 1544, and died in 1628. The younger Palma, says Lanzi, was the last of the good age, and the first of the bad, of the Venetian painters. Venice still abounds in pictures by the younger Palma, and some of the finest are in the ducal palace, as the famous "River Fight, or Quaddro dei Burchi" (Bembo defeating the Milanese near Cremona). He also etched several plates.—(Vasari; Ridolfi; Zanetti.)—R. N. W.

PALMAROLI, PIETRO, an Italian painter, who died at Rome in 1828, having acquired a reputation as a picture restorer. He was the first to transfer frescoes from the wall to canvas. The process is now common, though a very delicate one.—R. N. W.

PALMBLAD, WILHELM FREDRIK, an eminent, versatile, and voluminous Swedish author, was born at Liljestad, near Söderköping, on the 16th of December, 1788. He went to study at Upsala, where, having bought the university printing-office, he commenced the publication of a series of works which ultimately revolutionized the whole of Swedish literature. The first number of Phosphorus, a periodical conducted by Palmblad and the great poet Atterbom, appeared in 1810; the Litteratur Tidning (Literary Gazette) followed in 1813; and in those organs war to the knife was waged against the principles of the French school, which then reigned dominant in the literature of The Phosphorists (as they were called from the firstnamed publication), after encountering much hostility, especially from the Swedish Academy, found their labours at last generally crowned with success. Palmblad continued to work unweariedly with his pen, and, pursuing also an academical career, was appointed professor of Greek in 1835. In this capacity he translated Sophocles and Æschylus. Besides more solid productions, he also wrote novels which have proved successful. His great work, however, is his "Biographiskt Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska Män" (Biographical Dictionary of celebrated Swedes), a monument of erudition and untiring industry, and indispensable to every student of Scandinavian literature. Palmblad died on the 2d of September, 1852.—J. J.

\* PALMERSTON, HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, third viscount,

K.G., prime minister of Great Britain, was born at his seat of Broadlands, near Romsey, Hampshire, on the 20th October, 1784. Lord Palmerston is the lineal descendant of Anthony Temple, secretary successively to Sir Philip Sydney and to the earl of Essex, and belongs to the family which produced Sir William Temple, the statesman and scholar, and to which the ducal house of Buckingham and Chandos traces its origin. Anthony Temple founded the Irish branch of the family. His son, Sir John Temple, died vice-treasurer of Ireland. Sir Henry Temple, grandson of Sir John, was raised to the Irish peerage in 1722, as Viscount Palmerston and Baron Temple, and Sir Henry's grandson, the second Viscount Palmerston, was the father of the premier. second Lord Palmerston was made a commissioner of the admiralty in 1766, and was well known in the literary and artistic, as well as fashionable circles of the metropolis. He wrote vers de société; he patronized art and artists; and he was a member of the club founded by Dr. Johnson. The premier was educated at Harrow, whence he was sent, like the marquis of Lansdowne and Earl Russell, to Edinburgh, which with such teachers in its university as Stewart and Playfair, attracted at the beginning of the century young men from every quarter. He finished his education at the university of Cambridge. In 1802, when only eighteen, he succeeded to the Irish peerage on the death of his father. He was left the ward of the first earl of Malmesbury, who is said to have discerned his political promise. the year of Pitt's death, he contested unsuccessfully with the present marquis of Lansdowne, then Lord Henry Petty (who had been made chancellor of the exchequer in the ministry of "all the Talents"), the representation of his alma mater, the university of Cambridge. Again in 1807 he repeated the experiment, and again he failed; he was more fortunate on the third trial in 1811, when he was returned for the university, which he continued to represent until 1831. Meanwhile he had entered parliament in 1807 as member for Horsham, and in the same year was made a lord of the admiralty in the duke of Portland's administration. He delivered his maiden speech on the 3rd of February, 1808. Characteristically, it was in opposition to a motion for the production of papers, made the ground of an attack on the expedition against Copenhagen. In 1809 Lord Palmerston was appointed to fill the office of secretary at war -one in which for many years he remained without interruption. Lord Palmerston was not a frequent speaker, confining himself chiefly to the affairs of his own department. Of his earlier miscellaneous speeches, the most noticeable are those on catholic emancipation, which he advocated from 1813 onwards to its triumph in 1829. Years rolled on, and Lord Palmerston was secretary at war and nothing more, until on the accession of Mr. Canning to the premiership, he combined with his old office a seat in the cabinet, and retained both in the succeeding "transition ministry" of Lord Goderich, and in that of the duke of Wellington. He was among the "Canningites" who retired from the Wellington ministry when the duke forced on the resignation of Mr. Huskisson, and from that event dates his rise in political importance. He spoke elaborately and forcibly in the final discussions on catholic emancipation, and he now began to distinguish himself as the advocate of a liberal foreign policy. June, 1829, he attacked with vigour what he considered, when compared with that of Canning, the retrograde foreign policy of the Wellington ministry, and in March, 1830, he took the initiative and made a motion on the affairs of Portugal, which though lost by a large majority, enabled him to deliver an elaborate speech, containing his whole philosophy of foreign politics, and the effect produced by which was to mark him out as the foreign secretary of the coming liberal ministry. With the accession of Lord Grey and the whigs to power in November, 1830, Lord Palmerston received the seals of the foreign office. He retained them till the formation of Sir Robert Peel's ministry in November, 1834. He had not been idle in the interval. He consolidated the alliance with France. In concert with Louis Philippe he established the independence of Belgium, and placed upon its throne a monarch friendly to both countries. With the same aid he negotiated the quadruple alliance (22d April, 1834) of England, France, Spain, and Portugal, which gave a death-blow to the reactionary Carlists and Miguelites of the peninsula. With the fall of Sir Robert Peel's short ministry, Lord Palmerston returned to the foreign office, in April, 1835, and remained foreign secretary until Sir Robert's reaccession to power, in September, 1841. The chief of Lord Palmerston's achievements during his second

occupation of the foreign office, was his settlement of the Eastern France, under M. Thiers, supported the claims of Mehemet Ali, which threatened Turkey with dismemberment, by depriving her of Syria and Egypt. On the 13th of July, 1840, was signed, through Lord Palmerston's instrumentality, the convention between England, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Turkey, which dictated terms to Mehemet Ali, and left France isolated in Europe. Action followed quickly on negotiation, and Sir Charles Napier captured Acre. The warlike Thiers fell, and was succeeded by the pacific Guizot. Six weeks afterwards Lord Melbourne's ministry resigned, and Lord Palmerston went into opposition. In July, 1846, after the repeal of the corn laws, and the overthrow of Sir Robert Peel's second and final ministry, the whigs returned to power, and with them Lord Palmerston to the foreign office. The trickery of Guizot and Louis Philippe destroyed the *entente cordiale*, and he had to oppose, and did oppose successfully, the policy not only of Austria, but of France in Switzerland, when the catholic cantons revolted against the federal diet. The queen of Portugal was supported on her throne, not without the tender of some good advice from England. The strange phenomenon of a reforming pope was welcomed, and in the autumn of 1847 Lord Minto was convulsions of 1848-49, during which Lord Palmerston's policy was, on the whole, one not merely of non-intervention, but of non-interference. Much blamed by a section of the liberal party for not acknowledging or aiding the independence of Hungary, Lord Palmerston supported the claims of the vanquished to a secure asylum. When Austria demanded from the Porte the surrender of her Hungarian subjects, and Russia that of her Polish subjects, Lord Palmerston promised Turkey the aid of England, and the refugees were not surrendered. The strength of Lord Palmerston's ministerial position after the European revolution was tested in the June of 1850, when Sir Robert Peel (it was his last appearance in debate) with his personal followers, the conservatives under Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Hume with the Manchester party, coalesced to oppose Mr. Roebuck's vote of confidence in the foreign secretary, who had just been formally censured by the house of peers for his conduct towards Greece in the affair of Pacifico. After a four nights' debate, Mr. Roebuck's motion was carried by a majority of forty-six in a house of five hundred and seventy-four members. eighteen months after this triumph Lord Palmerston ceased to be foreign secretary. The main cause was a disagreement with Lord John, now Earl Russell, then prime minister. The following is Sir Archibald Alison's narrative of the rupture:—
"Lord Palmerston, who had so long conducted the foreign affairs of the country, had become so much elated by the triumphant majority which had carried him through the Greek question, that he was not only complained of by his colleagues for carrying on matters in his department too exclusively of his own authority, but even fell under the censure of his sovereign for not making her sufficiently acquainted with important public measures, and altering some state papers in material passages after they had been submitted to her approval. In addition to this, the premier complained of some expressions used by the foreign secretary to the Hungarian refugees, as likely to disturb the peace of Europe, and of a conversation held by him with the French ambassador in London regarding the coup detat of December 2, 1851, repugnant to the tenour of the instructions sent by the government to their ambassador at Paris, which was to abstain from all inter-ference whatever in the affairs of France. The result was that Lord John Russell felt it his duty to recommend to her majesty to remove Lord Palmerston from office, which was accordingly done, and Lord Granville was appointed his successor." In the succeeding February Lord Palmerston defeated the ministry on their militia bill, and Lord John Russell resigned. came the first Derby administration. When it fell, and was succeeded by Lord Aberdeen's coalition-ministry, Lord Palmerston became home secretary, and for a time, instead of dictating to foreign powers, waged war with such domestic grievances as the smoke nuisance. The Russian war supervened, and before public opinion and a hostile vote of the house of commons, indignant at the condition of the army in the Crimea, the coalition ministry collapsed, January 30th, 1855. The cry throughout the country was for Lord Palmerston, and Lord Palmerston formed a ministry. Abandoned by his Peelite colleagues, because he accepted the vote of the house of commons for a select committee of inquiry into the state of the army in the Crimea, he filled up the vacancies from amongst the whigs, and remained at the helm. Sebastopol fell, and Lord Palmerston seemed secure. But again, in the March of 1857, on his policy of confirming Sir John Bowring's hostilities at Canton, he was attacked by a parliamentary coalition even stronger than that which he had triumphed over in the Pacifico affair; for this time Lord John Russell lent his influence to the combined assaults of the conservatives, the Peelites, and the Manchester party. The premier was defeated, and he appealed to the country, which sent him back an overwhelming majority in the commons. Once more, in the following February, Lord John Russell and the coalition of March, 1857, defeated him in the February of 1858, on the introduction of a conspiracy bill, produced by the attempt of Orsini on the life of the Emperor Napoleon. This time Lord Palmerston resigned, and Lord Derby's second ministry was formed. When it fell, Lord Palmerston became again premier, and introduced into his ministry the political elements which had been most formidable to him during his previous administration. Lord John Russell became foreign secretary; Mr. Gladstone, chancellor of the exchequer; and, if office was declined by Mr. Cobden, it was accepted by Mr. Milner Gibson. Lord Palmerston, we may add, exchanged in 1831 the representation of Cambridge university for that of Bletchingley, disfranchised by the reform bill. He sat for South Hants from 1832 to December, 1834. In June, 1835, he was elected member for Tiverton, which he has since continued to represent. In 1856 he received the garter, and in 1861 was made lord warden of the Cinque Ports. In 1839, Lord Palmerston married the sister and heiress of the second Viscount Melbourne, and widow of the fifth Earl Cowper. In 1852 appeared a useful contribution to his political biography, "Opinions and policy of the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, &c., as minister, diplomatist, and statesman, during more than forty years of public life," being extracts from the premier's parliamentary speeches from 1808 to 1851 .- F. E.

PALOMINO Y VELASCO, ANTONIO, the Spanish Vasari, was born at Bujalance in 1653, but was educated at Cordova, where and at Madrid he chiefly resided. He died in August, 1726. As a painter Palomino's labours were unimportant, but as a writer he ranks high in the annals of Spanish art, though the biographical notices are the most valuable portion of his large work, published in Madrid in 1715-24—"El Museo Pictorio y Escala Optica," 2 vols., folio. It was reprinted in 1797. An English abridgment of the Parnassus, the biographical division of the work, appeared in London, entitled "An account of the Lives and Works of the most eminent Spanish Painters," &c., 12mo, 1739, pp. 175; and again in Spanish in 1744.—(Cean Bermudez, Diccionario Historico, &c.; Stirling, Annals of the

Artists of Spain.)—R. N. W.

PALSGRAVE, JOHN, an English scholar of the sixteenth century, who owed his advancement in the world to a knowledge of the French language. Born in London, he studied at Cambridge and at Paris. In 1514 he was appointed teacher of French to King Henry VHI.'s sister Mary, who for political reasons was suddenly called upon to sacrifice her lover, the duke of Suffolk, and marry Louis XII. of France. After being three months queen of France, Mary on the death of her husband returned to England, bringing Palsgrave with her. The latter was rewarded by a prebendal stall in St. Paul's, and the living of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East. In 1530 his French grammar was printed by John Hawkins, under the title of "L'esclaircissement de la Langue Françoyse," three books in a thick folio. Ten years later T. Berthelet printed the English translation of Fullonius' comedy of Acolastus, in which Palsgrave shows his method of teaching languages.—(See Herbert's Ames.)—R. H.

PAMPHILUS, one of the most celebrated of the ancient Greek painters, was born at Amphipolis about 410 B.C. He succeeded his master Eupompus at the head of the Sicyonic school, and spread its reputation so wide that painting and drawing became established through the influence of Pamphilus, says Pliny (xxxv., 10, 36), as essential elements of a polite education in Greece. He has the reputation of having applied arithmetic and geometry to the purposes of art—how, is a matter of speculation. Pamphilus' own works were distinguished for their beauties of composition; but four of them only are mentioned by ancient writers—"The Heraclida;" "The Battle of Phlius;" "Ulysses on the Raft;" and a "Family Portrait" (?). He left writings

on painting and famous painters: these too are lost .- (Wornum,

Epochs of Painting, &c.)—R. N. W.
PAMPHILUS (PRESBYTER), was born at Berytus in the latter half of the third century. After being educated in his native city he went to Alexandria, and studied under Pierius. Returning to Palestine he became a presbyter under Agapius, bishop of Cæsarea. His life was spent in the latter place. During the persecutions of the christians by Diocletian he was cast into prison by Urbanus, governor of Palestine. friend Eusebius was most kind to him during his incarceration, till Pamphilus suffered martyrdom (309) by Firmilianus' com-mand. He was a learned man, fond of theological literature, mand. He was a learned man, fond of theological meaning benevolent, pious, a lover of the good. An admirer of Origen's works, he transcribed most of them with his own hand; especially works, he transcribed most of the Santuagint in the Hexapla. He also the corrected copy of the Septuagint in the Hexapla. wrote a biography and vindication of Origen in five books, to which Eusebius added a sixth; but all are lost except Rufinus' Latin version of the first book. Pamphilus collected an extensive theological library, which he gave to the church at Cæsarea. It was destroyed when that city was taken by the Arabs in the seventh century. Eusebius, his great admirer, wrote his life in three books, which are now lost. Had this work been preserved, we should doubtless have known much about the character of a man to whom biblical literature owes much; and whose life was a noble testimony to the cause of christian truth.—S. D.

PANÆTIUS, a celebrated stoic philosopher, was born at Rhodes, probably between 180 B.c. and 170 B.c. He studied at Athens in early life, but Rome was the principal scene of his mature philosophical labours. Panætius introduced stoicism to the Romans, about 145 B.C. The anti-philosophical party, with Cato at their head, protested in vain against the importation of Greek philosophy. Fostered by the great names of Scipio and Lælius, the doctrines of Panætius took root and flourished. His stoicism was of a modified and moderate character. He avoided the extreme opinions of the earlier stoics. He softened their severity and harshness; he abjured their "insensibility and apathy" (Aulus Gellius, 12. 5), and skilfully incorporated with their doctrines many of the opinions of Plato, Aristotle, Xenocrates, and Theophrastus. None of his writings have come down to us, but how highly they were esteemed in their day is proved by the fact that Cicero thought it not beneath him to copy his own treatise De Officiis from one of the works of Panætius. Panætius died at Athens about 112 B.C.-J. F. F.

PANCKOUCKE, CHARLES JOSEPH, son of a bookseller at Lille, was born in that city 26th November, 1736. In his twenty-eighth year he established himself in business at Paris. In 1775 he went to Ferney, submitting to Voltaire the plan of a collected edition of his works, which is known as that of Kehl, and for which, through the intervention of Beaumarchais, he obtained the patronage of the Empress Catherine. Panckoucke subsequently conceived the plan, and commenced the publication, of the Encyclopédie Méthodique. Long known as the proprietor of the Mercure and other journals, he has also the credit, such as it is, of establishing the Moniteur. He died 19th December, Amongst his own writings may be mentionedl'homme et de la réproduction des differents individus," 1761; a free translation of Lucretius; a discourse on pleasure and pain; and discourses on the beautiful.—His son, CHARLES LOUIS FLEURY PANCKOUCKE, born at Paris, 26th December, 1780, continued his father's business, and inherited his literary tastes His "Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales," a work long pursued under great difficulties, brought him ultimately both credit and pecuniary gain. Another important work which is due to his enterprise and energy, is the "Victoires et Conquêtes." he published a magnificent edition of Tacitus, and shortly afterwards was named a chevalier of the legion of honour. journey to Scotland he was elected a member of the Edinburgh Antiquarian Societies, and published an illustrated work on the isle of Staffa. Always an earnest and active student, he was busily engaged upon a translation of Ariosto shortly previous to his death, which occurred on the 11th July, 1844.—W. J. P.

PANICALE, MASOLINO DA, the son of a painter of the name of Christoforo di Fino, was one of the first of the Renaissance artists to paint men and things somewhat as they really appear, and to properly treat light and shade, and he has further the distinction of having been the reputed master of Massaccio. Masolino's time was from 1383 to about 1440; he was the scholar of Lorenzo Ghiberti and of Gherardo Starnina, and first

distinguished himself by some excellent frescoes in the Brancacci chapel of St. Peter in the church of the Carmine at Florence, in 1423-24, when he was interrupted by an invitation to Hungary, whither he went about 1425, and the Carmine frescoes were intrusted to Masaccio, his pupil. Ten years later we find him at work at Castiglione d'Olona, near Como, where are some lately recovered frescoes by him signed "Masolinus de Florentia pinxit," and in the baptistery of the collegiate church there are some others similar, not signed, but dated 1435 .- R. N. W

PANIN, NIKITA IVANOVITCH, Count, a Russian statesman, descended from the Luccese family of Pagnini, was born in 1718. He began his career in the imperial guard of the Empress Elizabeth, but soon found employment more congenial to his astute spirit in an embassy, first to Denmark, and afterwards to Sweden. In the plot of 1762 he supported Catherine against her husband Peter III., and was subsequently appointed tutor to the Grand Duke Paul, to which office was added the high employ of chancellor of the empire and minister of foreign affairs. He died in 1783.—His brother, General Count Peter Panin, commanded the Russian army in the war with Turkey, and in the suppres-

sion of Pugatscheff's rebellion .- R. H.

\* PANMURE, Fox Maule, second baron, and eleventh earl of Dalhousie, was born in 1801, and succeeded to the title and family estates on the death of his father in 1852. He was educated at the Charter-house, entered the army as an ensign in the 79th Highlanders, and after serving for several years in Canada on the staff of his uncle, the earl of Dalhousie, retired in 1831 with the rank of captain. He commenced his political career in 1835, when, after a very keen contest, he was elected member for the county of Perth, and subsequently represented the Elgin burghs and the city of Perth. return of the Melbourne ministry to office, Mr. Maule was made under secretary for the home department. In 1841 he held for a short period the office of vice-president of the board of trade. In 1842 Mr. Maule was elected lord rector of the university of Glasgow, and on the downfall of Sir Robert Peel's ministry in 1846, he became secretary at war, with a seat in the cabinet. In February, 1852, he exchanged this office for the presidency of the board of control. The dissolution of the Russell ministry, however, soon followed, and on the death of his father in the course of the same year he was elevated to the house of lords. Lord Panmure had no seat in the coalition cabinet under the earl of Aberdeen; but when it fell to pieces during the struggle with Russia, and Lord Palmerston became premier, he returned to his former office of secretary at war, the duties of which he discharged with great ability and untiring industry until the overthrow of Lord Palmerston's administration in 1858. Lord Panmure takes a deep interest in the ecclesiastical affairs of Scotland, and is an active and influential office-bearer of the Free Church. He was appointed lord-lieutenant of Forfarshire in 1849, keeper of the privy seal of Scotland and K.T. in 1853, and succeeded to the title of earl of Dalhousie on the death of his cousin, the marquis of Dalhousie, in 1861.-J. T.

PANORMITA. See BECCADELLI.

PANVINIO, ONOFRIO (ONUPHRIUS PANVINIUS), historian and antiquary, born in Verona of a poor but noble family, 1529, and died in Palermo, 7th April, 1568. Having in early youth assumed the Augustine habit, he was sent to Rome to prosecute his studies. In 1554 he was despatched to Florence to teach theology, but soon obtained a dispensation not only from this employment, but also from cloistral residence. He now travelled in Italy from city to city, pursuing antiquarian researches; and in Venice contracted a friendship with the crudite Sigonio, cemented by mutual good offices. His usual residence was however in Rome, where he enjoyed the patronage of Cardinal Marcello Cervini, afterwards Pope Marcellus II Finally in 1568, in the train of Cardinal Alessandro Farnese, he journeyed into Sicily, fell ill, died, and was buried in the Palermitan church of the Augustines. Two stones, one in Rome, one in Palermo, record the name of Onofico Panvinio; but his own works, the copious fruit of a comparatively short life, form his worthiest monument. He has left, amongst numerous other publications, an edition of the "Fasti Consulares," and treatises "De Antiquis Romanorum Nominibus," and "De Ritu sepeliendi mortuos apud veteres Christianos." He left likewise a mass of MSS. by which Cardinal Baronius is believed to have profited in the composition of his Annals.-C. G. R.

PANZER, GEORG WOLFGANG FRANZ, an eminent German

bibliographer, was born at Sulzbach, 16th March, 1729. After being prepared for the church at Altdorf, he became in 1751 minister of the parish of Etzelwang, and in 1760 dean of St. Sebaldus at Nuremberg, where in 1772 he was promoted to be first pastor of the town, the duties of which office he worthily discharged till his death on the 9th July, 1804. At the same time he was librarian to the town, and president of the so-called Pegnitz Shepherds, a poetical academy. All his energies, however, were concentrated upon his bibliographic studies. He collected a splendid library of nearly seventeen thousand volumes, a prominent part of which was his famous collection of Bibles, which he sold to the Duke Karl Eugen of Wurtemberg, 1780. The learned results of these biblical studies were published in his histories of the editions of the Bible printed at Nuremberg, and of the German translation of the Bible by Luther. His investigations increased with his library; and finding the Annals of Maittaire highly defective with respect to German printing, he published most valuable additions to that work in his "Annalen der älteren deutschen Literatur." His most comprehensive and truly standard work, however, is his "Annales Typographici," 1793-1803, 2 vols., a work so well known and so indispensable to every collector, that we need not add a single word about it.

His library was dispersed after his death.—K. E. PAOLI, PASQUALE, a famous Corsican patriot, general, and legislator, was born in 1726. His father, Giacinto Paoli, was educated for the medical profession, but when the Corsicans rose up in arms against the tyranny of the Genoese, Paoli took a prominent part in asserting the freedom of his country, and was elected one of the principal magistrates of the island. Finding all their efforts to reduce the Corsicans to submission utterly hopeless, the Genoese called in the assistance of the French, by whom the patriots were subdued after a prolonged but ineffectual struggle, and the elder Paoli and his family took refuge at Naples, His more famous son received the best where he died in 1755. education Naples could give, and was well instructed in military tactics, as well as in the classics and in the science of legislation. In 1755 he embarked for his native island, and such was the effect produced by his engaging manners and high reputation, that in a full assembly of the people he was unanimously chosen generalissimo. He proceeded immediately to organize a government, to establish law and order, to institute schools, and to bring the rude and unlettered inhabitants under the influence of civilization. His efforts were crowned with the most remarkable success; he was regarded by the people as the saviour of his country, and both their national prosperity and their enlighten-ment were steadily advancing. These fair prospects, however, were speedily blighted. The Genoese having lost all hope of ever reconquering the island, by an iniquitous bargain seld their claims upon it to the French in 1768. A powerful army was sent to take possession of the new acquisition. The natives fought with desperate valour for the maintenance of their rights and liberties, and inflicted several defeats upon the invaders. But reinforcements continued to pour in, and the brave islanders were at length compelled to succumb. Paoli cut his way through the enemy, and ultimately found refuge in England, where he was treated with every mark of respect, and received a pension of £1200 a year from the British government. During his residence in London, which lasted more than twenty years, he devoted himself principally to literary pursuits, and lived on terms of intimacy with Dr. Johnson and his learned associates, by whom he was held in the highest esteem. At length the events of the French revolution restored Paoli to Corsica in 1789, and Louis XVI. appointed him lieutenant-general and military commandant of the island. But when the monarchy was overthrown, the general, shocked at the frightful excesses of the republicans, organized the party of the old Corsican patriots, and called in the assistance of the English. His plans were completely suc-The French troops were driven out of the island, and in 1794 Corsica, with the consent of the natives, was united to Great Britain. Paoli, however, was treated with scandalous ingratitude, and the office of viceroy, which ought to have been conferred upon him, was bestowed on Sir Gilbert Elliot, to the great and just dissatisfaction of the Corsicans. Paoli was obliged February, 1807, in the eighty-first year of his age. A monument, with his bust and an inscription, was raised to his memory in Westminster abbey.—J. T.
PAOLO SARPI. See SARPI.

PAOLUCCIO. See Anafestus.

PAPIAS, Bishop of Hierapolis in Phrygia, an ecclesiastical writer of the second century, was a contemporary and companion of Polycarp. Ireneus speaks of him as "a hearer of John, and an ancient man"—words sufficiently ambiguous to give rise to diversity of opinion. It has been disputed whether John the apostle or John the presbyter is meant? The former must be rejected, and the later adopted. Eusebius speaks highly of him in one place; in another disparagingly. In the Phaschal Chronicle it is said he suffered martyrdom at Pergamus, 163; and he is called martyr by Stephen Gobarus. The Romish church com-The Roman church of Stephen Godards. The Roman church commemorates him as a saint on the 22d February. He appears to have been a millennarian. A work entitled "Appian zoglezza" ignykou," in five books (Explanations of the Lord's discourses), proceeded from his pen; fragments of which have been pub-

lished by Routh .- S. D.

PAPIN, DENIS, a French physician and natural philosopher, and one of the inventors of the earlier improvements of the steam-engine, was born at Blois about the middle of the sixteenth century, and died at Marburg in 1710. He was bred to the medical profession, and employed his leisure in the study of physics and mechanics. In 1681, at the instance of Boyle, he went to London, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1687 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Marburg; and in 1699, the distinction he had acquired caused him to be elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences. He was the author of several papers on scientific subjects, which appeared in the Journal des Savans, the Philosophical Transactions, the Acta Eruditorum (of Leipsie), and other periodical publications; and of some separate treatises, one of which relates to the art of softening bones and extracting their gelatine by means of the apparatus since well known as "Papin's Digester," another to various machines, and a third to the raising of water by means of the pressure of steam. In connection with the steam-engine, Papin was unquestionably the inventor of the safety-valve and of the piston; and although his inventions never attained any practical success, they formed essential steps towards,

and elements in, the inventions of his followers.—W. J. M. R. PAPINIANUS, EMILIUS, an illustrious Roman jurist, born about 140, advocatus fisci under the reign of Marcus; and under Severus libellorum magister, and afterwards præfectus prætorio. It is probable that he accompanied the Emperor Severus to Britain, 208. After the death of his father, Caracalla dismissed Papinian, whose brother he murdered, and then the jurist himself. It is stated that he was beheaded in the emperor's presence; and that his son, who held the office of quæstor, lost his life about the same time, 212.-S. D.

PARACELSUS, PHILIPPUS AURIOLUS THEOPHRASTUS PARACELSUS BOMBASTES VON HOHENHEIM, was born in 1493, at Einsiedeln, near Zurich, in Switzerland. His father, Wilhelm Bombast von Hohenheim, who practised medicine at Einsiedeln, in Carinthia, and elsewhere, was cousin to George Bombast von Hohenheim, grand-master of the knights of Malta, a circumstance which proves the family to have been noble. Young Paracelsus having gained the rudiments of education at home, became one of the "poor scholars" very common at that period. As such of the "poor scholars" very common at that period. As such he roamed about from college to college and from convent to convent in quest of knowledge, making everywhere the best use of his time and opportunities. We afterwards find him serving as a military surgeon in the armies of several princes, and in this capacity traversing Italy, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark. He then travelled over Europe, from Portugal to Sweden, and from England to Transylvania. Whilst in Poland he was carried a prisoner into Tartary, where he visited the colleges of Samar-kand, then a famed seat of learning. Here he attracted honourable notice, for we find that he was appointed to accompany the son of the khan on a special embassy to Constantinople. He also travelled in Egypt. In 1526 he was appointed to the double chair of medicine and chemistry at the university of Basle, being thus the earliest teacher of the latter science on record. began his course of lectures by publicly burning the works of Galen, Averroes, and Aristotle, to the amazement and horror of the public. He excited further astonishment by lecturing, not according to the fashion of the age, in Latin, but in German. For a time his teachings were received with the utmost enthusiasm. But his own misconduct brought on a change. His daring energy and self-confidence gradually degenerated into arrogance and boasting. Although up to his twenty-fifth year

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he had restricted himself to bread and water, he now became given to drunkenness, and rarely appeared sober either in his class-room or when visiting the sick. In consequence he ceased to be successful; the enthusiasm of his students and of his patients declined; and his many enemies seized the opportunity to come forward. He now recommenced his wandering life, escorted by a few disciples to whom his conversation—a strange medley of vulgarity and obscurity lit up with meteor-flashes of genius—had become a necessity. In 1528 we find him at Colmar; in 1531 at St. Gallen; in 1536 at Augsburg; afterwards at Kromar in Moravia, at Vienna, and in 1538 at Villach, where appeared his work, "De Natura Rerum." All this time he was gradually sinking deeper into debauchery, falling from his former high ideal and losing his skill and reputation. But the end of his stormy life was near at hand. Worn out with hardships and with thought, he retired to the hospital of St. Sebastian at Saltzburg, and there he died on 24th September, 1541. The prince-bishop of Saltzburg erected a monument to his memory, with a highly laudatory inscription. His character has been very variously estimated. The obstructives of his own age and many hasty judges since have pronounced him a quack. This is simply ridiculous. As a chemist, he is considered to have been the discoverer of zinc, and perhaps of bismuth. He was acquainted with hydrogen, muriatic, and sulphurous gases. He distinguished alum from the vitriols; remarking that the former contained an earth, and the latter metals. He perceived the part played by the atmosphere in combustion, and recognized the analogy between combustion and respiration. He saw that in the organic system chemical processes are constantly going on. Thus, to him is due the fundamental idea from which sprung the chemico-physiological researches of Liebig, Mulder, Boussingault, and others. By using in medicine, not crude vegetables, but their active principles, he opened the way to the discovery of the proximate principles of vegetables, organic alkalis, and the like. But perhaps the greatest service he rendered to chemistry was by declaring it an essential part of medical education, and by showing that its true practical application lay not in gold-making, but in pharmacy and the industrial arts. In medicine he scouted the fearfully complex electuaries and mixtures of the Galenists and the Arabian polypharmacists, recommending simpler and more active preparations. He showed that the idea of poison is merely relative, and knew that poisons in suitable doses may be employed in medicine. He prescribed tin as a remedy for intestinal worms, mercury as an anti-syphilitic, and lead in the diseases of the He also used preparations of antimony, arsenic, and iron. He employed sulphuric acid in the treatment of saturnine affections. The astonishing cures which he undoubtedly performed were, however, due not so much to his peculiar medicines, as to his eminent sagacity and insight. He showed the importance of a chemical examination of urine for the diagnosis of disease. His works have been published in ten folio volumes, Basle, 1589. The text is grossly corrupt, and much foolish matter has been interpolated. The student will do well to employ the Paracelsian Dictionary of Dornæus.-J. W. S.

PARCIEUX. See DEPARCIEUX.

PARE, AMBROSE, the father of modern surgery, was born at Laval in Maine in 1509. Having studied surgery in the hospitals of Paris for three years, he commenced his career early in life as a military surgeon. He rapidly acquired distinction; in 1536 he accompanied a French army to Turin as surgeon to the infantry, and for the succeeding thirty years the wars in which France was constantly engaged found him frequent employment. He has left a most interesting account of his services in his "Apology or Treatise concerning divers voyages," from which it appears that besides serving in many campaigns and sieges, he was employed in attending the wounded after the battles of St. Quintin, Dreux, and Moncontour, and that he took charge of those who were sent to Paris after the battle of St. Denis in 1567. His skill obtained him the favour of four kings of France, to whom in succession he was surgeon and counsellor. Paré was a Huguenot, and he owed his life at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew to the respect which Charles IX. had for his professional abilities. Paré was not only an able practitioner and dexterous operator, he was a man of original genius. To him is owing the introduction of the plan of securing bleeding arteries by ligature after operation, an improvement which may be said to have inaugurated the advance of modern surgery. He

modestly allows in his "Apology" that he obtained the first idea of this proceeding from passages in Galen and other early writers; but he is so impressed with the superior value of the ligature compared with the actual cautery, which had previously been the only means employed to arrest hamorrhage after amputation, that he attributes his invention to the immediate inspiration of God. He also greatly improved on the contemporary treatment of gunshot wounds, discarding the heating and stimulating applications in vogue. The obstetric art is indebted to him for the operation of version in certain cases of abnormal birth—an improvement which was afterwards practised and inculcated by his pupil Guillimeau. Pare's first work, "Manifer de traiter les plages faites par harquebuses, flêches," &c., appeared at Paris in 1545. In 1561 he published a collection of all his works, consisting of twenty-six treatises on almost every department of surgery. An English translation of this work was published by Thomas Johnston in 1678. He died in 1590.—F. C. W.

PARE, DAVID, PHILIP, and DANIEL. See PAREUS. PAREDES, DIEGO GARCIA. See GARCIA Y PAREDES.

PAREJA, Juan de, an Andalusian of African blood on one side at least, was born at Seville in 1606, and is well known as the slave and pupil of Velazquez, whom in 1623 he accompanied to Madrid in the capacity of colour-grinder. Pareja died in 1670. He painted much in the style of his master, and executed several good pictures, especially portraits.—R. N. W. PARENT DUCHATELET, ALEXIS JEAN BAPTISTE, a phy-

sician and celebrated writer on public hygiene, was born in Paris in 1790. He took his degree at the age of twenty-four, and early turned his attention to the departments of sanitary science and medical police. In 1825 he became joint-member of the council of health. He published a large number of reports and memoirs on subjects relating to the health of different sections of the community in the Annales d'Hygiène and the Dictionnaire de l'industrie manufacturière. The work, however, by which he is best known is his treatise on prostitution, published in Paris in 1836. An able abstract of this work appeared in the *Lancet*, 1836–37. M. Duchâtelet was physician to the hospital of La Pitié. His labours in the science of public health were mainly instrumental in directing the attention of the authorities of Paris to the subject of the drainage of different quarters of that city. In 1833 he was appointed one of a commission intrusted with the preparation of a report on the spread of cholera, and on the effects of that disease in Paris and its neighbourhood. His death took place on the 6th of March, 1836. Funeral éloges were pronounced over his grave by Cruveilhier, Villermé, and Donné. F. C. W.

PAREUS, DAVID, an eminent divine of the reformed church of Germany, was born in 1548 at Frankenstein in Upper Silesia. His German name was Wängler. Pareus went to Heidelberg at the time when the newly-elected Frederick III. was remodelling the church of the palatinate upon the reformed type. After finishing his studies, he was for some time a pastor in several places; but in 1584 he was called by John Casimir, as administrator for his nephew Frederick IV., to a theological chair in the Collegium Sapientiæ in Heidelberg. In 1598 he was made ordinary professor of theology in the university, and in this office he continued to labour till the fall of his unfortunate prince, Frederick V., in 1621. He then found an asylum at Anweiler in the neighbourhood of Zweibrücken, where he remained for some time; but availing himself of a gleam of success in the elector's affairs he returned to Heidelberg in June, 1622, partook of the Lord's supper there along with his beloved prince, and died a few days after, full of years and honours, 15th June, 1622. His principal works were—"The Neustadt Bible"—an edition of Luther's version adapted to the use of the reformed church of Germany-brought out in 1587; and the "Corpus doctrina orthodoxæ," consisting of the Heidelberg "Catechism, and of catechetical explanations" of that famous work .- P. L.

PARINI, GIUSEPPE, poet, born in Bosisio, Milanese, 22nd May, 1729; died in Milan, 15th August, 1799. His parents were honest poor persons. In compliance with their advice, Giuseppe embraced the ecclesiastical state, and eked out his scanty means by law-copying. Parini's fame was first fully established in 1763 by the publication of "II Mattino," being the first part of "II Giorno," a poem in blank verse, which satirizes the mode of life of the Milanese nobility of the day. In 1769 he was elected professor of eloquence in Milan, in which capacity he gave his admired "Lezioni di Belle Lettere," clear in style and courteous in manner. In 1796, under Bonaparte, he

was elected to the Milanese magistracy, and on retiring from office distributed his entire stipend amongst the poor.—C. G. R.

PAR

PARIS, François de, was born at Paris, June 30, 1690; studied at Nanterre and Paris, and became very devout and ascetic. He began to study law, but in 1712 went to spend some time in a monastery, and the following year he entered the seminary of St. Magloire, where he assumed the tonsure and ecclesiastical dress. At the death of his parents he was deprived of most of his inheritance. He lived in voluntary and abject poverty and self-denial, and was fond of distributing religious books, especially the New Testament, some notes on which by him came out after his death. In 1720 he was made a deacon. At length, on May 1st, 1727, he sank under the self-imposed tortures, by which he had been reduced to a living skeleton. After his death many revered him as a saint, and possessed themselves of his relics, while many mirscles were said to be wrought by them and at his grave. Excitement and controversy went so far that the authorities interfered, and the miracles ceased. These miracles were chiefly defended by the Jansenists, to whom De Paris was allied, and records of them both in MS. and in print were widely circulated,—B. H. C.

PARIS, JOHN AYRTON, M.D., a distinguished physician and author, was born at Cambridge in August, 1785. He received the first part of his medical education in the university of his native town. He was matriculated at Caius college on 17th December, 1803, and in the January of the following year was elected to a Tancred scholarship in physic. During the early part of his university career he exhibited a strong bent for natural science, and was a diligent student of chemistry under Professor Farish, and of minerology under Dr. Clarke. On his leaving Cambridge he went to Edinburgh, where he availed himself of those advantages which that university offers to the medical student. He then took the degree of M.B. at Cambridge, and proceeded to London. On his arrival in town he obtained the friendship of Dr. Maton, who warmly assisted him in his plans of professional advancement. In 1809, being then only twenty-three years of age, he was by a large majority of votes elected physician to the Westminster hospital. In 1813 he quitted London for a time and went to Penzance; he there obtained a high reputation as a physician, and also distinguished himself as a mineralogist and geologist. He was mainly instrumental in founding the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, and contributed to its Transactions several papers on local geology. In 1817 Dr. Paris returned to London, where for thirty years he pursued an honourable and successful career. After serving several times as censor at the College of Physicians he succeeded to the president's chair, on the death of Sir Henry Halford. In 1821 he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, and was repeatedly a member of the council of that body. He died on the 24th of June, 1857. He was the author of several works on science and medicine, amongst which are a valuable treatise "On Medical Jurisprudence, written in conjunction with Mr. Fonblanque, 1825; a treatise "On Diet," 1827; an admirable "Life of Sir Humphrey Davy, 1831. But the work by which Dr. Paris will be best remembered in medicine is his "Pharmacologia." The first edition of this standard book appeared as a small volume in 1812.-F. C. W.

PARIS, MATTHEW, one of the most celebrated of our early chroniclers, is supposed to have been born towards the close of the twelfth century. His country and parentage are unknown; perhaps he was surnamed Paris because he had studied in that city. In the January of 1217 he became a monk of the Benediction managers. dictine monastery of St. Albans, where in 1235 he succeeded as chronicler Roger of Wendover. In 1248 he visited Norway, and returned home in 1250. He seems to have enjoyed the favour of Henry III., and to have been intimate with many of the persons who, by their position and experience, could best aid him in his historical labours. He is said to have been accomplished in all the learning, art, and science, both theoretical and practical, of his age. He died at St. Albans in 1259. Matthew Paris was long considered the author of the Historia Major, which went under his name, a chronicle commencing with the Norman Conquest, and coming down to the year of his death. It is now clear, however, that to the year 1253 the Historia Major is merely a redaction by Matthew Paris of the work known as Roger of Wendover's Flores Historiarum. The Historia Minor, a sort of abridgment of the larger work, still remains in MS. There are English translations both of the Flowers of History and of Matthew Paris' continuation, in Bohn's Antiquarian Library.—F. E.

PARISH, ELI, known as PARISH ALVARS, the most eminent harpist and composer for his instrument, was born at Teignmonth, 29th February, 1806, and died at Vienna, 26th January, 1849. He was one of the ten children of an organist of West Teignmouth, who began to teach him the harp in 1809, allowed him occasionally to supply his place at the organ in 1811, and in 1813 brought him before the public at a concert in Totness. After this, the very precocious child went to London to take lessons of Bochsa; and he began to teach the harp and pianoforte and to play at dances in his native town in 1816. He took leave of Devonshire in 1829, made a brief stay in London, and passed a considerable time in Italy, where he married a lady named Alvars, whose name he adopted. He visited Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Constantinople; in 1836 he went to Vienna, and was there appointed harpist to the emperor, and he extended his renown by playing in all the German capitals. He came to London in 1842, and again in 1844, where his performance excited the admiration of all musicians. He ascribed his skill in composition to the instructions he received from Molique. He wrote symphonies and overtures of great merit; his concertos for the harp rank at the head of all that have been written, and his lighter productions have the twofold merit of originality and grace.

PAR

PARK, Sir James Allan, Knight, one of the judges of the court of common pleas, was the son of a medical gentleman of Newington in Surrey, and educated at the free grammar-school of Northampton. Called to the bar at Lincoln's inn in 1784, he distinguished himself in his profession, was appointed a king's counsel in 1799, and in 1817 one of the judges of the common pleas. He was punctilious, charitable, devout. It fell to Baron Park to try Thurtell, Fauntleroy, Corder, and Greenacre. He died in December, 1839. In 1787 he published "A system of the Law of Marine Insurance," long a text-book, and which with Abbott on Shipping forms the volume; "The Shipping Laws of the British Empire," edited by Mr. George Atkinson in 1854. Besides his "Earnest Exhortation to frequent the reception of the Holy Sacrament," 1801, he published in his earlier years a "Memoir of the late William Stevens," who like himself had taken a deep interest in the Scottish episcopal church.—F. E.

PARK, Mungo, the celebrated African traveller, was born at Fowlshiels, near Selkirk. His father, a respectable Scotch farmer, promoted the education of his children to the best of his ability, and Mungo, after receiving private instruction at home, was sent to Selkirk grammar-school. He was destined by his father for the church, but having chosen the profession of medicine he was apprenticed at the age of fifteen to Mr. Anderson, a surgeon at Selkirk, and in 1789 proceeded to Edinburgh to attend the course of medical lectures at the university there. In the vacations he was accustomed to make botanical excursions to the highlands in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Dickson, a skilful botanist and a successful nurseryman of London, who had owed much to the kindness of Sir Joseph Banks. was introduced to Sir Joseph, and through his interest obtained the appointment of assistant-surgeon to the Worcester East He sailed in February, 1792, and made a voyage to Indiaman. Sumatra, bringing home with him observations and specimens which were communicated to the Linnæan Society. At the time of his return to England the African Association, of which Sir Joseph Banks was an active member, were inquiring for an explorer to supply the place of Major Houghton, one of the early victims to the spirit of African discovery. Park offered himself for the dangerous post, and was accepted. After spending some time in preparations he sailed from Portsmouth in May, 1795, for the Gambis, where he arrived in the following month. From Jillifree, where he landed, he proceeded to Pisania, a British factory, and stayed there till December, learning the Mandingo language. then went forward in an easterly direction with the view of reaching the Niger or Joliba river. Months of wandering, captivity, and misery, however, had to be endured, before he found himself in the large city of Sego and beheld the great river he sought. He sailed some seventy miles down the river to Silla, where, being reduced to great distress, he was compelled reluctantly to abandon all idea of further progress, and on the 3d of August, 1796, set out on his return to the Gambia. He changed his route on the way back, and after great toil and privation reached Kamalia, where, overborne with fatigue and hardship, he fell dangerously ill. He owed his recovery to the hospitable kindness of Karfa Taura, a slave merchant, who lodged Park in his house and attended upon him with the greatest solicitude. So great an interest did the white traveller excite in the mind of his black friend, that during Park's second and last enterprise Karfa Taura made a six days' journey to Bambakoo to meet him. Having waited seven months at Kamalia for a caravan, Park reached Pisania on the 10th of June, 1797, and was received by his countrymen as one risen from the grave. Still more startling was his reappearance in London the December following, after a stormy and dangerous sea passage. Many months of leisure were now spent in preparing for the press an account of his travels, which was published in the spring of 1799, and met with the most signal and well-merited success. Among the important geographical facts thus brought to light by Park none excited greater attention than the fact stated by Herodotus, but discredited by many later geographers, that the Niger flowed from the west to the east. Park returned to Scotland in 1799, and married the daughter of his old master, Anderson. Two years of repose elapsed before he returned to his profession. In 1801 he commenced practising at Peebles. The tedium of such a life after the excitement of an exploring expedition, was not grateful to his feelings; and in December, 1803, he gladly accepted a proposal made from the colonial office that he should explore Africa once more at the charge of the government. A considerable delay intervened, which he employed in learning Arabic from a native of Mogadore whom Park found in London and carried off to Peebles. The plan of his proposed route which he laid before the government was shown to Major Rennell, who warmly endeavoured to dissuade Park from adopting a course so full of difficulty and danger. The traveller's enthusiasm was proof against such reasonings, but it was not till January, 1805, that he and his small band set sail for Africa. Taking up thirty-five volunteers with Lieutenant Martin from the garrison at Goree, the party reached Kayee on the Gambia in April. On the 26th of that month he wrote to Mr. Dickson, full of hope and courage natural to an enthusiast who saw himself at the head of what seemed an imposing force. Alas! they were almost the last words ever received from him. He quitted Pisania on the 4th of May, and reached Bambakoo on the Niger the 19th August, several of his party having died on the way. In September he reached Sansanding, near Sego, the city he had formerly visited. Here he built with his own hands out of two old canoes a flat-bottomed boat, on which he purposed tracking the Niger to its mouth. The last communication from him which reached is a letter to his wife, dated November 19. No authentic statement of his subsequent career has ever been procured. The account of his death subsequently obtained from a native guide named Amadi Fatouma, was to the following effect:- That the chief of Yaouri informed the king that the white men had not given the customary present. An army was sent to intercept the boat at the narrows of the river, which attacked the white men, who after considerable resistance jumped into the water and were drowned. Mrs. Park survived her husband until 1840. A memoir of Mungo Park by Mr. Wishaw is prefixed to the edition of his travels, 1815.-R. H.

PARK, Thomas, a literary antiquary and editor, born in 1759, was brought up as an engraver, but having a small patrimony devoted himself to literature and bibliography. Having published a volume of poetry in 1797, be edited in 1803 Sir John Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ, and in 1806 produced the enlarged edition of Horace Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors, by which he is best known. The new edition of the Harleian Miscellany, 1808–13, was superintended by him. He also edited the Heliconia, a collection of Elizabethan poetry; and with Sir Egerton Brydges was to have continued Warton's History of English Poetry, but abandoned the task after having made some progress in it. He aided Brydges and Halsewood with the Censura Literaria and British Bibliographer. During his later years he devoted himself to the parish and church affairs of Hampstead, where he resided.

He died in November, 1834.—F. E. PARKER. See MACCLESFIELD.

PARKER, MATHEW, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Norwich in 1504. He was educated at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, of which he afterwards became a fellow, then master in 1543, and then vice-chancellor of the university in 1545. Such was his proficiency in the study of scripture and the fathers, that while he was yet under thirty years of age, he was selected by Wolsey to be one of the professors in that college which he was purposing to found in Oxford. This honour, however, he declined, probably from early attachment to the reforming

party. He possessed a license to preach, and several benefices were conferred upon him. In 1526 he became an archdeacon, in 1533 chaplain to Anne Boleyn, in 1535 dean of the college Stoke Clare, in 1537 one of his majesty's chaplains, and in 1552 dean of Lincoln. He had married in 1547, and as Strype says, "he lost all his preferments under Queen Mary for his marriage and for the gospel, and during those times lived obscurely and in great danger." During his retirement he published a "Defence of the marriage of priests." After the accession of Elizabeth, Parker was promoted to the see of Canterbury, being chosen by the chapter on the first of August, and consecrated at Lambeth on the 17th of December, 1559, by Barlow, bishop of Wells, Scory of Chichester, and Coverdale of Exeter. The famous story of his consecration in the Nag's Head Tavern, Cheapside, was first told by a jesuit, Sacro Bosco (Holywood), many years after the event, and it has been abundantly refuted by Bramhall, Burnet, and others. There were doubts at the time of the validity of his consecration, and some years afterwards it was ratified by the two houses of parliament. He held the primacy for about fifteen years, and died in 1575. He held the primacy for about fifteen years, and died in 1575. was buried in Lambeth palace on the 6th of June, having ordered for himself a pompous funeral. But during Cromwell's period, Colonel Scot having purchased the place for a mansion house, his monument was taken down, and his bones were removed and buried, says Strype, "in a stinking dunghill." After the Restoration they were re-collected, and the monument was rereceived. Parker was a man of great firmness of mind and temper, both in the supervision of his own clergy and in the repression of nonconformity. The Church of England is indebted to him for the regulation of her public service, but the puritans suffered from his ecclesiastical sternness and decision. must conform to the habits, or part with their preferments. His zeal for conformity waxed intolerant and inquisitorial; he stretched the law to its utmost limits against the puritans, and he exercised great severity against the "prophesyings" or meetings for religious discourse. "He was a Parker indeed," says the witty Fuller, "careful to keep the fences." One of his great works was the Bishops' Bible, carried on under his mis great works was the Bishops Bible, carried of under his patronage and completed in 1568. He published also on the "Antiquity of the church," and brought out an edition of the works of Matthew Paris, and similar writers. The liturgy, calendar, and order of lessons, were partially revised under his care, and he composed melodies for some portions of the service. To his college in Cambridge he bequeathed some valuable manuscripts, and founded in it both fellowships and scholarships. He was one of the founders of the Society of Antiquaries.—J. E. PARKER, RICHARD, a native of Exeter, served in the navy

as a midshipman, but was dismissed from the service for misconduct. Subsequently entering a man-of-war as a common sailor, his strength of character and readiness of speech speedily gave him considerable influence over his comrades. Hence, when the mutiny at the Nore broke out (20th May, 1797) he became its chief leader, and was known as "admiral" and "president" Parker. The grievances of the English sailors at that time were numerous and severe. Badly paid, badly fed, and often very cruelly treated by their officers, it was no wonder that when the opportunity arrived they broke out into mutiny. The mutineers at the Nore, however, had less justification for their acts than those who had been just pacified at Portsmouth by Lord Howe. Be this as it may, "Admiral" Parker established a complete blockade of the port of London, suffering no merchant vessels to go either up or down the Thames on any pretext. Nevertheless, to show that they were still loyal to King George, the sailors fired a royal salute on the 4th June, his birthday. Soon afterwards dissensions arose amongst them. They felt that the whole of their countrymen, including their fellow-seamen in all the other fleets, no longer sympathized with their acts. A redress of their fleets, no longer sympathized with their acts. A redress of their real grievances was promised by the government; and by the 13th June the red flag of mutiny had ceased to float from the masthead of a single English ship. The Sandwich, which had been the scene of Parker's brief authority, was the scene also of his punishment. He met his fate like a brave man, and said that he was ready to die for the good of the service. On the 30th June he was hanged from the yard-arm of the Sandwich. A few other ringleaders were flogged throughout the fleet; but in October, 1797, after the victory over the Dutch at Camperdown, a general pardon was proclaimed. - W. J. P. PARKER, SAMUEL, Bishop of Oxford, was born at North-

ampton in 1640, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where his austere life and puritanical creed gave little indication of that submissiveness to the absolutism of a Roman catholic monarch, which he subsequently exhibited before James II. In that king's reign, by the patronage of Archbishop Sheldon, Parker was made bishop of Oxford, and became the tool of James in his endeavours to secure the revenues of the colleges for Roman catholic purposes. His majesty had already converted University college into a seminary for papists, and had placed a Roman catholic dean at the head of Christ church. In March, 1687, he illegally superseded the elected president of Magdalen college in spite of the protests and opposition of the fellows, and nominated Bishop Parker to his place. The bishop was the author of several works (see Watt's Biblioth.), one of which, "A Discourse on the powers of the Civil Magistrate in matters of Religion," brought him into collision with Andrew Marvell, who attacked him in a pamphlet.—(See D'Israeli's Quarrels of Authors.) Parker's "De rebus sui temporis Commentar.," 1660-80, commonly called the Tory's Chronicle, was translated by T. Newlin in 1727. He died in 1688.—R. H.

PARKER, THEODORE, an eminent American preacher, was born at Lexington, Massachusetts, in 1810. He studied theology at the Unitarian college of Cambridge, took his degree in 1836, and was appointed minister of a church at Roxbury. In 1840 he became a regular contributor to the Christian Examiner; and collecting the articles he had written, published them in 1843, under the title of "Miscellaneous Writings." In 1842, when the Tracturian movement at Oxford had communicated itself to certain religious bodies in the United States, producing the strangest extremes of Puseyism, a small party of original thinkers, revolting at the revival of mediæval symbolism, saint worship, &c., hurried to the other extreme, and under the name of anti-supernaturalists, entirely rejected all the historical evidence in favour of the scripture miracles. Their leader in New England was Mr. Theodore Parker, who set forth his views in a work of great crudition, originality, and carnestness, entitled "Discourses on Matters pertaining to Religion." This and his subsequent works were reprinted in England. Obliged to separate himself from the Unitarian congregations of Boston, he formed a church of his own with the expressive denomination of Twenty-eighth Congregational Society in Boston. He not only preached rationalism but the abolition of slavery, theories of political and domestic economy, and discourses on any subject of the day that occupied the public mind. In April, 1855, he had to undergo a trial before the circuit court of the United States at Boston, for the misdemeanor of a speech which he had delivered on kidnapping. The trial and Parker's defence were published at Boston. In 1857 he travelled to Europe for his health, and died at Florence on 10th May, 1860 .- R. H.

PARKHURST, JOHN, an English prelate, was born at Guildford in 1511. He entered Magdalen college, Oxford, and afterwards became a fellow of Merton; Jewell being among his pupils. He was, as Thomas Fuller says, "presented parson, shall I rather say bishop, of Cleve in Gloucestershire, rather a diocese than a parish for the rich living thereof; but he was kind and generous, and Oxford students who came to him with heavy hearts and light purses left him with light hearts and heavy purses." On the death of King Edward he was obliged to flee, and he found an asylum in Zurich. Returning to England at the accession of Elizabeth, he was in 1560 consecrated Bishop of Norwich, and presided over that see till his death in 1574. In the Bishops' Bible he translated a portion of the Apocrypha, and he published

a volume of Latin epigrams.—J. E.
PARKHURST, John, M.A., a clergyman of the Church of England, eminent as a biblical lexicographer, was born at Catesby house in Northamptonshire in June, 1728. Educated first at Rugby, and afterwards at Cambridge, where he was for some time fellow of Clare hall, he devoted himself to the pursuit of sacred learning; and having by the death of his elder brother come into possession of the family estates, which were considerable, he was enabled to follow his inclination in this respect without distraction. His piety and zeal led him to officiate gratuitously as curate for a friend, but he neither obtained nor sought preferment in the church. He lived to the age of nearly sixty-nine, and died on the 21st of February, 1797. He construction of the contraction of tributed not a little to the cause of biblical learning in this country by his "Hebrew and English Lexicon and Grammar," published first in 1762; and his "Greek and English Lexicon to the New

Testament," to which is prefixed a Greek Grammar, first published in 1769. These works have passed through many editions. They are not of great value now, having been superseded by more accurate and complete works; but they are monuments of the author's diligence, picty, and learning. Attached to the doctrines of Hutchinson, Parkhurst often makes his philology subservient to his dogmatic convictions; but on the whole, these books are for the time when they first appeared highly creditable, and they may even yet be consulted occasionally with profit. Parkhurst was the author also of a "Friendly Address to Rev. John Wesley in relation to a principle doctrine mentioned by him and his assistants," 1753; and the "Divinity and Pre-existence of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ demonstrated from Scripture," &c., 1787.—W. L. A.

PARKINS or PERKINS, JOHN, one of the early English law writers, was born of a good family, and educated at Oxford. He became a member of the Inner temple, and obtained eminence as a lawyer. In 1528 he published the first edition of a "Perutilis Tractatus," which has frequently been reprinted and translated into English and into French. The English title is "A profitable book treating of the Laws of England, principally as they relate to conveyancing." The last edition is dated 1827. The author died in 1544 or 1545.—(Watt's Biblioth.)—R. H.

PARKINSON, JOHN, an English botanist, was born in 1567, and appears to have died about 1650. He was educated as an apothecary, and resided in London. He was a contemporary of Gerard and Lobel. His first work was his "Paradisus Terrestris," or an account of the plants which can be grown in England. In 1640 he published his "Theatrum Botanicum." A genus, Parkinsonia, has been named after him by Plumier.-J. H. B.

See Farnese.

PARMENTIER, ANTOINE AUGUSTIN, a writer on agriculture and a great philanthropist, was born at Montdidier in 1737, and died on 17th December, 1818. His early education was conducted chiefly at home. He afterwards devoted attention to pharmacy, and studied the subject in the shop of an apothecary at Montdidicr. In 1757 he obtained a commission as apothecary in a military hospital. He prosecuted the study of chemistry at Frankfort-on-the-Maine under Meyer. He subsequently attended the lectures of Nollet and Jussieu in Paris; in 1766 he obtained by competition the situation of assistant-apothecary in the Hotel des Invalides; and in 1772 he became apothecary-inchief. He gained a prize offered by the Academy of Besancon, for an essay on alimentary substances which might be used in times of famine. Parmentier called attention to the starchy matters found in plants, and especially to the cultivation of the potato. Under the consular government he became a member of the council of health in the department of the Seine, and occupied the place of inspector-general of health and administrator of the hospitals. He made important improvements in the diet of soldiers. He was sent to England after the peace of Amiens, to open up scientific communications between the two countries. He suggested many valuable improvements in diet and in sanitary regulations. He paid attention to the use and preparation of grape sugar. His publications are numerous; among them are the following—"Researches on the use and cultivation of the Potato;" "On the best method of making Bread," a treatise on the chestnut; "Remarks on Rural and Domestic Economy,"—J. H. B.

PARMIGIANO, GIROLAMO FRANCESCO MARIA MAZZUOLI or MAZZOLA, commonly called from his birth-place, Parma, IL PARMIGIANO, was born January 11, 1503. His father dying while he was still young, he was brought up to painting by his two uncles, brothers of his father. Correggio was at Parma in 1519, and the works of that great painter had such influence on the young Parmese, that he became thenceforth his enthusiastic imitator. In 1523 Parmigiano visited Rome, and was there actually engaged in painting a large picture of St. Jerome, now in the National gallery, when the city was stormed by the soldiers of the Constable Bourbon in 1527. He then left Rome, studied some time at Bologna, and finally returned to Parma in 1531. Here he acquired a great reputation, and was intrusted with the execution of some very extensive works for the church of Santa Maria della Steccata; but he fell into bad habits, and though he had entered regularly into the engagement-receiving the half payment, amounting to two hundred gold scudi, in advance-he neglected it for years, and was thrown into prison for breach of contract; and upon his release on condition of performing his

work, he disregarded his word, fled to Casal Maggiore in the territory of Cremona, and died there shortly afterwards, August 24, 1540. Parmigiano was a painter of great ability, but was always a mannered imitator of Correggio. Among his celebrated works a mannered initiator of correggio. Among his delebrated works are—"Moses breaking the Tables of the Law," a fresco in the church of the Steccata; "St. Margaret," an altar-piece in the Gallery at Bologna; and "Cupid making his bow," an easel picture, painted in 1536, and now in the Gallery at Vienna. His works are well known through engravings; and he himself etched a few plates, being among the first of the Italians to try the art of etching.—(Affo, Vita del grazziosissimo pittore Francesco Mazzola, &c., Parma, 1784; Mortara, Della Vita e dei Lavori di F. Mazzola, &c., Casal Maggiore, 1846.)—R. N. W. PARNELL, Sir Henry, Bart., afterwards first Baron Congleton, an able official and economist, was born in 1776, and is

said to have been the great-grand-nephew of Thomas Parnell, the author of The Hermit. In 1812, on the death of his brother, he succeeded to a baronetcy. Sir Henry Parnell entered the par-liament of the United Kingdom in 1802 as member for Queen's County, and was scarcely out of the house of commons for nearly forty years. A liberal, and having distinguished himself by his speeches, publications, and parliamentary labours on a number of subjects, political, economical, and financial, especially by his "Essay on Financial Reform," 1830, he was appointed secretaryat-war in Lord Grey's ministry, and held the office in 1831-32. In Lord Melbourne's last ministry he was paymaster-general of the forces from 1835 to 1841, when he was raised to the peerage. His death occurred in 1842. His "Essay on Financial Reform" is an able and instructive book, recommending some of the most

important financial changes carried out .- F. E.

PARNELL, THOMAS, D.D., an English poet, was descended from an ancient family long resident at Congleton, Cheshire; but the poet's father having been a staunch Commonwealth man, quitted England at the time of the Restoration to settle in Ireland, where he laid out a considerable sum of money in the purchase of lands, which afterwards descended to the poet. Thomas was born in 1679 at Dublin, and was admitted a member of Trinity college there at the early age of thirteen. He took the degree of M.A. in 1700, and was ordained a deacon the same year by the bishop of Derry. He was admitted into priest's orders about three years after, and in 1705 was collated by Bishop Ashe to the archdeaconry of Clogher. About the same time he married Miss Anne Minchin, a young lady of great beauty and worth, to whom he was sincerely attached. His lively impulsive character, however, made his Irish home seem a dull abode, and in 1706 he began to pay those visits to England which threw him into the society of the wits and literary men of the metropolis. His social qualities made him a welcome visitor, and he bestowed his regard impartially upon writers of every shade of politics. Latterly, however, he gave up his whig for his tory friends, and was rewarded by lively, flattering letters when in Ireland from Pope, Gay, and Arbuthnot, and by an introduction through Swift to Harley, whom the dean obliged to come with the staff of office in his hand to converse with the poet in the antechamber. More substantial marks of friendship were procured by Swift in 1716 from Archbishop King, in the vicarage of Finglass, worth £400 a year, and a prebendary stall. A great sorrow, however, befell Parnell in the death of his wife, whose loss drove him still further to indulge in the convivial habits to which he was prone. His health became seriously impaired by habitual intemperance, and he died at Chester, on his way to Ireland, in July, 1718. He was buried in Trinity church in that town, without any monument to mark his grave. Parnell's published works are few. His best-known poem, "The is remarkable for elegance of expression and a smooth Hermit," is remarkable for elegance of expression and a smooth versification. His lighter pieces, especially the translation of Homer's Battle of the Frogs and Mice, are well worth attention. In prose he contributed a few papers called "Visions" to the Guardian; wrote the "Life of Homer" in Pope's translation; and a satire on Dennis and Theobald, entitled the "Life of Zoilus."—(See Goldsmith's Life, prefixed to Parnell's Poems, 1773). Pure 1773) 12mo, 1772.)-R. H.

PARNING or PARNYNGE, SIR ROBERT, Chancellor of England in the reign of Edward III., "the first regularly bred common lawyer," says Lord Campbell, "who was ever appointed to the office," was returned to parliament in the last year of Edward II. as one of the representatives of Cumberland, in which he possessed considerable property. A sergeant-at-law in 1330, he was

appointed a justice of the common pleas in 1340, and in the same year chief-justice of the king's bench and treasurer. In 1341 he succeeded Edward's military chancellor, Bourchier. It is recorded of him that while chancellor he used to attend the court of common pleas. He died in 1348.—F. E. PARR, CATHERINE. See CATHERINE PARR.

PARR, SAMUEL, the eminent scholar, was born 15th Japuary, 1747, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, where his father was a surgeon of some repute. At the age of four he was placed at the public school of Harrow, and at fourteen he was declared the head-boy. Taken from school he for some time assisted his father, who was ultimately induced to send the promising youth to Emanuel college, Cambridge, in the autumn of 1765. After a residence of only a year poverty obliged him to leave; for his father had died, and his stepmother was suspected by him of appropriating an undue share of the paternal property. He then became usher to Dr. Sumner, head master of Harrow school, and remained in this situation for about five years. In 1769 he was admitted into deacons' orders. Dr. Sumner died in 1771, and Parr became a candidate for the vacant mastership. Every boy in the school signed a petition in his favour; but his application, possibly from his youth and partly from his political leanings, was unsuccessful, and followed by no less than forty-five of the Harrow pupils he set up a rival seminary at Stanmore, and married a lady from Yorkshire. This institution soon declined for various reasons, and Parr removed to Colchester in the spring of 1777. At this period he was ordained priest by bishop Lowth, and served two curacies. His fame was extending, and he was elected master of the grammarschool at Norwich, principally, it is said, at the suggestion of Dr. Samuel Johnson. Next year he published two sermons delivered at Norwich, which were highly applauded, especially by his friend Sir William Jones. In 1781 appeared his "Discourse on the late Fast by Philcleutherus Norfolciensis." The American war was alluded to in condemnatory terms, and the sermon served to bar him from preferment. In 1780 the mother of one of his pupils presented him to the living of Asterby, which he resigned on being presented to the perpetual curacy of Hatton in Warwickshire, a curacy of the annual value of £80. Lord-chancellor Thurlow refused to listen to any application for his advancement, but Bishop Lowth gave him a prebendal stall in St. Paul's worth £250 a year. In 1781 the university of Cambridge created him doctor of laws, and in 1786 he took up his permanent residence at Hatton. In addition to his parochial duties, he received a few pupils. Henceforward to the end of his life—"to smoke, talk Greek, and debate politics," were his favourite exercises. His church held only twenty families, and he was obliged to build an additional room to his house where he might put his library, which even at this period was of large dimensions. In 1787 he published a Latin preface to the De Tribus Luminibus Romanorum of Bellenden—(see Bellen-DENUS)—the work to which Conyers Middleton was so largely indebted in his Life of Cicero. The preface was dedicated to indebted in his Life of Cicero. The preface was dedicated to Lord North, Fox, and Burke. It was written in a vigorous style, the Latinity was unrivalled, and while the "Tria Lumina" were extolled to extravagance, Pitt was assaulted with ponderous violence. Dr. Parr had no little hand in the composition of White's Bampton Lecture, which met with extraordinary applause; and had been preached before the university in 1784. White in a letter had not only coolly asked him for assistance, but also for a "brilliant passage or two," while he was applying to a Mr. Badcock for similar assistance. A controversy at length ensued, for Parr was rarely without some fray upon his hands; the matter was discovered, and more than a fifth part was found to have been contributed by Parr. In 1789 he published "Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian." The tracts were early pieces of Warburton not admitted into the collected edition of his works, and the Warburtonian was Bishop Hurd. The dedication is a terrible onslaught on Bishop Hurd, who had been full of adulation to Warburton, and as full of insult to Warburton's antagonists. It is of virulent and scornful energy, as sonorous as Johnson, and in some places as bitter and pointed as Junius. "It stands unrivalled," says D'Israeli, "for comparative criticism." On the question of the regency which agitated the country Parr sided with Fox, and his advocacy of Fox's unconstitutional doctrine was, as usual, inconsiderate and vehement. He aspired on the strength of such political excesses to a bishopric, but the king's recovery put an end to his hopes. In 1791, as his house was in danger of a visit from the parties

in Birmingham who had burned the dwelling of Priestley, and his library had been removed to Oxford for safety, he published a masterly and seasonable tract, "A Letter from Irenopolis to the inhabitants of Eleutheropolis." The object of the letter is to dissuade the dissenters of Birmingham from a second commemoration of the French revolution or destruction of the Bastile; their first celebration having been made the occasion of those disgraceful scenes of tumult and wanton outrage. In 1800 by appointment of the lord mayor of London Dr. Parr preached the "Spital Sermon"—one of the most famous of his productions. The sermon was directed against Godwin's theory of universal benevolence, and was published with an immense farrago of notes on an immense variety of subjects, three amanuenses having been employed in their preparation. On the death of Fox, whom he had long and intensely admired, Parr published "Characters of the late Right Honourable Charles James Fox, selected and in part written by Philopatris Varvicensis." Parr long cherished the idea of writing a biography of Fox, and these papers contain many cloquent and merited eulogies on the great whig statesman, whose political zeal had not eaten out his love of classic literature. In 1819 Parr republished speeches by Roger Long and John Taylor of Cambridge, and there appeared after his death a pamphlet defending Bishop Halifax from the charge of having become a papist in his last illness. Dr. Parr was seized with fatal sickness in January, 1825. He had been subject to fever and erysipelas for years, but at this time the disease broke out without the hope of remedy. He became delirious from the first, and after fifty days of helpless suffering he died on the 6th of March, at the advanced age of seventy-eight. Dr. Parr was twice married. His second wife and two granddaughters survived him.

PAR

The learning of Dr. Parr was immense, and it is to be regretted that he spent so much of his erudition and power on ephemeral He has left nothing worthy of his fame. His famous review of Combe's Horace is occupied very much with mere minutiæ. He had a familiar mastery of the whole field of Greek and Roman literature, but lavished his treasures on comparative trifles, such as epitaphs and éloges. In the "Lapidarian" style his skill and taste are often exquisite. Perpetually involved in controversy, he wanted leisure for sustained labour. Having become a literary celebrity during the latter half of his life, his correspondence was large. Fifteen hundred persons are numbered among his correspondents, including royal princes, peers, pre-lates, statesmen, philosophers, and scholars; and more than eight thousand letters were found among his papers at his death. The curate of Hatton had also a constant influx of visitors, such men as Burney, Porson, and many others of political renown. -(See Parr's reputation rests now to a great extent on his conversational powers, reported to have been great, he boasted of his PARR-esia—a play upon the Greek term and his own name; but like other famed talkers, he was self-sufficient, occasionally overstepping the limits of social courtesy by rude objurgation and contemptuous retort. What he calls his "archididaskalian authority" was on no occasion put aside. His vanity was excessive. Writing to Henry Homer about the composition of the preface to Bellendenus, he says of one portion, "It is a most splendid effort, a mighty and glorious effort;" it contains, he again records, "all the phraseological beauties I know of in Latin;" and writing to Dr. Maltby about three of the notes to the "Spital Sermon," he says, "I was half frantic with ecstacy three times." His personal appearance was not, if De Quincey Johnsonian magniloquence was marred by an incurable lisp. But he prided himself on his dignified look, and it was no uncommon thing for him to describe his victory over some inferior antagonist by saying, "Sir, I inflicted my eye upon him." His views on social problems are neither very acute nor profound, and his whiggism is more that of a violent partisan than of a calm and sound political thinker. At an early period of his life he went in clerical costume to vote for Wilkes at Brentford, and taking offence at Burke, Windham, and Paley, he inverted their portraits on his walls. His mind was ever prone to excess, as indeed were his gastronomic habits. Moderate views of men and things he scorned as a kind of weakness, and his opinions were pronounced with summary and unqualified roundness and despatch. Yet with all his vanity and arrogance, he had a kind and generous heart. Parr's theology was of no special type; indeed he had never studied theology as a science. On primary doctrinal points his sermons show that he was orthodox in a

general sense, and that it seems wholly groundless to suspect him of any sympathy with Priestley's creed. Liberal in politics, he was, however, conservative in ecclesiastical matters, and as sternly opposed the repeal of the test act as any of the high church party. Of all externals, as bell-ringing, painted glass, clerical robes, he was passionately fond. He used to read from his pulpit the sermons of Tillotson and other divines, and explain the meaning as he went along, a process as requisite surely when he delivered his own compositions. For the vices of his style are prominent—foreign, pompous, sesquipedal words, a want of easy natural diction, grandiose periods and balanced antitheses, redundant imagery and laboured epithets, with a measured rhythmical arrangement, returning as uniformly as the vibrations of a pendulum. With a superfluity of force, there is not much originality or depth. The fruit is often hidden and overlaid by the foliage. Dr. Parr did not rise in the church, for even the whigs as a party did nothing for him, though Sir Francis Burdett presented him at a late period of his life to the rectory of Graffham in Huntingdonshire; and he had an annuity of £300, raised by subscription among his political friends. Lord Grenville when in office declined to promise him a bishopric, the courtly phrase being that he was not a "producible" man. A mitre was long the object of his ambition, and he seems to have valued the episcopate only for its equipage and emoluments. As Porson said, three things kept him from success—"his trade, his politics, and his wife." His library, begun by him when a boy, amounted at length to ten thousand volumes, though he was content "with haif bindings and old bindings." In short, as Sydney Smith said of him (Edinburgh Review, 1802), Parr "would have been a more considerable man if he had been more knocked about among his equals. He lived with country gentlemen and clergymen, who flattered and feared him." His works have been edited by Dr. J. Johnstone in eight thick octavo volumes, 1828.-J. E.

PARR, THOMAS, the son of John Parr of Winnington in the parish of Alderberry, Salop, was born in February, 1483, the lastyear of the reign of King Edward IV., and died in November, 1635, the tenth year of Charles I.'s reign. This long life of one hundred and fifty-two years is the only memorable fact relating to him. The robustness of his constitution is further illustrated by his marriage at eighty-two to his first wife, who bore illustrated by his marriage at eighty-two to his first wife, who bore him two children that died young. Twenty years afterwards he was compelled to do penance in the church for an amorous indiscretion with one Catherine Milton, whom he married in his one hundred and twentieth year. While he kept to the coarse rustic diet of his early life, his strength and activity seemed scarcely to abate. In 1635 he was taken by Thomas, earl of Arundel, to London, to be presented to the king, and being afterwards admitted into my lord's household, he fell a victim to the more generous regimen which he indulged in there. After death his body was dissected by Dr. Harvey, and found to be in a remarkably healthy condition. Taylor, the water poet, tells an anecdote of Parr, which shows that old age had not dimmed

his native shrewdness .- R. H.

PARRY, SIR WILLIAM EDWARD, a distinguished officer of the royal navy of Britain, was born in 1790 at Bath, Somersetshire. He entered the navy in his thirteenth year, and thence down to within a few weeks of his death in 1855, excepting during a brief interval, was actively engaged in the service of this country, either on sea or on land. His duties during the earlier half of his active and honourable life—a large portion of it passed on ship-board—extended over a wide range, the Baltic and Northern seas, the North American coasts, and the icy waters of the Arctic ocean, being successively his field of action. Between 1825 and 1829, except during the intervening period devoted to his latest polar voyage in 1827, Parry filled the post of hydrographer to the admiralty, the duties of which he had already discharged as acting hydrographer during part of the years 1823-24. In May, 1829, immediately before the close of his services as hydrographer, he received the honour of knighthood. A period of labour in the southern hemisphere succeeded, and four years of his life (1829-34) were passed in the neighbourhood of Port Stephens, New South Wales, where he ably performed the duties of resident commissioner to the Australian Agricultural Company. Returning to England, Sir Edward Parry was employed during a year, 1835-36, in the active duties of assistant poor-law commissioner in the county of Norfolk; and during the chief part of the succeeding ten years, 1837-46, in the post of comptroller of the steam department of the navy. Thence he passed to the post of superintendent of Haslar hospital, Portsmouth, which he held until 1852. the succeeding year he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Greenwich hospital. While holding the last-named office, failing health compelled his seeking to recruit his strength by a visit to the continent, where he died at Ems on the 8th July, 1855. The eminent abilities, earnest zeal, and untiring perseverance of Parry, united as they were with the highest moral qualities and softened by a deep sense of religious duty, which latter formed a conspicuous element in his character, rendered his labours, throughout the varied career above glanced at, in the highest measure successful, and he deservedly filled a high place in his country's esteem. It is as an arctic discoverer that his name will be longest remembered. His first service of this kind was in 1818, when he acted as lieutenant under Captain Ross in the voyage of the Isabella and Alexander, the last-named of which vessels was under his command.—(See Ross, John.) In the succeeding year, 1819, still holding the rank of lieutenant, he was intrusted with the command of a renewed expedition, in which the ships Hecla and Griper were employed for the purpose of accomplishing the often-sought North-west passage. This voyage forms a marked epoch in the records of arctic Sailing through Lancaster Sound and Barrow Strait, Parry advanced nearly six hundred miles further west than any preceding navigator, reaching in that direction the extremity of Melville island, long. 113° 46′, on the shore of which he passed a long and dreary winter, returning to England in the summer of the following year. By passing the meridian of 110° west, the expedition had become entitled to a parliamentary reward of £5000, and numerous honours were deservedly bestowed upon its commander. In 1821, Parry, promoted in the interim to the rank of commander, sailed on his second arctic voyage, in the course of which his ships, the Fury and Hecla, the latter commanded by Captain Lyon, passed two successive winters in the arctic regions-the former at Winter island, beyond the northern arm of Hudson bay, 66° 15' N. lat., 83° W. long.; the second at Igloolik, a small island lying at the eastern entrance of Fury and Hecla strait, 69° 20′ N. lat., 81° 35′ W. long. In a third arctic voyage, in 1824, Captain Parry proceeded, with the same two ships as on the last occasion (sailing himself, however, in the Hecla) through Lancaster Sound and down Prince Regent Inlet, upon the eastern shore of which, at Port Bowen, he passed the winter of 1824-25. The Fury, which had sustained irreparable damage, was abandoned in the ensuing spring, and the two ships' companies returned to England in the Hecla. Parry's fourth and latest undertaking in polar navigation was an attempt to reach the North Pole by way of boats and sledges in 1827, on which occasion he again sailed in the Hecla, and advanced from Spitzbergen northward over the ice to the latitude of 82° 40', the furthest that has been reached, at which point the south-wardly drift of the whole body of ice compelled his return. Though leaving the North-west passage unaccomplished, Parry prepared the way for its final completion under M'Clure, and to the example of his successes, more than to those of any other single explorer, may the later achievements in arctic navigation be mainly attributed. Narratives of Parry's voyages proceeded at various times from his own pen. He was twice married, first, in 1826, to Isabella Louisa, fourth daughter of Sir John Stanley, afterwards Lord Stanley of Alderley, who died in 1839; the second time, June, 1841, to Catherine, daughter of the Rev. R. Hankinson, who survived him.-W. H.

PARSONS, James, M.D., a distinguished physician, anatomist, and antiquary, was born at Barnstaple, Devon, in March, 1705. His father having removed to Ireland, Parsons received his general education at Dublin. On its completion he became tutor to Lord Kingston, but subsequently he resolved to study medicine, and proceeded to Paris for that purpose, where he remained several years. He obtained his doctor's degree at Rheims, June 11, 1736. He then came to London with letters of recommendation to Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Mead, and Dr. James Douglas. He assisted the latter in his anatomical pursuits, and through his interest was appointed in 1738 physician to St. Giles' infirmary, and became introduced to extensive obstetric practice. In 1740 he was admitted a fellow, and in 1751 was elected foreign secretary of the Royal Society. In the same year he obtained the license of the Royal College of Physicians. He resided in Red Lion Square, where his house was for many years a centre of meeting for much of the literary

and scientific society of the period. His health failing, in 1769 he proposed retiring from business; he disposed of many of his books and fossils, and went to Bristol. He soon, however, returned to his old house, where he died on April 4, 1770, in his sixty-sixth year. He was buried at Hendon. A portrait of Dr. Parsons, by Wilson, is preserved in the British Museum. He published several anatomical and scientific works; amongst which is a treatise on the nature of hermaphrodites, London, 1741; the Croonian lectures on muscular motion, 1745; and philosophical observations on the analogy between the propagation of animals and that of vegetables, with observations on the polypus, 1752. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. His principal work in this department of science is entitled "Remains of Japhet;" being historical inquiries into the affinity and origin of the European languages.—F. C. W. PARSONS or PERSONS, ROBERT, for he wrote his name

both ways, was one of the founders of the English province of the order of the Jesuits, and a most daring and skilful agent of the Roman catholic powers, who conspired the overthrow of our Queen Elizabeth. He was born in 1546 in the parish of Stowey, Somersetshire, and educated at Balliol college, Oxford, where he became master of arts, fellow of the college, and a celebrated tutor in the university. On two occasions he swore the oath of abjuration of the pope's supremacy, for which he reproaches himself bitterly in one of his published writings. In 1574 he was for some unexplained reason expelled the college, and being a man of proud vindictive nature, the humiliation doubtless a man of proud vindictive nature, the numilation coubless rankled in his mind for years. Quitting England he went to Calais, to Antwerp, and to Louvain, having passed through his "spiritual exercises," under the direction of his countryman Father William Good. Proceeding then to Padua, he began to study medicine and civil law, but changing his mind and course of study, he went to the English college at Rome, and in 1575 had already entered the company of Jesus. His term of probation was made shorter than usual, for in 1578 he was ordained priest, and in 1580 he started with the pope's benediction on his celebrated mission to England, accompanied by Father Campion and eleven other persons, lay and clerical. Disguised as a blustering captain returning from Flanders, he passed into England alone, braving the severe proclamations of the government, and followed by his accomplices as opportunity served. By secret visits, by the publication of books controversial and otherwise, by all the arts which a subtle and determined spirit could suggest, Parsons strove to keep alive in the Roman catholic party the hopes of recovering ascendancy, and occasionally let fall cautious hints touching the deposition of the The government felt the effects, and took vigorous measures to repress the cause. Roman catholics, and especially jesuits, were exposed to a harsh persecution; but though Campion was taken and tortured, Parsons escaped from every snare with the most extraordinary dexterity and good luck. He spent some time on the continent in carrying out a scheme for binding James of Scotland to Rome, and uniting him with his unhappy mother in common sovereignty. For this purpose he went to Paris to consult with the duke of Guise, to Valladolid, to obtain money from Philip II., and to Rome, where he procured a certain sum from the pope. But Elizabeth and her wise counsellors having baffled all his schemes, at the cost indeed of much suffering to Roman catholics in England, Parsons went to reside in Rome. The scurrilous "Admonition to the nobility and people of England," published at Antwerp, to justify the invasion by the Spanish armada, is said to have been the work of Parsons, a long list of whose writings will be found in Lowndes' Manual, Bohn's edition. Under the assumed name of Doleman he endeavoured to defeat the succession of King James to the throne of England in a celebrated treatise entitled "A Conference about the next Succession to the Crown of England," 1594. He visited Spain and Naples, always keeping in view the prime object of his life-the humiliation of protestant England, but returned to Rome in 1606, and died there at the English college, of which he was rector, in 1610 .- (Steinmetz's History of

Jesuits: Lingard's History of England, vi.)—R. H.

\* PARTIN, SARAH P., a lady writer in America, whose works are very popular among a certain class of children and young ladies. They consist of remarks, moral, social, and scientific (chiefly botanical), strung upon an exceedingly simple narrative, with the evident intention of making conversation instructive and instruction pleasant. The principal among her numerous

publications, which appear under the pseudonym of Fanny Fern, are—"Fern Leaves from Fanny Fern's Portfolio;" "Shadows and Sunbeams;" and "Fresh Leaves."—R. H.

PAS

PASCAL, BLAISE, a name second to none among those of the illustrious men whose genius, learning, and ability shed an extraordinary splendour upon the seventeenth century. France, rich as it was at that time in minds of the highest class, makes her boast of Pascal as standing foremost in the company of her worthies. Distinguished as he was in the departments of mathematical and physical science, he was distinguished also as a religious controversialist; and distinguished too in profound theological thought; and moreover quite unrivalled as the originator of the modern French style—pure, clear, luminous, and free from barbarisms.

Blaise Pascal, born July 19, 1623, was the son of Stephen Pascal, then president of the court of aids in Auvergne, and of Antonette Begon his wife. His two sisters, Gilberte (Madame Perier) and Jacqueline, were women of intelligence, and eminent for piety. Almost from the cradle, or, says his sister, as soon as he could speak, he gave evidence that he was endowed by nature with extraordinary faculties, asking questions and giving answers that were quite beyond his age; and his father, animated by the prospect of the brilliant course which such a son might be destined to pursue, determined to devote himself entirely to his education; and with this view he established himself in Paris when Blaise was in his eighth year, resolved, whatever might be the bent of the boy's genius, that the classic languages should take the place due to them in his mental training. But in this instance the great truth that nature will have her way, received a remarkable illustration. It is probable that the father had noticed the buddings of the geometric mind in his son, and therefore resolved that until Homer, Demosthenes, Cicero, Virgil, had fully done their office upon him, the boy should not hear a whisper about Euclid, or catch a glimpse of lines, angles, circles. These precautions were useless; for this geometric spirit, with a bit of charcoal in hand, had created for himself before he had reached his twelfth year, an elementary geometry. Detected by the amazed father in this clandestine employment, the interdiction was withdrawn; and thenceforward the youth, initiated now in mathematical science, mastered its problems with the rapidity of intuition. At sixteen (so it is affirmed) he produced a treatise upon the conic sections which amazed the mathematicians of the time; and at three-and-twenty he had acquired a European reputation in physical science. But at this early age Pascal's career in secular philosophy was brought to a close by the sudden revulsion of his mind from all pursuits of this order, and the dedication of his faculties and energies unrethis order, and the dedication of his faculties and energies unreservedly to religious purposes. He had, however, already done enough, it is said, to awaken the jealousy of Des Cartes, who saw in him the indications, or rather the substantial proofs, of powers of mind which would speedily place even so young a man in the forefront, as well of physical as of mathematical science. A calculating machine, the principle of which was described by Diderot in the Encyclopedia, had occupied Pascal's thoughts, and he had made some progress in the mechanical thoughts, and he had made some progress in the mechanical realization of his idea. A model of this machine is reported to be preserved in the museum of arts and trades, to which is attached a notification in these words, Esto probati instrumenti signaculum hoc, Blasius Pascal, Avernus, 1652. His part in determining the problem of the ascent of fluids in tubes by suction, and in ascertaining the fact of the weight of the atmosphere, was not that of a discoverer; but it was indicative of the sagacity, which, like that of Newton, at the first presentation of misunderstood facts descries the true explication. Galileo had stripped the ancient absurdity of its mysterious guise, putting it forth under terms of corresponding absurdity—"Nature abhors a vacuum;" and he had said—"Either Nature's abhorrence ceases to act at a height of thirty-three feet," or at that height her power to give effect to her dislike is exhausted. Torricelli, Galileo's disciple, interpreted this fanciful language in the style proper to physical science, and the tube he constructed gave its evidence in support of this interpretation. Pascal then came in evidence in support of this interpretation. Fascal then came in to dispel the remaining ambiguity concerning the weight of the atmosphere, which he said should diminish proportionately as we ascend heights. The experiments made at Puy de Dome by his brother-in-law, M. Perier, brought the problem to its conclusion. Boyle had reached the same result in another manner. It may be proper here to say that the incomplete

essay, included in the recent editions of Pascal's works, and entitled "Fragment d'un Traité du Vide," has a more remote relation to the subject above referred to than might be supposed from the title; for it is mainly a statement of the case as between the ancients and ourselves in matters of philosophy, and so likewise is the remarkable tract "De l'esprit Géométrique," which takes a bearing rather upon general principles of moral reasoning than upon mathematical demonstration. In this essay Pascal has come very near to an announcement of doctrines that have been maintained in our times by Sir William Hamilton and his disciples.

PAS

The space at our command would be quite insufficient for giving even a much condensed account of Pascal's achievements as a mathematician, or for discussing the still undetermined question of priority of invention on this ground; nor can it be attempted to state the case, as between himself and our country-man Wallis, in the controversy that arose out of the "cycloid" prize problems. In that instance, as in later instances, national feeling has too far come in to sway the judgments even of the loftiest minds; and this too in relation to subjects that ought to exclude every disturbing influence of a lower order. But we must turn from Pascal the mathematician and physical philosopher, to Pascal the theological controvertist, the professor of divine philosophy, and the christian apologist. Seven years before the time when this change in his views and course of life took place, his constitution had given way under the strain put upon it by excessive mental occupation and unremitting labour. Thenceforward, that is to say, from about his eighteenth year to his death, he suffered from a complication of maladies, and these were grievously aggravated by the abstinences and the rigours of the stern ascetic principles which he had adopted. So it was that bodily miseries, suggesting to a strong mind a cruel doctrine of voluntary martyrdom, gave intensity to these sufferings, which again reacted upon the religious consciousness. Thus, from year to year, the anguish of the body gave more and more severity to the ascetic rule which it had itself originated. But we have now to do with Pascal's mind, not in its infirmities, but in its powers -not as the causeless martyr to mistaken notions, but as an immortal witness in behalf of eternal truths. The reports, in detail, made by his sister, Madame Perier, of her brother's almost incredible self-inflicted miseries we may well leave where they are, only regretting that while she relates so many instances of ascetic heroism in which he has been outdone by many a fakir, she affords exceedingly little information concerning those courses of thought and action in which her brother stands, if not alone, yet in company with a few only of all minds that are known to history. Religious in turn of mind from his boyhood, and pure in his conduct, he became, so it is said, suddenly a religious man in consequence of a narrow escape from being hurled with his carriage into the Seine from the Pont-Neuf. From that date, October, 1654, it is certain that Pascal relinquished almost entirely secular studies—laboured to forget the fascinations of and this pen absolutely to the service of God, and the defence of christianity and of its ministers, or of those of them who seemed at that moment to need the aid he could give them. The force of Pascal's mind, its depth and grasp, its comprehensiveness, as well as the extraordinary intensity of his feelings, gave to his religious principles a grandeur and a power which might, as we are tempted to think, have carried him clear of Romanism, and its superstitions, and its fallacious assumptions. Familiar as he was with the scriptures, and resentful of evasive argumentation, how was it that the arm which demolished jesuitism failed to cleave in two the papacy itself? blem is not altogether insoluble. The Reformation movement of the sixteenth century is always to be thought of as a force acting upon all minds under the law of polarity:—The German religious movement had its opposite-its positive and its negative action; as it drew millions of minds on the one side, so did it quite apart from the jesuit counter influence) drive millions of minds to the contrary side. The Romanism of devout Romanists became fervent where it had been only formal; and fanatical, where it had been easy or luxurious. While Luther and Calvin pulled down, or laboured to pull down the papacy, they also built up Romanism by antagonism. As to Pascal, the influence of this reaction may be traced everywhere throughout his writings. This powerful mind, the mass and momentum of which was prodigious, cleared a way for itself through all entanglements;

and yet it comes forth into daylight with the rendings and the rags of the same still attached to the surface.

Pascal's intimacy with the illustrious men of Port Royal was in a manner a matter of course. The Abbess Angelica Arnauld, the two Arnaulds her brothers, Le Maitre, De Saci, Nicole, Lancelot, Hermant, S. Cyran, who were either residents there, or were frequent visitors, rendered this retreat from the noisy world attractive in the highest degree to one like Pascal. Welcomed among these eminent men, fervent christians, as they were, and great scholars, he quickly found the place due to him, which was at once that of a ready and submissive learner in theology and in ecclesiastical lore, and at the same time of a master in thought, and of a redoubtable champion toward the assailants of this band of illustrious men. There was, moreover, a special link of sympathy between him and his Port Royal friends; and this was the hostility of the jesuits toward him and them. Quite early in his scientific course, Pascal had drawn upon himself the retentive hatreds of the "Society" on the field of mathematical debate; again at a later time he had provoked the zeal of the reverend fathers by calling in question the faith of the church concerning Nature's hatred of a vacuum; and once again the same jealousy had been stirred by Pascal's conduct in the "cycloid" controversy. But it was now as the friend and associate of the men of Port Royal, who had espoused so warmly the Augustinian doctrine, as voluminously propounded by Jansen, that Pascal found himself called to a new service, and it was a service for the performance of which he possessed unrivalled qualifications. He had inhaled freedom of thought, without at the same time inhaling unbelief, in the perusal and study of Montaigne's Essays. With powers of mockery in which he was not outdone a century later by the encyclopedists, he had so got possession of the French language as that he could use it as an engine of irresistible demonstrative power, just as he had learned to employ geometric and algebraic symbols, with the conciseness of truth at every step, and his sentences make way for themselves much like the rifle bullets of modern warfare: hit the bull's eye they do, and they pierce the target also. Moreover, while Pascal was as terrible in his sarcasm as if he had been the satirist only, his elevation of soul-the loftiness and the profundity of his religious convictions and conceptions gave him a power in reserve—a moral momentum which crushed an adversary, if it did not convert him. Pascal may be spoken of as the earliest French writer who, retaining the vigour and freshness that are characteristic of the speech of a people just coming forth from political and religious convulsions, so used it -he so forged it anew in passing through the fires of his mindthat it shows all the delicacy and the finish proper to an age a century more advanced in literary refinement. So it is that the "Provincial Letters," if one should take them up ignorant of their date, would be assigned to a time a hundred years later than that of their actual appearance. It has been by thus combining archaic robustness with delicacy and refinement that these compositions have taken, and that they still retain, their place as classics in French literature. The reverend fathers of the Jesuit Institute (those of Spain especially) had dreamed of no such untoward event as that of encountering an adversary like Blaise Pascal-the Louis de Montalte of the "Letters to a Country Cousin." In digesting, as they had done at their leisure that scheme of pliable casuistry which should fit itself to all imaginable occasions, when the consciences of men of the worldstatesmen and princes, and the debauched frequenters of courts, —were to be soothed, eased, and managed, they had imagined that the field was quite safe from intrusion; and that none, or none of whom they need be in fear, would ever rise up to summon them to give an account of their teaching at the bar of European common sense. Little did they think that a man whose genius was to wake up the ear, not of France only, not of catholic countries only, but of the entire civilized world, was at hand who should rend asunder all evasions, should scatter sophistries, and should hold up to the scorn and resentment of all men, those frightful perversions of moral principles by means of which the "Society" had long been ensnaring consciences throughout the wide circle of its influence. The first of these "Letters," published, January 23, 1656, was written mainly in defence of Arnauld, and was aimed at the doctors of the Sorbonne. This letter gave the alarm; but it did not baffle the endeavours of the enemies of Port Royal. A second, a third, and a fourth quickly followed, and each as it appeared drew

the world with it, and the "Society" stood aghast in its confusion: at that time it had in its service no writer of eminence, or any that could command public attention. This assault therefore took effect deeply upon the public mind, nor can it be doubted that these Letters had great influence in bringing about at a later time, the ruin and expulsion of the "Society" in each of the catholic countries in which it had got a footing. It should, however, be acknowledged that, in availing himself at the moment of the aid of his Port Royal friends, St. Cyran, Nicole, and others, who undertook the labour of finding for him, in the writings of the jesuit fathers, the passages that would best serve his purpose, he trusted them too far, eager controvertists as they were; and thus he either cited passages, or he so cited them apart from the context, as to make himself liable to a charge of want of candour, if not of strict integrity in his quotations. No such charge affects the main argument of the "Letters," and they have ever since stood confronting the Jesuit Society for its eternal ignominy. It is wholly in another light that Pascal appears when he is read as the author of the fragmentary collection entitled "Pensées:" it is in these "Thoughts," penetrative, profound, strenuous, sometimes harsh, rigorous, severe, or exaggerated, that he opens out to our view without reserve a mind which, considered in its various and its seemingly contradictory aspects, and in its powers and its moral grandeur, stands alone among the illustrious minds of all times. The fate, or we might say the fortunes of this collection of "Thoughts," has been extraordinary, and it should be understood. At an early time after his conversion, or, as we may say, his determination to dedicate his powers absolutely to purposes of piety, he appears to have formed the design of composing a work, on a comprehensive plan, in defence, first of the great principles of theology, or as a reply to atheists of all schools; and then in support of christianity or revelation as contained in the scriptures. As if for collecting materials which were afterwards to be digested and arranged, he was accustomed to snatch the moment, as it arose, for putting upon any scrap of paper at hand his meditaarose, for putting upon any scrap or paper a riand ins ineutra-tions, sometimes mature and most carefully worded, sometimes crude, elliptical, and incoherently expressed. The subjects also are various—metaphysical, psychological, ethical, christian, or purely secular. Many of these notes of the hour were so written as to be quite illegible to any but himself, or to those among his friends who were well acquainted with his manner of writing. Happily a copy of the collection was made soon after his death by his intimate friends of Port Royal; and happily, also, the autograph and the copy annexed have been conserved, and are still in existence in the imperial library. This mass, which was the accumulation of about ten years, came at his death in 1662 into the hands of his literary executorshis friends of Port Royal. These good men, who at that time were expecting daily their fate at the hands of their remorseless enemies the jesuits, consulted their fears in this instance. They held their treasure in reserve seven years, and then they put forth an edition in preparing which they had used to the utmost extent the licence which an editor of posthumous writings may warrantably use; in truth they had greatly exceeded these limits: omissions, additions, the substitution of words, the glozing of passages for propitiating prejudice-all these vitiating methods had been carried much too far, and so it was that the Port Royal edition of 1669, under the care of Stephen Perier, were, if the "Pensées" of Pascal, yet they were not Pascal himself: nevertheless the collection kept its ground, such as it was, and editions of the same were repeated. In 1776 Condorcet, supported by his colleagues of the Encyclopedia, put forth an edition with many omissions, in which the metaphysical Pyrrhonism of the writer, separated from his religious belief, gave apparent countenance to the atheism which those eminent men were then labouring to promulgate. Other editors followed each his discretion, in the same manner, until at length in 1842 M. Cousin, suspecting the fidelity of all these editions, took the trouble to collate them with the autograph and the copy, and he made a report accordingly of the extent to which Pascal had suffered from the cowardice, or the mistaken discretion of those who had hitherto brought him before the world. The literary world of France was greatly moved by this discovery; and two years afterwards, in 1844, M. Prosper Faugere put forth an edition in two octavo volumes, which he vouched for as faithful, complete, and authentic. In this edition a new and conjectural adjustment of the "Thoughts" was attempted; but a more recent editor, M. Havet, distrusting the hypothesis of his predecessor, has fallen back upon the order of earlier editions, and his edition in one volume octavo, Paris, 1852, may well be now accepted as an ultimate form of this precious collection. The title in full runs thus—"Pensées de Pascal publiées dans leur texte authentique avec un commentaire suivi et une etude litteraire;" par Ernest Havet, &c., Paris, 1852.

Worn out at an early age by sufferings the most extreme, which had been, if not caused, greatly aggravated by the fanciful extravagances of his ascetic rule, this great man died, August 19, 1662, being then in his fortieth year. A post mortem examination gave evidence, not merely of extensive disease affecting the vital organs, but of a peculiarity of structure in the brain and the cranium which could never have consisted with the enjoyment of tranquil health—a brain of extraordinary size and density was included in a skull without sutures!

Prefixed to the edition of the "Pensées," above named, are the

Prefixed to the edition of the "Pensées," above named, are the authentic memoirs of Pascal by his sister Madame Perier, with notes thereupon; and from these sources, in addition to the Lives which have accompanied former editions of the same, is to be drawn what may be known of the personal history of this

illustrious man.—I. T.

PASCHAL I., Pope, a Roman by birth, was a Benedictine monk and abbot in the monastery of St. Stephen. Leo III. made him a cardinal-priest; and after the death of Stephen IV. he was elected pope, on 25th January, 817. He died on the 10th February, 824, after a seven years' pontificate. His relations to Lewis the Pious were somewhat precarious. He had neglected to obtain the imperial confirmation of his dignity, and was therefore obliged to send ambassadors to Aix-la-Chapelle with the message that the papal dignity was forced upon him against his will. In consequence of encroachments on the part of the pope, Lewis sent his son and co-regent Lothar to Italy, accompanied by Wala as counsellor. The young emperor was received with due honours in Rome, and crowned there. After organizing a Frankish party he crossed the Alps, leaving Wala as his representative. But he had not long departed when a deed of violence was committed in the papal palace. Two of the heads of the Frankish party were beheaded by the pope's orders, as it was believed. Lewis accordingly sent two legates to Rome to investigate the affair. Paschal, along with thirtyfour bishops and five presbyters, had to take an oath before them that they were clear of the murder. He refused, however, to give up the murderers. The Romans were greatly offended with him for the act of humiliation to which he submitted, and would not allow him to be buried in St. Peter's. Paschal was a weak man, totally unfitted for the papal chair. Lewis himself was by no means energetic; but he was both disposed and able to maintain his supremacy over the city and see of St. Peter .- S. D

PASCHAL II., or RAINERUS, Pope, was born at Bieda in useany. Gregory VII. made him cardinal-priest of St. Clement. On the 13th August, 1099, he was chosen pope and crowned the next day. His election took place against his will. He had even fled from the city to hide himself, but was recognized and brought back. He was first involved in a dispute with Philip of France, who had renewed his illicit connection with Bertrade, and had been excommunicated for it by the papal legate at the synod of Poitiers in 1100. Though compelled for a little to obey, the king soon ventured to live with her publicly, and the pope connived at the violation of the king's oath. In the contest between Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, on behalf of the pope, and Henry I. of England, respecting investiture and the oath of allegiance, he conceded the privilege to the king. chal renewed the ban of excommunication against Henry IV. of Germany, who had urged on the election of a counter-pope. even instigated Henry's second son to rebel against his father, who was taken prisoner, compelled to renounce his throne, and afterwards died friendless and forsaken. But this very son, as Henry V., soon made the pope feel his power, for he revived the controversy respecting the right of investiture, sent a message to Paschal to come to Germany for the purpose of settling the relations between church and state at an ecclesiastical council: and on the latter's refusal, invested several bishops with the ring and crosier, and had them consecrated; and reinstated in his office, Udo of Hildesheim, contrary to the prohibition of the pope. In vain did Paschal remonstrate against these proceedings. tiations at the synod of Troyes (1107) were fruitless, and the emperor invading Italy with an army compelled the pope to

submit. The latter offered to purchase the freedom of the church by sacrificing its secular power, and proposed to restore to the king the imperial fiefs belonging to the bishops, on condition that the episcopal elections might be exempt from royal interference. This contract was opposed by the cardinals and princes, who refused to take part in the emperor's coronation; and when the pope endeavoured to evade the act of crowning the emperor, the latter carried away captive the vicar of Christ and most of cardinals. Two months afterwards the pope gave up the right of investiture to the emperor, promised not to excommunicate the king, and to crown him in the usual way; on which he and his fellow-captives were liberated. On the 13th April, 1111, Henry was crowned accordingly at Rome. In 1112, at a Lateran synod, the compact was declared void; and papal legates pronounced the sentence of excommunication against Henry, since Paschal refused to do it. In 1116 the emperor took possession of the property left by Mathilda of Tuscany, and marched thence to Rome, where he had an influential party, the pope fleeing to Beneventum. In the city he could not persuade any of the cardinals to put the crown upon his head, till a Portuguese bishop whom Paschal had left in Rome performed the ceremony. After Henry had left, the pope returned and made warlike preparations for driving his opponents from the parts of the city which they occupied. He died, however, before he could effect his purpose, 21st January, 1118. The character of Paschal II. is easily drawn. His abilities were moderate, and unequal to the place he occupied. He wanted strength of mind, tact, talent, firmness in order to carry out the principles of his predecessors. Hence he was always demanding and always yielding in his contests with the powers of Europe.—S. D.

PASCHAL III., anti-Pope, was chosen pope after Victor IV. by order of the Empercr Frederick I., in 1165. His name was Guido, and he had been cardinal of St. Calixtus. The princes of Germany acknowledged his authority in the diet of Wurtzburg. When Rome was taken by the emperor, Alexander III. was obliged to flee to Benevento and leave the chair of St. Peter in the hands of Paschal; but the latter died in 1168.—S. D.

PASKEVITCH, IVAN FEDORIVITCH, Prince of Warsaw and field-marshal of the Russian empire, was born in 1780 at Pultava of a family of Polish descent. He was educated at St. Petersburg, and entering the army early, was present at the battle of Austerlitz in 1805. The following year he was employed in the expedition against the Turks, and distinguished himself on several occasions in the course of that war, which lasted until 1812. In the celebrated campaigns against the French, 1812-13-14, he took an active part, and entered Paris with the allies. He was made general in 1815, but held no important command until after the accession of the Emperor Nicholas, who committed to him the conduct of the Persian war in 1826. He defeated Prince Abbas Mirza in the battle of Elizavethpol, crossed the river Araxes in spite of the opposition of the Persian army, raised the siege of Etschmiadin, carried Erivan by storm, entered Tauris, captured the fortress of Ardebil, and after celebrating his triumphs with great religious pomp at the foot of Mount Ararat, he dictated to the Persians the humiliating peace of Tourtmanschai. For his achievements in this war Paskevitch was made count, with the addition of Erivansky to his name. In 1828 he was as fortunate against the Turks as he had been against their neighbours, capturing Kars and six other fortresses. The following year he forced the entrenched camp at Erzeroom, containing fifty thousand Turks. He was created field-marshal and appointed to succeed the terrible Yermolof in the government of the conquered provinces of the Caucasus. In the Polish revolution of 1831 he was employed to subdue the insurrection, succeeding General Diebitsch. Having put down the revolution he was made viceroy of Poland, which he governed for sixteen years with military rigour, making Warsaw a citadel of defence against her own inhabitants. In 1849 he was again called to the command of an army, and in the name of the Emperor Nicholas rescued Hungary from the hands of the Hungarians to hand her over to the Austrians. The war with Turkey, France, and England, 1853-56, called him to the field for the last time. He entered Jassey, 14th April, 1854, and pushing forward to the mouths of the Danube laid siege to Silistria in 1854. The heroic resistance of the garrison was fatal to the veteran general; he received a contusion from which he never recovered, and worse still, was obliged to retreat with his army. He died at Warsaw, January 29, 1856.—R. H.

PASQUIER, ETIENNE, a distinguished French jurist and writer, was born at Paris in 1529. After studying in his native city, at Toulouse, and at Bologna, under Hotoman, Baldwin, Cujas, Marianus Socinus, and other eminent legists, he was re-ceived as an advocate in 1549. Eight years passed away and he was still very little known; for two years more his progress was interrupted by a very severe illness; and on returning to Paris from a country retirement which this misfortune had rendered necessary, he says that he found himself almost forgotten by his old employers. The compulsory leisure which followed was devoted by him to literary pursuits, and it was at this period that he prepared the earlier books of his "Recherches sur la France." At length, however, he had a chance of obtaining distinction, and he so used it as to secure for himself an immortality in the annals of the French bar. Counsel for the university of Paris in its dispute with the jesuits, he displayed an amount of acumen and learning which spread his name far and wide. His pleadings were republished, and translated into various languages, and the strongest testimony to their ability is the rancour with which jesuit writers have assailed him. He was rewarded by Henry III. with the post of advocate-general of the chamber of accounts—an office which he resigned in son Theodore in 1603. After completing his celebrated "Recherches sur la France," and publishing many other valuable works, Pasquier died at the age of eighty-seven on August 31st, 1615, at Paris. The "Recherches" display immense erudition, but little plan or method. Amongst their most striking features is the energetic manner in which Pasquier defends the old national and prescriptive law of France as against the Roman law, which latter, he maintains, emanating as it did from an absolute power, is hostile to the character of the French people and the French monarchy. In the "Recherches" he included his celebrated plaidoyer against the jesuits. His Letters are interesting and valuable as a chronicle of the times. They were published, together with his "Recherches," at Trevoux in 1723. His Latin and French poetry was of very little value. - W. J. P.

PASQUIER, ETIENNE DENIS, Duc de, French statesman, a descendant of the illustrious jurisconsult of that name, was born at Paris, 22d April, 1767. Entering the public service under Napoleon, he became prefect of police, whilst acting in which capacity he was surprised by the audacious attempt of General Malet (24th October, 1812). During the Hundred Days he took no part in public affairs; and after the second restoration filled various offices of state. In 1819 he formed with Decazes a ministry, which ultimately fell before the combined attacks of the advanced liberals and the party of reaction. In 1830 Louis Philippe made him president of the chamber of peers; in 1837 he invested him with the title, revived for that special purpose, of chancellor of France; and in 1844 created him a duke. After the revolution of 1848 Pasquier retired from public life. He died in 1862.—W. J. P.

PASSAVANT, JOHANN DAVID, German painter and writer on art, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 1787. He studied painting at Paris, under David and Gros, and then proceeded to Rome, where he remained several years. Here Passavant painted a few pictures (one of the best of them, Henry II., is in the museum at Frankfort) and published some monumental designs; but he gradually abandoned the pencil to study closely the history of art, visiting almost every city in Europe in order to examine the art-collections, and to collect materials for his various works. At home he held the post of director of the gallery of the Städelsche Institut. His chief works are "Essays on the Fine Arts" (Ansichten über die bildenden Künste), 8vo, 1820; "Kuntstreise durch England und Belgien," 8vo, 1833, translated into English under the title of "Tour of a German Artist in England," 2 vols. 12mo, 1836; a Life of Raphael ("Rafael von Urbino und sein Vater Giovanni Santi"), 2 vols. 8vo, with a folio volume of plates, 1839-a work of great research, of which the French translation (1860) is in effect a revised edition; "Christian Art in Spain" (Die christliche Kunst in Spanien), 8vo, 1853; and "Le Peintre-graveur," 8vo, 1860-62, designed as a supplement to Bartsch's work of the same title, but containing the result of much original research on the early history of engraving, and of an unusually extensive knowledge of prints. Of this valuable work he only lived to complete three volumes. He also contributed numerous papers to the *Berlin Kunstblatt*. He died August 12, 1861. All his works are characterized by learning, judgment, and scrupulous accuracy.-J. T-e.

PASSIONEI, DOMENICO, Cardinal, and patron of letters, born at Fossombrone in the duchy of Urbino, of an ancient family, on the 2nd December, 1682; died at Frascati, July, 1761. Zealous, energetic, unalterably firm, his services were repeatedly claimed by the holy see; and he discharged missions of more or till in 1738 he was decorated with a cardinal's hat. Meanwhile his literary labours kept pace with his public career. He amassed a rich and curious library, not for himself alone, but for the use of all worthy students; whose applications he sometimes met with gracious courtesy, himself doing the honours of his collection, and sometimes even forestalled. As librarian of the Vatican he added important works to the superb collection under his care, and facilitated the Biblical researches of Dr. He more than once came forward as champion of Kennicott. some unjustly aspersed author; but the writings of the jesuits he utterly proscribed, not admitting one of their volumes to a place on his shelves, and opposing with all his might the proposed canonization of Cardinal Bellarmin.—C. G. R.

PASSOW, FRANZ LUDWIG KARL FRIEDRICH, a distinguished German philologist, was born at Ludwigslust, Mecklenburg, 20th September, 1786, and devoted himself to classical learning in the gymnasium of Gotha under Jacobs, and in the university of Leipsic under G. Hermann. In 1815 he obtained a chair at Breslan, where he excelled as a most efficient teacher and a fruitful writer. He died 11th March, 1833. His Greek Dictionary marks a decided progress in Greek lexicography, and in his numerous editions and monographs solid learning is happily combined with elegant taste.—(See Life and Correspondence by Wachler, Breslau, 1839; Linge De Passovii Vita et Scriptis, Hirschberg, 1839.)—K. E.

PATERCULUS, CAIUS VELLEIUS, the historian, was born about 19 B.C., of a wealthy and influential family. Having entered the army at an early age, he served for some years under Tiberius the future emperor, who appears to have been his patron: He filled the offices of quæstor and prætor, and wrote his history about A.D. 30; after which time nothing more is known of his life. The history of Velleius is a brief compendium in two books, extending from the siege of Troy down to the period at which it was written. The greater part, however, of the first book is lost. The best editions of Velleius are by Burmann, Leyden, 1719;

Ruhnken, Leyden, 1789; and Orelli, Leipsic, 1685.—G.
PATERSON, WILLIAM, founder of the Bank of England, was born in the parish of Tinwald, in Dumfriesshire, in the year 1655. His family is believed to have been a branch of the Patersons of Bannockburn; and his father, though not wealthy, belonged to the class between the farmers and the minor gentry. There is every reason to believe that he was educated at the university of Glasgow, and he adopted the presbyterian faith with such zeal that he was compelled to take refuge in England from the persecution then raging in his native country against the Covenanters. He found an asylum in the house of a maternal relative in Bristol, who dying soon after left him a small sum of money, with which he entered into trade. About this time he visited the West Indies, probably with a view to make inquiries preparatory to his great scheme for establishing a colony on the isthmus of Darien. It is certain that he acquired extensive and valuable information respecting South America, and that he brought back with him "several manuscript books, journals, reckonings, exact illuminated maps, and other papers of discovery." On his return from America he seems to have taken up his residence for some time in 1687 in Holland, where he had received a portion of his early mer-cantile education, and occupied himself with projecting various bold and original mercantile projects, especially the Darien settlement. Three years later we find him in London, engaged along with a number of the leading merchants and citizens in the organization of the Hampstead Water Works Company; and in 1691 he first submitted to the government the plan of a national bank. His plan was favourably received both by merchants and by statesmen, but it was not until 1694 that, in consequence of the urgent need of money, the scheme of the enterprising Scotchman was taken up by Montague, the chancellor of the exchequer, and in spite of the opposition of interested parties carried into effect. Paterson refers with pardonable pride to the beneficial influence which the new bank exercised on the stability of the Revolution government, and the success of King William's campaign in Flanders. The sagacious projector of the

bank was one of its original directors, but, despite his eminent services, his connection with it terminated at the end of a year. In 1695 he visited Scotland, at the request of several of his countrymen, and induced the Scotlish parliament to take up the scheme for the establishment of a colony upon the isthmus of Panama, which for two years he had been pressing in vain upon the English ministers, and upon foreign states. He accompanied, though only in a private capacity, the ill-fated expedition which sailed for Darien on the 26th July, 1698, and shared in all its hardships and disasters. He contended, but in vain, against the folly and incapacity of the Council of Seven, to whom the management of the expedition was intrusted, and strove with indomitable perseverance to encourage the dispirited colonists to cling to the settlement till reinforcements should arrive, and was at length carried in haste on board one of the ships, prostrated with sickness and insensible. He had the good fortune to survive, and on his return to Scotland he set himself with unbroken spirit to frame a new plan for reviving the colony. He returned to London in 1701, having lost no less than £10,000 by his connection with this disastrous scheme. He resided for a number of years in the metropolis, occupied with the prepara-tion of several treatises on trade and commerce, and occasionally consulted by the government in financial matters. On the occasion of the union between England and Scotland, he was employed to adjust the commercial and financial relations between the two countries; and one of the last acts of the Scottish parliament was to recommend him to Queen Anne for his good services to the country, as well as in consideration of his losses in connection with the Darien company. An indemnity of £18,241 was subsequently awarded him by a committee of the house of commons, but the money was not paid until after the accession of George I. The remainder of his eventful life was spent at Westminster, and he died in January, 1719. Paterson was certainly a remarkable man, gifted by nature with fertile invention, indomitable perseverance, and great powers of persuasion. Unlike most projectors, he was neither ambitious nor vain, and he seems to have been indifferent to gain almost to a fault. He had formed on the whole a remarkably correct opinion respecting the true principles of commerce; in many respects his doctrines on trade and political economy were anticipations of those propounded by Adam Smith; and his suggestions respecting the institution of the council in trade, and various other important measures, were adopted by the legislature.—(Life and Writings of William Paterson, by S.

Bannister.)—J. T.
PATKUL, JOHN REGINALD or REINHOLD, a noted
Livonian patriot, is said to have been born in a prison in Stockreigning monarch had long treated his Livonian subjects with great severity, and Patkul was deputed by the nobility of his province to carry their complaints to the throne. Patkul performed his duty by addressing Charles in a most elegant and convincing oration, upon the conclusion of which Charles laid his hand on Patkul's shoulder saying—"You have spoken for your country as a brave man should. I esteem you for it." But a few days after he had him condemned to death for high treason; from which, however, Patkul contrived to escape. After the death of Charles XI. Patkul persuaded Augustus of Poland to death of Charles Al. Fatkut persuaded undertake the conquest of Livonia, which, from the young king, undertake the conquest of Livonia, which, from the young king, Charles XII., it was thought would prove an easy prize. however, was a mistake in judgment, for Charles exhibited rare skill as a general, and deprived Augustus of his kingdom. Patkul then had recourse to Russia, and attempted to bring about an understanding between it and Augustus; but before he could realize his wishes, Augustus bought his reconciliation with Charles XII. by delivering Patkul into his hands. Patkul suffered death by being broken alive upon the wheel, and was afterwards beheaded and quartered. His execution took place

October 10, 1707.—F.
\*PATMORE, COVENTRY (Kearsey Dighton), poet and critic, is the son of Mr. Peter George Patinore, a man of letters of the last generation, who was the author of a gossiping volume of last generation, who was the author of a gossiping volume of literary reminiscences, My Friends and Acquaintances. Mr. Patmore was born at Woodford in Essex in 1823. His first volume of poems (1844) was followed by "Tamerton Church Tower, and other poems," 1853; by "The Angel in the House," 1854, the most popular of his works; and by "Faithful for ever," 1860. Mr. Patmore is the poet of the domestic affections, and

aims at representing with the utmost simplicity and familiarity of expression the elements of every-day life. In 1846 he was appointed one of the assistants in the library of the British museum. He has contributed on art, architecture, and literature to the Edinburgh and North British Reviews.—F. E.

\* PATON, JOSEPH NOEL, R.S.A., was born at Dunfermline, Fifeshire, in 1823. He received his earliest instruction in art from his father, Mr. J. F. Paton, and was a student in the Royal Scottish Academy, and in the Royal Academy, London. His cartoon of "The Spirit of Religion" gained a prize of £200 at the Westminster hall competition, 1845; and in that of 1847 his oil paintings of "Christ bearing the Cross," and "The Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania" were awarded a premium of £300. The companion to the latter picture, "The Quarrel of Oberon and Titania," painted in 1849, was purchased by the Scottish Academy. Since then his career has been one of steady success. His pictures are varied, but always imaginative in success. His pictures are varied, but always imaginative in character, and very carefully finished. Among the most important and characteristic are—"Dante," 1852; "The Pursuit of Pleasure," 1855, his largest and most ambitious work; "Home from the Crimea," 1856, purchased by the Prince Consort; "In Memoriam," 1858; "Luther at Erfurt," 1861; and "The Lullaby," 1862.—J. T-e.

PATRICK (SAINT), the patron saint of Ireland, is said to have been born about 372, and according to the autobiographical "Confession" which bears his name (and which we follow), at Bannevan, a village of Tabernia, supposed to be Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton. According to the same work he belonged to an ecclesiastical family; his father Calpurnius, like his greatgrandfather, being a deacon, while his grandfather had been a priest. In one of the forays with which the Irish harassed western Scotland, he was taken prisoner and carried to the north of Ireland, where he was employed as a shepherd. Escaping after a few years of this servitude, he rejoined his parents, and while with them received a monition to proceed to Ireland, and labour for the conversion of its people. Before entering on his mission he prepared himself by study, visiting Germanus, bishop of Auxerre, and St. Martin of Tours; and after receiving ordination, residing for some time among the monks of Lerins, in the Tuscan sea. Consecrated a bishop, Roman catholic writers say by Pope Celestine, he set sail with fifteen companions from Gaul in 432, it is supposed, being the year after the unsuccessful mission of Palladius to Ireland. Disembarking on the coast of Wicklow, he was ill-received, and returning on board, sailed northward to county Down, where he effected the conversion of the prince. Prosecuting his labours with success, he is said to have founded in 455 the church and see of Armagh. After this he spent the rest of his days in Ulster, and died at Saul in the county of Down in the year 492. The genuineness of his "Confession" has been much disputed, and the very existence of the saint himself has been denied; but in both cases with a scepticism more bold than rational. The 17th of March, St. Patrick's day, is the national festival of Ireland. Among more recent works which the reader may consult on the biography of St. Patrick, and the controversy respecting the genuineness of his autobiography, is The Confession of St. Patrick, translated from the original Latin, with an introduction, and notes by the Rev. Thomas Olden, A.B., curate of Knocktemple, in the diocese

of Aboyne; 1853.—F. E.

PATRICK, SIMON, a learned prelate, was born at Gainsborough in 1626. He entered Queen's college, Cambridge, as a sizar in 1644, and became a fellow in 1647. He graduated A.M. in 1651, and was ordained by Hall, the ejected bishop of Norwich. He became B.D. in 1658, and vicar of Battersea. In 1661 he was elected master of Queen's college, but the election, as it contravened a royal mandate, was set aside. In 1662 he became incumbent of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and remained with his flock during the plague. In 1666 he got his degree of D.D. at Oxford, having taken some offence at Cambridge. Becoming a royal chaplain, he wrote against nonconformity in a bitter strain, and published also various doctrinal and devotional pieces—"Christian sacrifice," "Jesus and the Resurrection," "The devout Christian," &c. In 1672 he became prebendary of Westminster, and in 1679 dean of Peterborough. Under the reign of James II. he was unflinchingly true to his protestantism, and in 1686 debated manfully with two popish priests in presence of the king and the earl of Rochester whose conversion was greedily desired. In 1689 he was promoted to

the sec of Chichester, and in 1691 to that of Ely, where he died in 1707. Bishop Patrick wrote a commentary on the historical parts of the Old Testament, and Paraphrases on Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon, which are now usually bound up with Lowth on the Prophets, Arnauld on the Apocrypha, and Whitby on the New Testament. Bishop Patrick had learning, good sense, and industry, and his expository notes are still to be consulted with profit.—J. E.

PAUL I. (PETROWITZ), Emperor of Russia, was the son of Peter III. and Catherine II., and was born on the 1st of October, 1754. He was educated by the celebrated physician Æpinus and by Count Panin, of whose services he always showed a grateful remembrance. He married in 1774 the daughter of the landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, who died two years after, and the handgrave of Hesse-Damistant, who did two years area, and he took for his second wife Mary of Wurtemberg, niece to the king of Prussia. In 1781 Paul and his duchess undertook a lengthened tour, and visited Poland, Austria, Italy, France, and Holland, and were everywhere cordially received both by the sovereigns and the people, on whom his apparently amiable character produced a favourable impression. On his return his mother treated him with great affection, but did not allow him to take any part in the administration of public affairs. Though as heir apparent he was generalissimo of the armies and grand admiral of the Baltic, he was never permitted to command a regiment or to visit the fleet at Cronstadt, and passed his life in a state of obscurity and retirement. It is generally believed that Catherine, perceiving in her son tokens of insanity or mental imbecility, considered him disqualified for the throne; and that a short time before her death she prepared a will, addressed to the senate, desiring that Paul should be passed over in the succession, and that the crown should be conferred upon the Grand Duke Alexander. It is said that on her death, Zuboff, her last favourite, to whom this important document had been intrusted, delivered it up to Paul, who liberally rewarded him for this service. Paul was in his forty-second year when the death of his mother, 17th November, 1796, placed him on the imperial throne. One of his first acts was to cause the body of his murdered father to be disinterred, solemnly crowned, laid in state, watched by the two surviving assassins, and then deposited with great pomp in the sepulchre of his mother. He speedily made a total overturn in the court, exiled his mother's favourites, and recalled and loaded with honours those whom she had disgraced, introduced a considerable number of capricious changes both into the army and the administration of civil affairs, and offended the nobility by the enactment of a number of frivolous and vexatious regulations. He embraced with great ardour the cause of monarchy, gave an asylum in his dominions to Louis XVIII., and in 1798 sent an army of forty-five thousand men under Suwaroff to the assistance of the Austrians in Italy, and another strong force under Korsakoff. In the following year he entered into a treaty of alliance with his Britannic majesty, from whom he received a liberal subsidy on condition that he should send a body of troops to assist in the expedition against Holland. But in the course of a few months (December, 1800), the fickle monarch suddenly laid an embargo on the British shipping which lay in his ports, openly deserted his ally, and proclaimed the great northern coalition with France against Great Britain. Not content with this violation of his engagements, he confiscated the property of the English, and even banished the sailors to Siberia, while his own subjects suffered still more severely from his capricious tyranny. At length Count Pahlen, governor of St. Petersburg, Zuboff, and other men of rank, disgusted and alarmed at these acts of insane folly and oppression entered into a conspiracy against him. On the night of the 11th of March, 1801, they broke into his chamber, and after a desperate resistance strangled him with a sash. Paul was not without some good qualities, and occasionally gave proofs of a generous and affectionate disposition, and even of intellectual vigour. He formed a number of canals, erected the beautiful palace of Michaïloff in St. Petersburg, and established an hospital for the education of the orphans of soldiers. To him also Russia is indebted for the settlement of succession to the throne according to the law of primogeniture. By his second wife Paul left four sons and three

daughters. He was succeeded by Alexander I.—J. T.
PAUL I., Pope, was brother of Stephen II. of Rome, whom he succeeded in the see of St. Peter's in 757. He had two foes, the Lombard king, Desiderius, and the Emperor Constantine, against whom he had to maintain the newly-acquired exarchate

of Ravenna. Desiderius made frequent incursions into the states of the church, and Paul complained of these to Pepin, king of the Franks. In 760 Frankish messengers succeeded in reconciling the two parties. But Desiderius did not rest; and the emperor concerted measures with him relative to their plundering Ravenna together. Constantine's plan was not carried out, though he partly succeeded in detaching Pepin from the pope. After various messages between the Greek and Frank courts, and some correspondence with Paul, Pepin summoned the synod of Gentilly, near Paris, in 767. Paul died soon after, 28th June, 767. He was the first pope who was buried in St. Paul's, outside the walls of Rome. -S. D.

PAUL II. (PETER BARBO), Pope, was a Venetian, cardinalpriest of St. Mark. He was elevated to the see of St. Peter, 30th August, 1464. Before his elevation he had taken an oath to the effect that he would continue the war against the Turks, introduce strict discipline, reform the college of cardinals by limiting it to twenty-four members, and have a general council called within three years to correct abuses in the church. After obtaining the episcopate he did not fulfil his oath. He collected, it is true, a great deal of money for carrying on the Turkish war, and endeavoured to form a league of the christian princes against the foe, proclaiming a general peace among the Italian governments for this purpose; but he did nothing more. In 1466 he pronounced sentence of deposition and excommunication upon George Podiebrad, the heretical king of Bohemia, stirring up the German princes, with the kings of Hungary and Poland, to carry the sentence into effect. His negotiations with Ferdinand, king of Naples, broke out into open war in 1469. He failed in France to obtain the formal abolition of the Pragmatic sanction. The diet at Ratisbon had just promised him great help against the Turks, when he died on the 25th July, 1471. His crusade against the academy formed at Rome, of which Platina and other learned men were members, shows that Paul had no taste for learning. He loved splendour and extravagance. Platina wrote his life with severity, though probably his accounts are substantially true.-S. D.

PAUL III. (ALEXANDER FARNESE), Pope, was born at Carino in the Florentine territory in 1468. He was bishop of Ostia and dean of the sacred college of cardinals before his election to the papal see in 1534, at the age of sixty-six. At the time of his entrance upon office there was a very general desire among the various states of Europe for the assembling of a general council to remedy the distracted state of the Western church. The protestants wished a free synod in Germany, not Italy; but in 1536 Paul convoked one at Mantua, which did not assemble till May, 1537. He could hardly have seriously meant that it should be held, because a war had broken out between Charles V. and Francis I. Yet there were evangelically-minded catholics of Italy, including several cardinals, who had at first considerable influence over Paul. A commission composed of such men, formed in 1537, made important concessions, admitted abuses in the church, and the necessity of reform. Negotiations at Hagenau and Ratisbon wore a favourable aspect in some respects towards a reconciliation on the part of Rome with the new Reformation. But in 1542 Paul established an inquisition for the suppression of protestantism in Italy. In 1542, 22nd May, he convoked a general council at Trent. After two years it was transferred to Bologna. Paul excommunicated Henry VIII., and released his subjects from their oath of allegiance-a measure which only injured himself and the monks in England. He had many secret conferences with the Emperor Charles at Rome, relative to a new division of Italy; and he went to Nice to effect a reconciliation between Charles and Francis. His natural son, Peter Aloys, was created Duke of Parma and Piacenza. But a fearful death awaited him: he was murdered at Piacenza on account of his tyranny. The pope, however, contrived to secure the succession of Parma and Piacenza to Ottavio, Peter's son. Paul III. died in November, 1549. He was a cultivated and wily diplomatist; but a weak father and bigoted ecclesiastic.—S. D.

PAUL IV. (JOHN PETER CARAFFA), Pope, of a distinguished Neapolitan family, was elected to the papal see at the age of seventy-nine, and during the four years of his pontificate showed himself a passionate, haughty, ambitious prelate. The suppression of heresy had already occupied his thoughts: after his elevation he employed his augmented power for the same end. The inquisition was at its height in consequence of his measures. In Spain his orders against heretics were very rigid. He

laboured to transfer the supreme power in Italy from the Spanish and German sovereigns to those of France. But his enmity to Philip II. of Spain was ineffectual. The latter sent the duke of Alba with an army from Naples to invade the papal territories; and Paul was shut up in Rome, where he obtained a favourable peace on condition of renouncing every alliance against the Spanish king, and pardoning all who had taken up arms against the church. His arrogant assertions about Queen Elizabeth and Mary Stewart alienated the former from the Romish church. nephews, one of whom he had made a cardinal, were guilty of many crimes, and were banished from Rome by their uncle in many crimes, and were banished from Rome by their uncle in 1559. Paul died, 8th August, 1559. As soon as his death became known, the Romans rose up in insurrection, broke open the prison of the inquisition, set the prisoners free, burnt the papers, and threw down his statue. Two of his nephews were tried and executed under the new pope, Pius IV.—S. D. PAUL V. (CAMILLO BORGHESE, of Siena), Pope, was born at Rome, 1552, and chosen pope May 16, 1605. Paul was a strict canonist, and was soon involved in a dispute with the Venetian

canonist, and was soon involved in a dispute with the Venetian republic respecting the right of civil magistrates to try ecclesias-The Venetians were firm in asserting their privileges; and the pope, having tried various means ineffectually, proceeded to lay Venice under an interdict, 1606. The Venetian clergy paid no heed to this ban, and went on as before. The jesuits, capuchins, and theatines who followed the pope, were obliged to leave the republic; and the jesuits were banished for ever by a decree of the senate. The pope found an ally in Spain; but that country could not help him then, being involved in a dispute with the Netherlands. Henry IV. of France became mediator, and the interdict was removed; the two clerical cul-prits having been given up to the pope by Venice, while the decrees of the Venetian senate were maintained. Yet Paul afterwards renewed the quarrel—on account of the choice of a patriarch. In 1614 he had a dispute with Louis XIII. respectpartiarch. In 1614 he had a dispute with Louis AIII. respecting the book of a jesuit, which was publicly burnt by order of the parliament of Paris. The affair was settled by a compromise. Paul reformed many abuses in the church, and adorned the city of Rome with buildings, statues, and antiquities. He died January 28th, 1621.—S. D.

PAUL (FATHER). See SARPI.

PAUL VERONESE. See VERONESE.

PAULET. See WINCHESTER. PAULINUS, Archbishop of York, who figures in the Roman calendar of saints (October 10), was an Italian by birth, and is thought to have taken monastic vows in the monastery of St. Andrew in Rome in 601. He was sent by Gregory the Great to England as an adjunct of the missionaries there, Augustin and his companions. On the marriage of Ethelburga of Kent to King Edwin of Northumberland, Paulinus accompanied the christian princess to the north, under special guarantees of protection, and full license to preach the gospel. In anticipation of the conversion of the Northumbrians, Paulinus was consecrated bishop of Northumbria by the archbishop of Canterbury. about a year his preaching seemed inefficacious. When Queen Ethelburga, however, in 626 gave birth to a daughter, King Edwin, who had recently escaped from an attempted assassination, yielded to the persuasion of the bishop, and allowed his child to be baptized, and promised to submit himself to the rite if he should return victorious from an intended expedition into Wessex. Paulinus at length overcame all his reluctance, and Edwin with the bulk of his subjects became christians. He was enthroned at York as the first archbishop in 627. In 633, however, when Northumbria was overrun by the Mercians and the Welsh, and Edwin was slain, Paulinus fled with the queen and her children into Kent. There he was prevailed upon to take upon himself the bishopric of Rochester, and continued performing the duties of that office until his death, which took place on the 10th October, 644. He was buried at Rochester.—(Baillet, Vie des Saints, Drake's History of York.)—R. H.
PAULO, MARCO. See Polo.
PAULUS DIACONUS, so called because he was deacon of

the church of Aquileia, was son of Warnefrid, and born about 730 at Friuli. He received an excellent education in Pavia at the court of the Lombard king, Ratchis, became private secretary to Desiderius, king of the Lombards, and superintended the studies of his daughter Adelperga. It has been conjectured that he accompanied her to the court of her husband, duke Arichis of Benevento. In 781 he was a monk in the celebrated monastery

of Mount Casino, whence he repaired soon after to France, probably at the call of Charlemagne who esteemed him for his learning, and showed him lasting favour. Paul contributed much to the educational reforms of Charlemagne, and transplanted a knowledge of the Greek language into the country of that great conqueror. In 787 he was again in his former beloved monastery, where he continued till his death, which took place the 13th April, 797. Paul was highly esteemed, and was unquestionably one of the most learned men of the time. He wrote "Historia Romana," which is a compilation enlarging Eutropius and continuing the history in six books till the fall of the Gothic power. A great part of it is printed in the work known as Historia Miscella, which is a meagre abridgment, pub-lished by Muratori in his Rerum Italicarum Scriptores, vol. i. His "Historia Langobardorum" (History of the Lombards), is a valuable work, also edited by Muratori. His "Homilarium," or a collection of homilies for all the Sundays and holidays in the year, was compiled by direction of Charlemagne. He is also the author of "Gesta Epis coporum Mettensium," best edited by Pertz in the second rules of his Monarcate for in the second volume of his Monumenta, &c. He wrote, besides a life of Gregory the Great, some poems, letters, and theological pieces.—(See Bethmann in the Archiv der Gesellschaft für ältere deutsche Geschichtskunde, vol. x.)—S. D.
PAULUS ÆGINETA or PAUL OF ÆGINA, was a celebrated

Greek physician, said to have been born in the island of Ægina. Nothing is known respecting his life—even the time at which he lived is a matter of uncertainty. The best authorities, however, agree in placing him at the end of the sixth or the beginning of the seventh century. He is believed to have studied at Alexandria some time before the taking of that city by Amrou, and he is said to have travelled through Greece and other countries for the purpose of adding to his medical knowledge. however, in his great work-a system of medicine in seven books -which is at once a compilation of pre-existing knowledge and a record of his own observations. He treats of surgery and midwifery, as well as of medicine; and his writings on the obstetric art obtained for him from the Arabians the name of "the accoucheur." There can be no doubt that the seven books of Paulus are amongst the most valuable relics of ancient science. An excellent translation of them by Mr. Francis Adams was published by the Sydenham Society in 1844.—F. C. W.

PAULUS, HEINRICH EBERHARD GOTTLOB, a distinguished German theologian, was born at Leonberg, near Stuttgart, 1st September, 1761, and received his academic education at Tübingen, which he left in 1784, to undertake the office of teaching in the Latin school at Schorndorf. In 1787 he was obliged to retire to his father's house from ill health, and soon after was enabled, through the kindness of Von Palm, to undertake a scientific journey through Germany, Holland, England, and France. Having returned, he was made repetent in Tübingen. In 1789 he was appointed professor of oriental languages at Jena. After Döederlein's death in 1793, he became professor of theo-In 1803 delicate health induced him to accept a call to Wurtzburg as professor of theology, where he was also chosen a consistorial rath. In 1807 he removed to Bamberg; in 1808 to Nürnberg; and in 1810 to Ansbach. From Ansbach he went in 1811 to Heidelberg as professor of exegesis and church history, where he laboured till his death, which took place on the 10th August, 1851. He had ceased from 1844 to fill any public office, or undertake public duties in consequence of old age. Paulus was a man of genius and unwearied activity. He wrote much, and had the ability to set forth in a clear and forcible style the ideas he wished to communicate. None of his works, however, were destined to live beyond his own day. His theology was naturalistic and flat-a thing of the understanding only, without spiritual life. His principal publications are-"A philological, critical, and historical commentary on the New Testament," 4 vols., 8vo, Lubeck, 1800-1804; a "Clavis on the Psalms," Jena, 1791, 8vo; a "Clavis on Isaiah," Jena, 1793, 8vo; Sophronizon, a periodical, was edited, 1819-29, 8vo; "Memorabilia," in eight parts, 8vo, 1791-96, Leipsic; a collection of the best Travels in the East, 1792-1803, Jena, 7 vols., a "Life of Jesus," 2 vols., 8vo, Heidelberg, 1828; "Exceptical Hand-book on the first three Gospels," 3 vols., 8vo, Heidelberg, 1830-33; Schelling's Lectures on Revelation, with a critique,

Darnstadt, 1843, 8vo, &c., &c.—S. D.
PAUSANIAS, a celebrated Spartan general, was the son of Cleombrotus and nephew of Leonidas. When the Spartans sent

five thousand men, each accompanied by seven helots, to aid the Athenians against the Persians, 479 B.C., they were commanded by Pausanias. The allies and Athenians having met, Pausanias became the leader of the united forces; other generals constituting with him a council of war. At Erythræ they were attacked by the Persian cavalry, whom they succeeded in repulsing. After this battle the united army and the Persians posted themselves on the opposite banks of a river in the plain of Platæa, where a celebrated battle was fought in which the Persians were defeated with great slaughter, and Mardonius their leader slain. Great booty fell into the hands of the victors. Immediately after the battle, it was agreed that a festival should be held at Platæa every fifth year, called the Feast of liberty; to which deputies from all the Grecian states were to be sent every year to consult on their common welfare. Pausanias led his army against Thebes, demanding the surrender of the Median party there, whose leaders, after a siege of twenty days, were given up and put to death at Corinth. In 477 the allied Greeks despatched a fleet under the command of Pausanias to expel the Persians from the islands of Europe. He attacked Cyprus and subdued it; then captured Byzantium. Ambition, selfishness, corruption, and pride now began to show themselves conspi-cuously in his character. He proved a traitor to his country, and plotted its subjection to Persia. For this purpose he wrote to Xerxes, whose daughter he proposed to marry. The Persian offered him money and troops sufficient to enable him to carry out his purposes. After this he became intolerably insolent and overbearing to the allies, who proposed to transfer the pre-eminence of rank belonging to Sparta to the Athenians, in order to get rid of their imperious head. As soon as his behaviour was reported at Sparta he was recalled, and another sent in his place. But the allies refused to obey Dorcis; and, therefore, the Spartans ceased to aid in the war against Persia. Though convicted on various small matters, sufficient proof of his treachery was not forthcoming. Leaving Sparta as if for the purpose of engaging in the Persian war, he went to Byzantium, and recommenced his correspondence with the enemy. Having grossly misbehaved there, he was obliged to leave the city, and repaired to Colonæ; whence he was commanded by the Spartan ephors to return, and was cast into prison on his arrival. Being released, however, he courted a trial, but the ephors did not accept the challenge. He now began to tamper with the helots, promising them their freedom if they would overturn the government. Nor were his intrigues with the Persian court abandoned. They were betrayed, however, by the bearer of a lettter to Artabazus, and a snare was laid for him, in which the ephors had an opportunity of hearing evidence of his infidelity to Sparta from his own lips. Thus detected at last in his base career, he fled for shelter to the temple of Athene; but the ephors uncovered the roof and barricaded the door; his aged mother, it is said, taking part in this work. Just as he was at the point of death they took him out, and when he ceased to breathe it was resolved to bury his body near the temple. His death happened after 471 B.C., but the exact year is uncertain.—S. D.

PAUSANIAS, a Greek topographical writer, is thought to have been a native of Lydia or of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, and belonged to the second century of our era. He lived in the times of the Antonines. All that we know of him is from his work entitled Ελλάδος περιήγησις, a work in ten books, containing a description of many countries and places chiefly belonging to Greece. Not only did he travel through most parts of Greece, but also visited other places-Rome, Delos, Libya, Syria, Palesbut also visited other piaces—Rome, Delos, Lloya, Syria, Palestine, &c. The work is properly an itinerary, describing places as they were seen when he came to them. It contains very various information and much curious matter. His remarks are mythological, legendary, historical, and artistic, showing great simplicity and credulity on the part of the writer. The style is bad, and the meaning often obscure. The best edition of the work is that of Schubart and Walz, in three octavo volumes, 1838-40, Leipsic. It has been translated into English by T. Taylor .- S. D.

PAUW, CORNELIUS, a learned author, was born at Amsterdam in 1739. After concluding his studies at Göttingen, he was appointed canon of Xanten, in the duchy of Cleves. Here he devoted himself to literary pursuits, and wrote various works in the French language, on the history and characteristics of different nations and countries. His treatises on the Greeks, the Americans, the Egyptians, and the Chinese, are curious, and evince considerable talent, in addition to research; but they are

too full of dogmatism and mere conjecture, and possess comparatively little solidity of judgment. Plunged in dejection by the invasion of the duchy of Cleves that followed the French revolution, Pauw died in 1799. He is not to be confounded with another Pauw, John Cornelius, who was born at Utrecht towards the close of the seventeenth century, and attained some eminence as a classical scholar, having published several valuable editions of Greek authors, particularly Anacreon, in 1732 .- J. J.

\* PAXTON, Sir Joseph, M.P., an eminent horticulturist and architect, was born at Milton-Bryant, near Woburn, Bedfordshire, in 1803. He received the elements of education at Woburn free school, and afterwards directed his attention to gardening. He was employed at Chiswick gardens by the duke of Devonshire, and conducted himself in such a way as to secure the favour of his employer, who transferred him to his gardens at Chatsworth. There he continued for many years to conduct the establishment. His abilities were such as to induce the duke to make him not only director of the gardens at Chatsworth, but manager of his Derbyshire estates. mode in which the gardens and houses at Chatsworth were laid out attracted general attention, and placed Mr. Paxton in the highest place as a cultivator, landscape gardener, and horticultural architect. The erection of the grand conservatory at Chatsworth, three hundred feet long and one hundred and fortyfive wide, and covering an acre of ground, showed Mr. Paxton's skill and talent as an engineer and designer. This famed conservatory was the forerunner of the Crystal palace, in the construction of which Mr. Paxton took the most conspicuous part. His design for the building was with very slight modifications carried out, and he superintended the operations. His merits were recognized in his receiving the honour of knighthood. On the establishment of the Crystal Palace Company Paxton was requested to furnish a plan for the building at Sydenham. This he consented to do, and he was enabled to make improvements on the original design, so as to render the new palace still more complete. The Sydenham building was afterwards erected according to his design, and now stands as a monument of his artistic skill and his powers of execution. Paxton has of late been connected with the architectural arrangement of many buildings, as well as with various railway improvements. In 1854 he was elected M.P. for Coventry. He was chosen a fellow of the Horticultural Society in 1826, and a fellow of the Linnæan Society in 1833. The emperor of Russia conferred on him the honour of being a knight of the order of St. Vladimir. He conducted several periodicals, such as Paxton's Flower Garden, Horticultural Register, Botanical Magazine. He also published a pocket botanical dictionary, a cottage calendar, and a treatise on the culture of the dahlia. - J. H. B.

PAYNE, JOHN HOWARD, dramatist and miscellaneous writer, was born at New York in 1792, the son of a successful teacher. An editor at thirteen, in his sixteenth year he went upon the stage. In 1813 he visited England, and was for some time an actor, a playwright, and even a theatre manager in London. He sold to Charles Kemble, then manager of Covent Garden, his drama of "Clari," which contains the popular ballad of "Home, sweet home," at once successful as sung by Miss M. Tree. One of his American biographers admiringly calculates that of this song "a hundred thousand copies had been sold in 1832 by the original publishers." Payne died in 1852 at Tunis, where he was consul for the United States .- F. E.

PEACOCK, George, Dean of Ely, an eminent scholar and mathematician, was born in 1791 at Thornton hall, Denton, where his father, the Rev. Thomas Peacock, kept a school. where his lather, the leve from a reason, kept a school. His application to serious study did not commence till he went, in his seventeenth year, to Mr. Tate's school at Richmond. He became a sound scholar in Greek and Latin, and when he went to Cambridge in 1809 showed himself the first mathematician of his year at Trinity. On taking his B.A. degree in 1813, it is true, he was second wrangler, but the first was Herschel. He was accustomed to say that he would rather be second that year, than first in any other. He gained the second Smith's prize, and in 1814 he obtained a fellowship. As tutor and professor, in which capacities he laboured for twentyfive years, he manifested a sincere interest in the advancement of the students, especially in mathematical learning, while his kindly and cheerful disposition made him universally popular. In 1839, on the recommendation of Lord Melbourne, he was preferred to the deanery of Ely. Among his many useful labours,

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none serves as a more appropriate monument of his talents, taste, and energy, than the splendid restoration of the cathedral. He bore an active part in the discussions on university reform, and was a member of the royal university commission at the time of his death, which occurred on the 8th November, 1858. Of his published works, a treatise on Algebra; the learned article on "Arithmetic" in the Encylopædia Metropolitana; a "Report on the progress of Analysis;" and an edition of the works of Dr. Thomas Young, with the author's life, deserve especial mention.—R. H.

PEACOCK. See PECOCK.

PEAKE, SIR ROBERT, painter and engraver, flourished in the first half of the seventeenth century. He is first mentioned in a treasury warrant, dated 1612, for the payment of £20 to "Robert Peake, picture maker," for three pictures made for the duke of York (Walpole ii. 19). Peacham, in his Treatise on Drawing, 1634, mentions Peake as then famous for his oil pictures. From a letter of Evelyn to Pepys it appears that Peake kept a print-shop by Holborn Conduit. He published some portraits, prints of architectural ornaments, &c., but whether they were also engraved by him is not certain. The more celebrated Faithorne was his apprentice. Peake, who was a stanch royalist, was knighted by Charles I. in 1645. He held a commission in the royal army as lieutenant-colonel, and persuaded his pupil Faithorne to enlist under him. At the capture of Basing House both master and pupil were taken prisoners. Peake appears to have died shortly afterwards.—J. T-e.

born, London, in 1690, where his father was a distiller. After a course of study at Westminster school he entered Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. Through the patronage of Chief-justice Parker he soon got a living in Essex, with the vicarage of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. In 1739 he became dean of Westminster, and nine years afterwards bishop of Bangor. In 1756 he was translated to Rochester, with the deanery of Westminster annexed. The deanery he resigned,

PEARCE, ZACHARY, Bishop of Rochester, was born in Hol-

deanery of Westminster annexed. The deanery he resigned, much to his honour, in 1768. He published several useful and learned works: "Commentary on the Gospel and Acts;" "Vindication of the Miracles of Christ;" a "New Translation of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians;" "Two Letters to Conyers Middleton;" an edition of Longinus and of Cicero De Oratore and De Officiis. He was a man of great generosity. He enriched a college near his residence with a gift of £5000. The notes in

his commentary are short and generally judicious.—J. E. PEARSON, JOHN, Bishop of Chester, was born at the rectory of Snoring, Norfolk, on the 28th February, 1612. Educated at Eton he proceeded on the foundation to King's college, Cambridge. His studies being completed, he was ordained in Salisbury cathedral in 1639. The Lord-keeper Finch, whose chaplain he had become, presented him to the living of Torrington in Suffolk, but he was ejected on the supremacy of the parliamentarian forces. In 1650 he became rector of St. Clement's, Eastcheap, London, and in this situation delivered from his pulpit his famous "Exposition of the Apostles' Creed." After the Restoration he was created D.D. by royal mandate, became Lady Margaret's professor of divinity, archdeacon of Surrey, and received the mastership of Jesus college with the rectory of St. Christopher's, London, and a stall in Ely. In 1662 he was promoted to the mastership of Trinity college, and in 1672 he was preferred to the see of Chester, over which he presided till his death on the 16th of July, 1686. Bishop Pearson's great work is his "Exposition of the Apostles' published in 1659. It is still reckoned a standard production-sound, laborious, learned, and masterly, indicating great knowledge of the subject, with a power of calm deliberation, and of acute discriminative statement. The treatise is executed on a formal plan-settling and explaining the words of each article -developing at great length the truth asserted, proving it by abundant evidence, and showing its harmony with the other portions of the Creed. The work is at once apologetic, polemical, and practical, and abounds largely in appropriate quotations from the fathers, as it fully enters into the history, variations, denials, and defences of the several doctrines. Pearson's greatest work, his "Vindiciæ Epistolarum S. Ignatii" against Daille, appeared in 1672, and was long reckoned satisfactory. Of these seven Ignatian Epistles-the other eight being given up as wholly spurious-there are two recensions in Greek, a longer and a shorter, the latter on many accounts to be preferred, while even in it Neander, Lechler, and others, admit interpolations.

Bishop Pearson's arguments are elaborately critical; but his cause has been damaged by the discovery in 1839 in a monastery of Nitria of a Syriac translation, which contains only three of the epistles, and in a briefer form still. The controversy which Pearson had exhausted has therefore been renewed, such men as Dorner and Rothe virtually holding Pearson's view; such men as Bauer and Hilgenfeld denying the genuineness of all the letters, like Daille, Blondel, and Basnage; and such men as Bunsen, Ritschl, Lipsius, and Dressel maintaining that the Syriac version represents the true form and length of the Ignatian correspondence, Pearson's "Annales Cyprianici"—published with Bishop Fell's edition of Cyprian's works-and his "Annales Paulini," are excellent chronological dissertations. His "Opera Posthuma Chronologica" were edited by Dodwell in 1688, and in 1844 Churton edited "The Minor Works of J. Pearson, in two volumes, with a Life prefixed." His "Orationes, Conciones, et Determinationes Theologicæ" are worthy of being consulted, and so are all his smaller pieces, for, as Bentley said, "Pearson's very dross was gold." Pearson was noted for his humility and piety no less than for his learning. As a bishop he was supposed to be somewhat remiss; but probably his mind had begun to fail before he was raised, late in life, to the episcopate; for as Burnet remarks of him, "his memory went from him so entirely that he became a child some years before he died." He was one of the commissioners at the famous Savoy conference, and was an

early promoter of the interests of the Royal Society.—J. E. PECKHAM, JOHN, Archbishop of Canterbury from 1278 to 1292, was born of humble parents in Sussex, educated at Lewes, and at Merton college, Oxford, where he became a minorite friar. He afterwards went to Paris, where he both studied and lectured. Thence he proceeded to Lyons and was made canon of the cathedral there, an office which he retained when he became archbishop, and which continued in connection with the see of Canterbury for two hundred years. Lyons, says Fuller, was a convenient half-way house between Canterbury and Rome. Peckham then visited various places of learning in Italy, and at length reached Rome. He was appointed by the pope to an important office in his household, which by Godwin is described as auditor of causes, and by Leland as Palatine reader. elevation of Archbishop Kilwardby to the cardinalate, Peckham was appointed in 1278 to succeed him at Canterbury, notwithstanding the previous election by the chapter of Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells. Peckham strove to reform the clergy, and held a convocation at Lambeth for the discussion of abuses and remedies in the first year of his consecration. He endeavoured, but in vain, to reconcile King Edward I. and his son, the prince of Wales. He was a bitter persecutor of the Jews, whom the king was obliged to protect from his too active zeal. He was sternly austere, also, in the discipline he imposed on his christian flock. He died at Mortlake after an archiepiscopal reign of thirteen years and six months, and was buried at Canterbury. His learning and literary diligence were great, and he left a large number of writings on both religious and secular subjects, of which a list will be found in Tanneri Bibliotheca. But few of his works have been printed; "De Summa Trinitate et Fide Catholica," appeared in London, 1510, 16mo. He founded a college at Wingham in Kent, which was afterwards destroyed .- R. H.

PECOCK, REYNOLD, one of the most interesting characters in English church history, was born in 1390. He was educated at Oriel college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow in 1417. Invited to court by the powerful Duke Humphrey, he obtained several preferments, and was at length, in 1444, elevated to the see of St. Asaph. He rendered himself famous in 1447 by a sermon which he delivered at St. Paul's Cross, in which he maintained that it was not the duty of bishops to preach or take care of souls, but to attend exclusively to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of their provinces. In 1449 he was translated to the bishopric of Chichester. The kind of preaching prevalent at that time consisted merely of lying legends. "These pulpit-bawlers," as Pecock styled them, he vigorously attacked. He sought the ear of the laity too by writing in his mother tongue. These matters might have been forgiven, but the high churchmen of the period could not forgive Pecock for the views he entertained with respect to the best method of dealing with Lollardism. This religious movement was rapidly extending. Pecock was opposed to any violent persecution of the new sectaries; he argued that the only way to reclaim them was to give them full liberty to propagate their opinions, and to try the effect of persuasion upon them.

These extraordinary sentiments, which anticipated by several centuries the enlightened views of our own day, excited a fierce opposition; but not more so than the other opinions which Pecock was accused of holding. He denied the infullibility of the pope. He contended for the sole authority of scripture in matters of faith. He repudiated the doctrine of transubstantiation. Provoked by the assertion of such doctrines, the archbishop of Canterbury issued a mandate against Pecock, ordering all to appear who had aught against him. His books were denounced as full of heresy, and he was ordered to recant. Bold and nobleminded though he was, he lacked the courage of the martyr, and at St. Paul's Cross he disavowed his sentiments. Notwithstanding this he was deprived and closely confined in Thorney Abbey,

where he died in 1460.-D. G.

PECQUET, JOHN, a celebrated anatomist, was born at Dieppe in 1622. He received a medical education at Montpellier, from which university he obtained the degree of M.D. He afterwards went to Paris, where he became associated with Mentel and other anatomists in their scientific pursuits. Pecquet's name has been immortalized by a discovery which he made at Montpellier. The lacteal vessels had been previously observed by Asellius, and nearly a century before Eustachius had seen the thoracic duct, although he had quite overlooked its true nature and importance. Pecquet rediscovered the thoracic duct, traced to it the lacteal vessels, and demonstrated the passage of the chyle through the duct into the subclavian vein. His discovery was made public in 1651, when his work entitled "Experimenta Nova Anatomica, quibus incognitum chyli receptaculum, et ab eo per thoracem in ramos usque subclavios Vasa Lactea deteguntur," appeared. It is curious that Pecquet described the thoracic duct as dividing and sending a branch to each subclavian vein-a disposition, which although occasionally observed, is exceptional. To his treatise he added a dissertation on the circulation of the blood and motion of the chyle. A second edition of his work appeared in 1654, in which he refuted some theoretical objections to his discovery which had been advanced by Riolan. He was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1666. Several anatomical papers by him are to be found in the Memoirs of the Academy, and in the Journal des Before Pecquet's discovery, anatomists, misled by the description of Asellius, supposed that the lacteals terminated in the liver, to which organ a blood-making function had long been ascribed. The tracing the chyle from the lacteals to the veins, formed the necessary supplement to the discovery of the circulation. As was observed by Gassendus, they were two truths which prove one another, as the two poles upon which all medicine from that time must turn. It is said that Pecquet, having become firmly convinced of the alimentary nature of alcoholic drinks, unhappily adopted habits which hastened his death. He died in 1674.—F. C. W.

PEDRO I. (DE ALCANTARA), first emperor of Brazil, son of John VI. of Portugal, was born 11th October, 1798, and was ten years of age when the invasion of Bonaparte compelled the royal family to take refuge in Brazil. On the fall of Bonaparte, the king proclaimed himself king of Portugal, Algarve, and Brazil. When the revolution of 1820 took place in Spain, and the constitution of 1812 was proclaimed in Portugal, the king, having proclaimed the same constitution in Brazil, sailed for Europe, leaving his son Pedro as his lieutenant. The Portuguese cortes, following a narrow commercial policy, recalled the prince-regent; but the latter, supported by the Brazilians, refused to obey, and sent the Portuguese troops back to Europe. On the 13th May, 1821, he was declared protector and perpetual defender of Brazil, and on the 1st December following he was crowned emperor, and the independence of Brazil was thus established with little or no bloodshed, but was not formally recognized by Portugal until 1825. In 1826, by the death of John IV., the crown of Portugal devolved on Pedro, and was duly tendered to him by a deputation from the cortes. the sovereignty but two months, availing himself of the oppor-tunity to proclaim a free constitution in Portugal (29th May, 1826), and then resigned the throne to his daughter Maria, on condition that she should govern according to the charter, and should marry her uncle, Don Miguel. The betrothal took place on the 29th October, and Don Miguel was named regent during the queen's minority; but on the 2d August, 1828, he was declared king by the assembled estates of the realm. Meanwhile, the administration of the emperor of Brazil was not

fortunate, and, in consequence of a lengthened dispute with the chamber of deputies, he was obliged (7th April, 1831) to abdicate in favour of his son, then aged little more than five years. Taking the title of duke of Braganza, Don Pedro returned to Europe to espouse the cause of his daughter. He rallied the liberals who had fled in 1828 to the island of Terceira, conquered the forces of his brother in successive engagements, and replaced his daughter on the throne, accepting only the title of regent. Hardly was the new order of things established when he died, 24th September, 1834, leaving a memory dear to the hearts of all lovers of constitutional liberty in Portugal. He was twice married—first to the Archduchess Caroline, daughter of Francis I. of Austria; and afterwards to the Princess Amelia, daughter of Prince Eugene Beauharnais. Besides the emperor of Brazil and the queen of Portugal, he left two daughters, one of whom is married to the Prince de Joinville; the other to the count of Aquila, son of Francis I., king of the Two Sicilies.—F. M. W.

PEDRO III. of Arragon, succeeded his father, James I., in 1276. Pedro granted in 1283 the great Arragonese charter, confirming all the ancient privileges of the realm, and adding new ones. He inherited through his wife Constance (daughter of Manfred, king of Naples and Sicily) a claim to the crown of Sicily, and prepared an expedition to assert his right against Charles of Anjou. The massacre of all the French residents, known as the Sicilian Vespers, rendered it easy for him to obtain possession of the island. He succeeded in defending his own and his wife's patrimony against the united forces of France and

Naples, until his death in 1285 .- F. M. W.

PEDRO V. (Maria Fernando Miguel Raphael Gabriel GONZAGUE D'ALCANTARA), King of Portugal, was the son of Queen Donna Maria da Gloria and Ferdinand her husband, and was born in 1837. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his mother, in November, 1853, but was for two years under the regency of his father. In 1854 he paid a visit to England and several continental countries, accompanied by his brother, the duke of Oporto, when both won the respect of our public men, and the warm friendship of the queen. On assuming the reins of government he heartily adopted the constitutional system, and his successive ministries always governed by parliamentary majorities. Under his reign there were no court reserves, no secret combinations, no personal proscriptions, obstructing, embarrassing, and defeating the exertions of the representatives of the people. The commercial, civil, and penal codes were reformed, and the press was made free. The foreign relations of Portugal too were immensely improved, very much in consequence of Don Pedro's personal exertions. In 1857 the king married a princess of the house of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, whom he had the misfortune to lose in July, 1859. His behaviour during the fearful ravages made in his capital by yellow fever in the summer of 1857, gained him the cordial admiration and affection of his subjects. He recalled the archbishop and others who had fled the city in dread of the contagion, and braved it gallantly himself. He visited the hospitals at all hours of the day and night, to see that the attendants were at their posts; and went from ward to ward, encouraging the sufferers with a kind word, and inducing them to take the food and medicine which they had refused from the hand of the surgeon. He took under his own immediate protection the numerous orphans left by cholera and the yellow fever. One of the medals, struck to be worn by those physicians who had distinguished themselves during the prevalence of the epidemic, was awarded to Don Pedro by the municipality of Lisbon. He was exceedingly proud of the gift, and always wore it, saying it was the only "order" he had ever won. This benevolent and promising young sovereign was cut off by typhus fever in November, 1861, when he had only just entered on his twenty-fifth year. Enlightened and generous, modest and sincere, his untimely removal was deeply lamented not only by his own subjects, but removal was deeply laintened hot only by his own subjects with throughout Europe. He left his kingdom peaceful and contented. He was succeeded by his brother Louis, duke of Oporto.—J. T. PEEL, Sir Robert, first baronet, father of the eminent statesman, was born on the 25th of April, 1750, at Peel's Cross,

PEEL, SIR ROBERT, first baronet, father of the eminent statesman, was born on the 25th of April, 1750, at Peel's Cross, near Lancaster. His father, the founder of the family, and whose name was also Robert, was originally a small yeoman in the neighbourhood of Blackburn. With a large family and some mechanical genius, the first Robert Peel turned his attention to manufacturing industry, and entered into the business of domestic calico-making. He prospered, and from making calico he pro-

ceeded to print it. Calico-printing was then in its infancy, and Peel's first experiments were made with a household pewter plate, on which he sketched a pattern, rubbed colour into it, and took his impression on calico with the aid of the common calendering machine of a humble female neighbour. "Such," says Mr. Smiles (Self Help) "is said to have been the origin of roller-printing on calico." Robert Peel shortly perfected his process, and the first pattern he brought out was a parsley leaf; hence he is spoken of in the neighbourhood of Blackburn to this day as "Parsley Peel." Sir Robert Peel, the first baronet, was the third of the many sons of "Parsley Peel." He lived with his father, whom he assisted in the printing business, until he was twenty, when he resolved to start for himself. With the aid of an uncle and of Mr. Yates, the son of a Blackburn innkeeper, whose name is now well known in the annals of English industrialism, he bought a ruined mill in the neighbourhood of Bury, and commenced calicoprinting on a humble scale in a few wooden sheds, in 1770, adding to it afterwards the business of cotton-spinning. According to the author already quoted, Peel began by living with his partner William Yates, to whom he paid the magnificent sum of eight shillings a week for board and lodging, which after some controversy was increased to eight and sixpence. William Yates had a pretty little daughter of seven named Ellen, whom-she being then seventeen-after ten years, Peel married, and who became the mother of the prime minister of England. The firm from small beginnings grew to be the largest in the trade, with off-shoots in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Staffordshire. Sir Robert Peel "was to cotton-printing what Arkwright was to cotton-spinning, quick to appreciate the inventions of others, with great talents for business and industrial organization, sagacious and energetic. It is said that, in 1803, fifteen thousand persons were dependent on him, and he was always creditably interested and active in promoting the comfort of his work-people. One of the first legislative measures of the kind was the bill which he introduced into the house of commons "to ameliorate the condition of the apprentices in the cotton and woollen trades." He had entered parliament in 1790 as member for Tamworth, near which he had purchased a large property, and in 1780 he had published a pamphlet, "The National Debt productive of National Prosperity." steady supporter of the policy of Mr. Pitt, and in 1797 he and his partner Mr. Yates are said to have subscribed £10,000 to the national voluntary subscription for the support of the war. Having the year before made a speech in favour of the union with Ireland-one which, being considered to represent the opinions of the manufacturing interest, strengthened the hands of the government-he was created a baronet in 1803. He retired in 1820 from the house of commons, where eleven years before he had been joined by his eldest son. He died at Drayton, immensely wealthy, on the 3d of May, 1830, having lived to see the son whom he had trained for a political career become secretary of state for the home department, and a leader of the great tory party in the house of commons. The first Lady Peel died in 1803. She was, says Mr. Smiles, "a noble and beautiful woman, fitted to grace any station in life. She possessed rare powers of mind, and was, in every emergency, the high-souled and faithful counsellor of her husband." For many years after their marriage she acted as his amanuensis, conducting the principal part of his business correspondence, for Mr. Peel himself was an indifferent and almost unintelligible writer. It is said that London life-so unlike what she had been accustomed to at home—proved injurious to her health; and old Mr. Yates was afterwards accustomed to say—"If Robert hadn't made our Nelly a lady, she might ha' been living yet." Sir Robert Peel's second wife, whom he married in 1805, and whom he survived six years,

was sister to the rector of Bury.—F. E.

PEEL, SIR ROBERT, second baronet, one of the greatest of modern English statesmen, was born on the 5th of February, 1788, and, according to tradition, in a cottage adjoining Chamber hall, his father's house, near Bury in Lancashire, which happened to be then undergoing repair. He was the eldest son of the first Sir Robert Peel (q.v.), who is said to have vowed on hearing of his birth that "he would give his child to his country." He was carefully nurtured and trained under the eye of his proud and loving father, from whom he received his earliest lesson in the practice of public speaking—from the age of twelve being placed upon a table every Sunday and encouraged to repeat as much as he could of the sermon he had heard. He grew up a boy of excellent conduct and gentle manners, refined and

rather sensitive; his cousin, Sir Lawrence Peel, has recorded that he would "walk a mile round rather than encounter the rude jests of the Bury lads." From home he was sent first to Harrow, where he had for "form-fellow" Lord Byron, who has left the following interesting and characteristic reminiscence of him there:—"Peel, the orator and statesman ('that was, or is, or is to be'), was my form-fellow, and we were both at the top of our remove, a public-school phrase. We were on good terms, but his brother was my intimate friend. There were always great hopes of Peel amongst us all, masters and scholars, and he has not disappointed them. As a scholar he was greatly my superior; as a declaimer and actor I was reckoned at least his equal; as a school-boy, out of school I was always in scrapes, and he never; and in school he always knew his lesson, and I From Harrow he proceeded to Christ church, Oxford, as a gentleman-commoner, where he distinguished himself by his talents and application, being the first to take, under the new system of examination, a double first class in mathematics and in classics, and that in the year of Hampden and Whately. At college he was no mere closet-student, however; he was a keen boater and cricketer, and took care to be fashionably dressed. "With good features," his cousin says of the Mr. Peel of this period, "a sweet smile, a well-formed head, high and ample forehead, and a countenance which when animated was not wanting in expression or fire, he was generally thought a very good-looking young man." The father was delighted with the son, who in principles as in practice was all that could be wished; and when he came of age, the treasury borough of Cashel was procured for him. A handsome income was settled on him by his father; and, heralded by his college successes, Mr. Peel entered parliament with everything in his favour. Perceval was prime minister when, as member for Cashel, he took his seat in the house of commons in 1809, an avowed supporter of the government. It was the year of the disastrous Walcheren expedition, of the battle of Wagram, and the French occupation of Vienna, but also of Sir Arthur Wellesley's entry into Spain, bringing with it the victory of Talavera. The promising son of the wealthy tory manufacturer was commissioned to second the address to the throne, and this, which may be considered his maiden speech, was delivered with fair success on the 23rd of January, 1810. His second speech was volunteered in the debate on the Walcheren expedition, the policy of which he defended with a zeal very pleasing to the ministers who had planned that unfortunate enterprise; but still more notable was his speech of the 18th of March in the following year on the employment of Portuguese troops by England, and which contained a warm and animated defence of his future colleague, Wellington. In this year, 1811, his ability and tact, enhanced no doubt by his connection with the great manufacturing interest, were recognized by his appointment to the under-secretaryship of the colonies. In the May of 1812 Mr. Perceval was assassinated, and Lord Liverpool became premier. Alone of his biographers, Sir Lawrence Peel affirms that Peel had begun his official career as private secretary to Lord Liverpool. ever this may be, he was at once appointed chief secretary for Ireland in the new administration, and at the early age of twenty-four was launched on the stormy sea of Irish politics. It was a trying position for so young a man; but his eminently practical nature did not fail him. Opposing a firm resistance to the catholic claims, he was nicknamed "Orange Peel," and fiercely assailed, on the one side by O'Connell-once so recklessly that in 1815 they were on the point of fighting a duel-on the other side, he was regarded suspiciously by the Orangemen in blis administrative capacity as a temporizer, and not at all a zealous champion of protestant ascendancy. Peel endeavoured zealous champion of protestant ascendancy. to remove the causes of Irish lawlessness by promoting education, which he even thought might become a neutral ground for catholic and protestant to co-operate on, and for the repression of Irish crime he organized with great ability the new police, which took its name from him. It was in 1817 that, on Mr. Grattan's motion for a committee to inquire into the Roman catholic claims, he delivered the ablest of his earlier speeches against them. He was rewarded by being elected in the following year one of the members for the university of Oxford. The election was a significant one, for the more brilliant and showy Canning was ambitious of representing Oxford. Canning was friendly to the catholic claims, while Peel was hostile to them, and in this rivalry the support of the high tory

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party was thrown into the scale in favour of the Irish secretary. For the representative of Oxford university, as it then was, only one Irish policy was possible. It was a policy repugnant to Peel the administrator, always a different person from Peel the party politician, and soon after he became the parliamentary representative of his Alma Mater he resigned the Irish secretaryship, remaining out of office for more than three years. His position during the interval was that of an independent supporter of the Liverpool ministry. Such repressive measures as the Six acts, directed against so-called "sedition," he supported, and he even went out of his way to defend the conduct of the local magis-trates in the "Peterloo" affair of August, 1819. To catholic emancipation he was still an opponent, but his opposition was evidently growing milder, and he carefully forbore giving his support to the proceedings of the ministry against Queen Caro-He himself, it may be added, married on the 8th of June, 1820, Julia, the youngest daughter of General Sir John Floyd, Bart .- a marriage which to the close of his life is understood to have been an eminently happy one. Meanwhile, just after the termination of his first official connection with the Liverpool ministry, the high tory representative of Oxford university had ministry, the high tory representative of order and small but important section of his political opponents, the knot of men devoted to the principles of Adam Smith, and who had been led in the house of commons by Francis Horner. Peel had voted to the principles of Adam Smith, and who had been led in the house of commons by Francis Horner. with his father against the resolutions moved by Horner in 1811, embodying the report of the bullion committee of 1809 (of which Horner was chairman), and which recommended the resumption of cash payments by the bank of England after the expiration of two years. But the lapse of time had taught him to modify the views which his father still pertinaciously adhered to. Francis Horner died early in 1817, and the bank committee of February, 1819, appointed as its chairman Mr. Peel, known as an able debater and administrator. On the 24th of May in the same year Peel moved, in an exhaustive speech of great ability, the resolutions embodying the recommendations of the committee upon which, if carried, a bill for the resumption of cash payments was to be founded. Before his statement his father rose to present a petition against the measure. "To-night," he said, "I shall have to oppose a very near and dear relation. . . . I well remember when the near and dear relation I have alluded to was a child. I observed to some friends that the man who discharged his duty to his country in the manner Mr. Pitt had done, was the man in all the world the most to be admired and the most to be emulated; and I thought at that moment that if my life and that of my dear relative were spared, I would one day present him to his country to follow in the same path. It is very natural that such should be my wish, and I will only say further of him that though he is deviating from the right path in this instance, his head and heart are in the right place, and I think they will soon recall him to the right way." Towards the close of his speech, in which he had Towards the close of his speech, in which he had succeeded in making even the currency question interesting, Peel acknowledged his father's reference to him thus—"Many other difficulties," he said, "presented themselves to me in discussing this question. Among them is one which it pains me to observe-I mean the necessity I am under of opposing myself to an authority to which I have always bowed from my youth up, and to which I hope I shall always continue to bow with deference. My excuse now is that I have a great public duty imposed on me, and that whatever may be my private feelings, from that duty I must not shrink." The resolutions provided for a resumption of cash payments on a graduated scale, which terminated by fixing the price of gold at the ancient rate of £3 17s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce; they were passed without a division. The measure founded on them, and known as "Peel's bill," was carried in the same year. This was his first successful adoption of principles formerly advocated by political opponents and opposed by himself. Some landed proprietors who had borrowed during the period of depreciation, and some merchants and manufacturers of his father's way of thinking, grumbled loudly; but the political economists began to see a future leader in the representative of high church and high tory Oxford. Peel had planted his foot in both camps. He was at once the trusted of Lord Eldon, and the admired of Mr. Ricardo.

In 1822 the Liverpool ministry received two important accessions from the two sections into which the tory party was dividing itself. Peel became secretary for the home department, and

Canning for foreign affairs. "His (Canning's) neighbourhood," says Guizot, in a pertinent and pointed passage, "cost Mr. Peel dear. Though far more influential with his party than Mr. Canning, and held in higher general estimation, he had neither that splendour and fascination as an crator, nor, as a man, that charm, that seductiveness of character and success, which had gained for his rival public admiration and enthusiastic friends. Justice was done to Mr. Peel, to his zealous and laborious ability, to his solid knowledge of questions and facts, to his sound and practical knowledge: he was regarded as an excellent home secretary; but he was no longer spoken of as a necessary and speedy head of the government. He did not descend, but Mr. Canning rose rapidly above him. Some persons went so far as to believe that Mr. Peel himself admitted the fact, and was resigned to occupy the second rank. And this might fairly be said, for nothing in his conduct or in his speeches betrayed the least jealousy or ill-humour on his part. In addition to the natural rectitude and equity of his mind, which would not permit him to underrate the merits and successes even of a rival. he was a man of reserved and susceptible pride, and had no notion of engaging in doubtful conflicts for mere self-love, or of putting himself forward with premature haste. He endured with dignity and modesty the unpleasantness of his position beside Mr. Canning; more than once, perhaps, wounded and grieved in spirit, but calm, patient, and persevering, as becomes a man of honest and sensible ambition in a free state." The home office was an admirable arena for the display of Peel's indefatigable industry, punctuality, tact, temper, and courtesy. Here again, with his usual eye for practical and practicable improvement, he accepted the principles and results of the efforts of such political opponents as Mackintosh and Romilly, for the improvement of criminal law, and mitigation of the penal code. The great monument of his home-secretaryship is the Five acts, comprised in one small volume, which consolidated what was spread over one hundred and thirty acts of parliament, and which at once simplified and humanized the criminal law of England. Nor was it only the criminal law which he improved. On reviewing his home-secretaryship, he could say with truth, "Every law found on the statute-book when I entered office, which imposed any temporary or extraordinary restraint on the liberty of the subject, has been either repealed or suffered to expire." Peel's first home-secretaryship came to an end with the fatal illness of the premier, Lord Liverpool, early in 1827, A tory ministry, with Canning in opposition, was felt to be impracticable, and Canning considered himself entitled to the premiership. He received it, reckoning on some support from the liberals; and Peel, with the duke of Wellington and others, at once resigned. Peel's own explanation of this step was, that he could not serve under a premier pledged to concede catholic emancipation. It was not long, however, before he felt himself compelled by circumstances to accept this very position. The Canning ministry was soon terminated by the death of its head, and the continuation of it under Lord Goderich lasted only a few months. In January, 1828, was formed the duke of Wellington's ministry, in which Peel was again home-secretary. In little more than a year, the speech from the throne, 5th February, 1829, drawn up by the ministry of which Peel was a member, invited parliament to consider the propriety of removing the catholic disabilities. The party which had looked upon Peel as their Abdiel, threw him off with indignant invectives against his treachery. He resigned at once his seat for Oxford, and offered himself for re-election, but was rejected in favour of the late Sir R. H. Inglis, and took refuge in the borough of Westbury. On the 5th of March, 1829, Mr. Peel introduced the Roman catholic disabilities removal bill, in a long and remarkable speech; supported as it was by two such former opponents of its principle as Wellington and Peel, it became the law of the land. Its policy is no longer a matter of question. It had become a question of concession or civil war, and civil war for a cause which the house of commons itself had condemned. In Peel's conduct the only doubtful point is whether he should not have resigned, and given the measure his support in a private, not a public capacity. apology in Sir Robert's own memoirs is, that he not merely offered but pressed his resignation upon the duke of Wellington, and only withdrew it when assured by the duke that the assent of the king and of the house of lords to the measure was very doubtful, if he insisted on resigning.

The emancipation of the catholics weakened the Wellington-

Peel ministry, by alienating many of its stanchest supporters, and the opposition was proportionally strengthened and encouraged to press the demand for parliamentary reform, which before long was supported by the voice of the nation. George IV. died, long was supported by the voice of the nation. George IV. died, 26th June, 1830, and the accession of William IV. was followed by a dissolution of parliament. The duke of Wellington made his celebrated declaration against reform, and the days of his ministry were numbered. Tory malcontents joined the liberal opposition in voting for Sir Henry Parnell's motion for a revision of the civil list (15th November, 1830); and defeated by a prairrite of treaty pine the ministry resigned. defeated by a majority of twenty-nine, the ministers resigned. Sir Robert Peel, as he now was, for his father had died in the preceding May, quitted the home secretaryship, during his second tenure of which he had, in spite of much clamorous opposition, passed the new metropolitan police act (10th George IV., c. 44). This peoful ., c. 44). This useful measure substituted for the inefficient watchmen of the old system appointed by each parish, a wellorganized and efficient body of policemen (nick-named after the author of the act "Peelers"), the whole body being con-trolled by commissioners directly responsible to the home secretary. With the fall of the Wellington-Peel ministry came the long battle of parliamentary reform. In this fierce conflict catholic emancipation was forgotten, and Sir Robert Peel once more led his party united in the war against parliamentary reform. He gave the whig measure a steady and zealous, but not a violent opposition. With his usual prudent discernment of the signs of the times, he declined to aid the duke of Wellington in forming a ministry when Lord Grey resigned (May, 1832), after his defeat on Lord Lyndhurst's motion for postponing the disfranchisement clauses of the reform bill. It became the law of the land, and its passing was followed by a dissolution of par-liament. The first reformed parliament was opened on the 29th of January, 1833, and Sir Robert Peel took his seat as member for Tamworth, which he continued to represent until his death. Sir Robert at once accepted the reform bill as a final settlement of the question not to be disturbed, and set to work to re-organize his party and strengthen its influence in the country. Under his auspices, toryism now became conservatism. He gave a cordial support to the ministers when they were urged forward by their radical allies. So keenly was his policy appreciated by William IV., that when after Lord Grey's resignation in July, 1834, Lord Melbourne was sent for by the king, that nobleman was directed by his sovereign (a secret first made public in Sir Robert's own memoirs) to enter into negotiations with the duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel for the formation of a coalition ministry. Neither Lord Melbourne nor Sir Robert Peel was prepared for this course; and when Lord Althorp was called to the upper house in the following November by the death of his father, the king, alarmed at the Irish church policy of his ministers, resolved on a new Wellington-Peel administration. Sir Robert was absent in Italy, and the duke of Wellington acted as provisional minister until his return, having advised the king to make Peel, and not himself, premier. On his return, Sir Robert Peel took the offices of first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, with the duke of Wellington for foreign secretary. Parliament was dissolved; and in a letter to the electors of Tamworth the premier announced his policy to be one of moderate and practical reform. The result of the general election was to place the new ministry in a minority of ten on the election of speaker, a very small minority compared with that in which the conservative party was left after the dissolution following the reform bill. As a proof of his reforming tendencies, even in the matter of the church, Sir Robert procured the appointment, in February, 1835, of the now well-known ecclesiastical commission. The Times newspaper gave him its powerf. I support, and he received the unofficial co-operation of Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham, who had declined to enter his ministry in the meantime. Robert, in a minority, struggled bravely on until April, 1835. Three resolutions were then passed, on the motion of Earl Russell, the chief of which (April 3) affirmed the policy of appropriating the surplus revenue of the Established Church Ireland to general education—the famous appropriation The three resolutions were carried by majorities of clause. The three resolutions were carried by majorities of thirty-three, twenty-five, and twenty-seven, and the Peel ministry resigned 8th April, 1835. But the ability and tact which Sir Robert Peel had displayed as premier impressed even his opponents with respect, and strengthened the confidence of the growing conservative party in their leader. The recalled

Melbourne administration through various circumstances grew weaker and weaker, until in the first days of May, 1839, it had only a majority of five on a question of first-rate importance, the suspension of the constitution of Jamaica; and on the 7th of May it resigned. Sir Robert was sent for, but her majesty declining to accede to his proposal to remove and replace the ladies of her bedchamber, Lord Melbourne returned to office. For two years the resuscitated Melbourne ministry continued to exist, until on the 27th of May, 1841, it was defeated by a majority of one on a motion of want of confidence. Lord Melbourne appealed to the country, and in the new house of commons, on the 27th of August, an amendment to the address was carried by a majority of ninety-one, and Sir Robert Peel became once more premier, holding the one office of first lord of the treasury. He entered on office with a working majority, and with a ministry which included statesmen both of proved ability, such as Lord Lyndhurst, Sir James Graham, Stanley, and Lord Ellenborough, and rising young politicians such as Mr. Gladstone and the present duke of Newcastle. such as Mr. Gladstone and the present duke of Newcastle. "Never, perhaps," says M. Guizot, "had a first minister united at his accession so many elements and guarantees of a safe and strong government. But," the French statesman is compelled to add, "he was called on to perform the most difficult of tasks a task essentially incoherent and contradictory. He was obliged to be at once a conservative and a reformer, and to carry along with him in this double course a majority incoherent in itself." The history of Sir Robert Peel's second administration, which is the history of England during 1841-45, does not fall to be written here; only a few principal items can be glanced at. After an autumn and winter of preparation he met parliament on the 3d of February, 1842, and on the 9th proposed his famous sliding scale, which was carried by a majority of one hundred and eight. On the 11th of March he made his financial statement, and proposed to meet the deficit which had been growing yearly larger under the whigs, by an income-tax of 7d. in the pound. On the 10th of May, in a long and elaborate speech, showing a wonderful mastery of details, he proposed his new tariff, the principle of which was to extinguish the duties on a number of minor articles of foreign import, and in other cases to replace prohibitory by moderately protective duties. Among the duties thus reduced were those on various agricultural products, cattle and salted meat, butter and eggs; nor did this innovation fail to excite the murmurs of his protectionist sup-In the session of 1844 he carried, with the support porters. of the whigs, his Bank act, which, according to M. Guizot, he himself "delighted to speak of as one of the most important achievements of his life." In the same session still stronger murmurs than before were heard proceeding from a section of his supporters, when he introduced the measure for the endowment of Maynooth, to carry which he had to accept the support of his whig opponents against many of his own adherents. Meanwhile the anti-corn-law league was growing very formidable. The consolidation and extension of its power were followed by the potato rot and Irish famine, in the autumn of 1845. On the 6th of November, according to his own memoirs, Sir Robert Peel submitted to his colleagues of the cabinet a proposal to issue forthwith an order in council remitting the duty on grain in bond to one shilling, and opening the ports for the admission of all species of grain at a smaller rate of duty, while parliament was to be summoned on the 27th, and an indemnity asked for. The cabinet declined its assent to this proposal and others which accompanied it. On the 22nd of November, Earl Russell addressed to his London constituents the celebrated Edinburgh letter, in which he gave in his adhesion to corn-law repeal. On the 5th of December Sir Robert resigned, and on the 11th Earl Russell arrived at Osborne. His lordship's attempts to form an administration were foiled, by the refusal of Earl Grey to join a cabinet of which Lord Palmerston was to be a member. On the 20th of December Sir Robert Peel resumed the functions of prime minister, now supported by his principal colleagues (with the exception of the present earl of Derby, who seceded) in his scheme of proposing to parliament the repeal of the corn-laws. On the 27th of January, 1846, he introduced his plan, according to which, after 1849, the duty on corn was to be reduced to the nominal one of a shilling. The repeal of the corn-laws was carried by a coalition between Sir Robert Peel and his followers on the one side, and the liberals on the other, against the protectionists. Little more than an

hour and a half after the peers had passed the new tariff, on the 25th June, 1846, the liberals and the protectionists coalesced to throw out on the second reading the minister's Irish coercion bill. The numbers on the division were two hundred and ninety-two against, to two hundred and nineteen for, and on the 29th of June Sir Robert Peel announced to the house of commons that he had ceased to be a minister of the crown. For the next four years he gave his successor, Earl Russell, an independent support, aiding the whig ministers to carry the Irish encumbered estates act and the repeal of the navigation laws. Almost his solitary act of notable opposition to the whig ministry was his speech and vote on the Pacitico affair, when Sir Robert and his followers coalesced with the protectionists and the Manchester party, but unsuccessfully, to refuse approval of the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston. This was his last appearance in the house of commons. On the following day, the 29th of June, while riding in the afternoon up Constitution Hill, he was thrown from his horse, and his left collar-bone was broken. After lingering in great pain for some days, he died on the 2d of July, 1850. public funeral would have been given to him, and a peerage to Lady Peel; but his own instructions were precise. He had left directions that he should be interred in the parish church of Drayton where his father and mother were buried, and that no one of his family should accept any title or public reward in respect of any service which he might have rendered to his country. On the motion of Earl Russell, the house of commons resolved that a monument should be erected to him in Westminster abbey.-F. E.

The grave has so recently closed over Sir Robert Peel, and the circumstances connected with his later administration are so fresh in the memory, that comment upon it would be superfluous here; but the private life and character of the illustrious statesman not being so generally known to the public, cannot be passed He was essentially a domestic man-never so over in silence. happy as in the bosom of his family, or surrounded by his friends and neighbours. His manners were graceful, but retiring. stranger might, but most erroneously, have attributed his quietude and seeming reserve to constitutional coldness, or even pride; but, on the contrary, he was extremely warm-hearted and sincere, though from force of habit, being accustomed to deep thought, he occasionally exhibited an air of abstraction. As a rule he was cheerful without hilarity, and when amongst his friends, a quiet vein of humour pervaded his conversation. Nothing perhaps more strongly exemplified the equanimity of his disposition, his power of self-control, and elasticity of mind, than the air of perfect repose unalloyed by care which he exhibited when descending, under whatever circumstances, from the turmoil of parliamentary strife to the peaceful pursuits of domestic life. Undoubtedly the main-spring of this was the satisfaction he derived, whether ousted by defeat or crowned with success, from the consciousness of having faithfully discharged his duty. There was indeed a grandeur in the dignified serenity of his deportment under such circumstances, which commanded admiration. He was never idle. However sudden the transition from the worry of official existence to the retirement of country life, he immediately applied himself to the moral and social improvement of all within his influence, and entered into their pursuits with alacrity. Interesting himself in agriculture, he promoted amongst his farm-tenantry and neighbours the adoption of the most approved scientific appliances; tried at his own expense the various experiments in draining, manuring, &c., giving the farmers the benefit of the experience thus acquired; procured the advice of the most eminent scientific men; and invited his tenantry to hear their lectures on farming, not forgetting on these occasions to exercise freely the rites of hospitality. was a liberal promoter of education, in furtherance of which he not only aided the schools established and endowed by his father, but founded a library and reading room at Tamworth. He was munificent in his donations to public charities, church building, &c., and his private charity was as extensive as it was unostentatious. He was a keen sportsman, and sought health in the invigorating sport of shooting, freely inviting his neighbours to participate with him in this amusement, and to surround his table after the close of the day. Thus he brought himself into useful and agreeable contact with those around him of every rank and denomination; in fact Sir Robert Peel at Drayton Manor was a perfect specimen of the true English country gentleman. The

admirable productions of ancient and modern painters and sculptors of every school which adorn his family mansion, undisfigured by anything below mediocrity, and embracing a collection of portraits of the most eminent men of his own time of every shade of politics, attest at once the love of art and science, and the large liberality of sentiment which distinguished him. He delighted to encourage genius, and though so extremely careful not to tax the country by lavish patronage, the exclusion of his own family from which was a notable example, he availed himself of frequent opportunities of rewarding merit by procuring appointments to public offices of the sons of men more distinguished, as too frequently happens, for pre-eminence in art, science, and literature than for wealth. Peel was a true patriot, and whatever may have been the opinions of adverse parties as to his measures and the line of policy he pursued, rectitude of purpose may undoubtedly be ascribed to him. He sought no personal advantage—his "will" furnishes conclusive evidence of this. It has been objected that he was not far-seeing in political matters, and that he deceived his party when, in his judgment, the time for action arrived. As regards the former, if we revert to the almost prophetic language in which when introducing his modifications of the tariff or free-trade measures he foretold an equal revenue in ten years with the reduced customs duties proposed, and compare the promise with the result—an increase in 1852 of a few hundreds over the twenty-two millions of 1842—some credit must be accorded to him for far-seeing policy. As regards the latter charge, with reference to which his corn-law policy was made the stalking-horse, it may be said that he well kept those secrets upon which success depended; but no one can review the speeches he made on the hustings and elsewhere prior to that memorable event, without admitting, however unwilling so to interpret them at the time, that they clearly foreshadowed the tendency of his mind, if they did not fully develope the line of policy to which he became a convert. In the inevitable conscquences which ensued, the best proof of his sincerity and selfsacrificing patriotism is to be found. He who, foreseeing the penalty he must pay, cast to the winds the most powerful party a statesman ever led, and sacrificed personal friendships of the most flattering character, was not only the greatest martyr to his country, but the results have proved the wisdom of his policy, and already are its merits acknowledged by many of his bitterest opponents, who now quote his speeches with reverence, and dwell upon the emanations of his master mind as lights by which present and future generations should steer their course. Statues to his honour have been erected in all the principal cities of the kingdom, but none with feelings of deeper veneration than the statue by Noble, which, at a cost of nearly £1000, was placed in the market-place of Tamworth by the contributions of persons of every grade in that little community, who had the best opportunity of estimating his great moral worth .- F. J. H.

PEEL, SIR WILLIAM, Captain R.N., K.C.B., a gallant naval officer, was the third and favourite son of Sir Robert Peel, the statesman. He was born on the 2nd November, 1824, entered the navy in 1838, and took part in the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre. At the breaking out of the war with Russia he was captain of the Diamond in the Black Sea fleet, and with the naval brigade distinguished himself on land during the siege of Sebastopol. He commanded it, and was wounded in the unsuccessful assault of the allies on the 18th June, 1855. At the commencement of the war with China in 1856 he was in command of the Shannon, when he was sent by Lord Elgin from the Chinese waters with troops to Calcutta, to aid in repressing the Indian mutiny. Once more he was of signal service ashore. With his tars he accompanied Lord Clyde in the march to relieve Lucknow. During the march he received the news that he had become Sir William, and Dr. Russell of the *Times* says, in his Diary in India—"It was worth while to make a long journey to see the way in which he had trained his men." Wounded at the capture of Lucknow, he died at Cawnpore of confluent smallpox, on the 27th April, 1858. In a gazette extraordinary the governor-general paid a tribute to Sir William Peel's conspicuous services, to his "eminent ability, earnest character, admirable temper, and daring but thoughtful courage."—F. E.

PEELE, GEORGE, a dramatist, one of the precursors of Shakspeare, shared with his friends, Greene and Marlowe, the admiration of his stage-loving contemporaries. His birth is fixed by conjecture as having taken place somewhere in Devonshire about the year 1552. Twelve years later his name occurs

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in the matriculation book of Oxford university as a member of Broadgates hall (now Pembroke college). He was elected a student of Christ Church about 1573, took his degree of bachelor of arts on the 12th of June, 1577, and that of master of arts on the 6th of July, 1579. While at the university he acquired reputation as a poet; and in 1583 he is known to have superintended the performance of a comedie and a tragedie given at Oxford before Albert Alasco (a Lesko?), a Polish prince palatine who had been recommended by the queen to the courtesies of the university. His subsequent life in London was far from enviable. Improvident, reckless, dissolute, he would have his moments of prosperity and popularity, but was oftener "driven to extreme shifts." His first dramatic work, "The Arraignment of Paris," was published in 1584. written in a variety of measures, serving to display Peele's facility in versemaking, and exhibits great luxuriance of fancy. It is probable that the author turned sometimes actor, but rather as an amusement than a profession. He was city-poet on more than one lord mayor's day, for which he devised the pageant. He wrote also complimentary poems to Sir John Norris and the earl of Essex. His "Chronicle History of Edward the First" appeared In 1593, and was the earliest of that species of drama which Shakspeare afterwards rendered so attractive. "The Battle of Alcazar" appeared, anonymously, in 1594, and was succeeded the following year by the "Old Wives' Tale." At this time he appears to have been in great distress, from a letter he wrote to Lord Burleigh, with one of his works, the messenger being his "eldest daughter, and necessitie's servant." His best work, the tragedy of "David and Bethsabe," "the earliest fountain of pathos and harmony that can be traced in our dramatic poetry," was printed in 1599, after his death, the date of which event has not yet been more precisely fixed. The best edition of Pcele's works is that edited by Mr. Dyce, 3 vols., 1829-39, with an account of the poet's life.—R. H.

PEIRESC, NICOLAS CLAUDE FABRI DE, an eminent antiquarian and patron of letters, was born at Beaugensier in Provence on the 1st December, 1580, of a family originally from Italy. His father was a councillor of the court of Aides. He studied at first under the jesuits in Avignon, after which he visited various universities, and took the degree of doctor of law at Aix in 1604. His thesis on this occasion was much admired. Visiting Paris soon after, he acquired the friendship of the most learned men in that city, especially De Thou and Isaac Casaubon. From Paris he went to England in the suite of the French ambassador, and was received with marks of distinction by James I. Proceeding next to Holland he became acquainted with Julius Scaliger and Grotius—the latter of whom, at Peiresc's instigation, undertook his famous work, De Jure Belli et Pacis. On his return to France he was admitted a councillor of the parliament of Aix, devoting himself, however, with great earnestness to literary and antiquarian pursuits. The learning of Peiresc was varied and profound, and he particularly excelled in the department of numismatics. Still it is mainly as a Mæcenas that Peiresc commands the respect and gratitude of posterity. Bayle bestowed upon him the title of "Le Procureur Général de la Littérature," and never, it may safely be asserted, was an appellation more justly earned. It was Peiresc who fostered the dawning philosophic genius of Gassendi; and Scaliger, Holstenius, and many others, owed to his liberality much of the success that accompanied their labours. Struggling talent was always sure to find in him a noble, generous, and disinterested friend. His death took place on the 24th June, 1637. Gassendi, whom he had so greatly aided, is Peiresc's chief biographer. His Life was published at Paris in 1641, an English translation of which

appeared in London some years afterwards.—J. J.

PELAGIUS:—Of the birth and early history of this noted heretic nothing is known with certainty. From his surname of Brito he is usually supposed to have been a native of this country, his Greek name being taken as a translation of his Celtic one—Morgan. About the year 400 he is found at Rome, not disseminating novelties, but busy in the austerest practice of monkery, and stirring up by his example and counsels the indolent and profligate members of the religious fraternities. He could not rest in the mere routine of a dead ecclesiasticism, but longed to see the practical fruits of faith and consecration. This longing seems to have grown at length so intense, and even morbid, that he looked for works without inculcating a true and living faith—expected the harvest without the previous cultivation of the soil.

The ordinary doctrines of christianity were set at nought as being matter of speculation, and spiritual activities were sought to be stimulated without the creation of spiritual life. He beheld a dead orthodoxy round about him, and in his haste he would rather dispense with its characteristic tenets than quicken it into vigour and fruitfulness. Probably he surmised, too, that the absorption of the mind in high mysteries called it off from the duties of life, and unfitted it for the discharge of them. Such convictions seem to have led him into his devious course. About the year 410, when Alaric was menacing Rome, he retired with Cœlestius his pupil, a man whom Jerome calls a Scot, that is, probably, in the diction of those times, an Irishman. They first went to Sicily and then to Africa, where Pelagius was on terms of personal friendship with Augustine, from whom his opinions must have been concealed. Leaving Coelestius behind him he sailed for Palestine, and Jerome gave him a cordial welcome; but Cœlestius began to propagate his master's views, probably in a crude and extreme form, and his opinions were immediately and formally condemned by the African church. The news of this exposure and condemnation soon reached the East, and roused the hostility of Jerome. Pelagius was accused first before John of Jerusalem, and then before the synod of Diospolis in 415, but acquitted. There was more tendency to his views in the East than in the West, and there was a close connection between the East and many of the British monasteries. The doctrines of Pelagius were formally condemned by the councils of Carthage Milevi, and Pope Innocentius anathematized the two heresiarchs in 417-a sentence ultimately confirmed by Zosimus. Little is known of the subsequent career of Pelagius. It is surmised by many that he returned for safety to his native country. But his followers were soon placed under civil disabilities, confis cation and exile being awarded them by an imperial edict of Constantinople. Pelagius left behind him various works. commentaries on the Epistles are now found in the Benedictine edition of Jerome. Some of his letters are extant, and there are many fragments preserved in the writings of his opponents and contemporaries. The theology of Pelagius eliminated the distinctive doctrines of the church—original sin, moral inability, and the need of divine grace to renovate. In speciously attempting to denude redemption of mystery, he robbed it of reality. His system was certainly superficial in its gauge of the depth of human weakness; and as it felt not the need of divine assistance, it ignored it. His opinions were not stated by himself very distinctly, and his antagonists accused him of lubricity. But his character his antagonists accused him of notificity.

was unexceptionable, as Augustine bears witness. Of the personal appearance of Pelagius we know something—if we can believe his enemies. "He had," says Orosius, "broad shoulders, a thick neck, a portly front, but was lame, and with only one eye. In short, he seems to have been a sturdy islander, unlike the dry and withered monks of southern climates; for Jerome descends so far as to describe him in these terms, Scotorum pultibus prægravatus—" Made obese with Scotch porridge."—J. E.

PEL

PELAGIUS I., Pope, was elected pope in 555 by Greek influence. Most of the bishops and other ecclesiastics of Italy withdrew from communion with him at first, so that only two bishops were present at his ordination. He subscribed the decrees of the fifth council of Constantinople, and the three chapters, which led them to separate from him. In vain did he issue a circular letter to christendom assuring them of his orthodoxy; in vain did he send Roman ecclesiastics into Upper Italy to convince the bishops; in vain did he call upon Narses to support the church with the sword; the schism continued. Yet Justinian supported him. He died 28th February, 560.—S. D.

PFLAGIUS II., Pope, was elevated to the papal see in 578. His consecration took place without a confirmation of it having been received from Constantinople; on which account Gregory was sent thither to apologize for the matter and solicit imperial protection against the Lombards, who had laid siege to Rome. He also applied to the Franks, but in vain. He was embroiled in disputes about the three chapters. When John, patriarch of Constantinople, was honoured with the title of universal or cecumenical bishop, 587, Pelagius II., to whom the decisions of the council at Constantinople were sent, remonstrated strongly against the title. He died in 590 at Rome.—S. D.

PELAYO, King of Gijon and Oviedo, was chosen king about 718 by the christians who had taken refuge in the mountains of the Asturias against the tyranny of the Mahometan conquerors. On the heights of Covadunga and in the cavern of

St. Mary, the brave chief awaited the attack of the Moslem general Alxaman, overwhelmed his army by showers of rocks and stones from the heights, and then, sallying forth, inflicted a terrific loss on the fugitives. This success was followed up by a victory equally important over Manuza, another Mahometan chief; thenceforth the christians were left in undisturbed possession of the Asturias. They began to repair their cities, and to found new ones, and to cultivate the ground. The remainder of Pelayo's reign was probably peaceful; he died in 737, leaving the crown to his son, Favila. His exploits have formed the groundwork for countless poems.—F. M. W.

\* PELISSIER, AIMABLE JEAN JACQUES, Duke de Malakhoff, Marshal of France, was born at Maromme, near Rouen, on the 6th November, 1794. His family were agriculturists. Leaving the military school of St. Cyr, he entered the army in 1815, and in 1839 was sent to Algeria with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He commanded the left wing at the battle of Isey, and in 1845 made himself talked of throughout Europe by suffocating with burning fascines some hundreds of hostile Kabyles, in a cavern where they had taken shelter from their French pursuers, who offered them quarter if they would surrender. He had been military com-mander of the province of Oran and raised to the rank of general of division, when in 1851-52 he superintended the successful expedition in Kabylia. In January, 1855, he superseded Canrobert in the command of the army before Sebastopol, and the selection was so far justified by success, that under his command the key of the Russian position, the Malakhoff, was taken by the French, on the 8th of September, 1855; and from general he became Marshal Pelissier and Duke de Malakhoff. After the Orsini attempt on the life of the emperor of the French, he replaced M. de Persigny as French ambassador in London (April, 1858), but with the war of 1859 between France and Austria, was summoned to take the command of the army of observation at Nancy, an appointment which was considered significant. - F. E.

PELL, JOHN, an English clergyman and mathematician, was born at Southwyke on the 1st of March, 1610, and died at Laingdon in Essex on the 21st of December, 1685. He studied at Cambridge, where he distinguished himself highly by his mathematical attainments, and became a friend and correspondent of the famous Henry Briggs. In 1643 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Amsterdam, and in 1646 at Breda. His principal work, called "Idea Matheseos," was published in 1650. In 1654 he was appointed by Cromwell to the office of envoy to the protestant Swiss cantons. After the restoration of Charles II. he took holy orders, and obtained in 1661 the rectory of Fobbing, and in 1663 that of Laingdon. He was noted for a benevolent simplicity of character, which was

often imposed upon.-W. J. M. R.

PELLEW, EDWARD. See EXMOUTH.

PELLICAN, CONRAD, an eminent Hebraist and commentator of the Reformation period, was born in 1478 at Ruffach in Alsatia, and joined the Franciscans at an early age. In 1519 and subsequent years he occupied himself much with Luther's writings, and took charge of the publication of several of them in Basle. In 1523 he was associated with Œcolampadius in the university of Basle, and read exegetical lectures on the Hebrew Bible. His growing fame in this department procured him an invitation to Zurich, where he settled in 1527, and where he continued to labour till his death in 1556. He was much esteemed by Zwingle and his other colleagues in the theological school. His Hebrew Grammar, "De modo legendi et intelligendi Hebræa," was published as early as 1503, and appeared even earlier than the grammar of Reuchlin. He published also a Hebrew dictionary; a commentary upon the Old Testament, in which he made much use of the rabbinical commentators; and commentaries upon the Pauline and catholic epistles.-P. L.

PELLICO, Silvio, poet and political prisoner, born at Saluzzo in Piedmont in 1788; died in his own country, 31st January, 1854. One of six brothers and sisters, Silvio was reared through his sickly childhood with exceeding tenderness. His father, a royalist, suffered in the reverses of his party; and when this was once more in the ascendant, showed kindness to his adversaries. His mother fostered his early love of books, not only by precept, but by example. The marriage of his twin sister Rosina, from whom he could not bear to part, carried Silvio to Lyons, where during about four years he resided, subjected to influences dangerous alike to his religion and to his morals. At length Ugo Foscolo's Carme de' Sepolcri came into

his hands to rouse the latent love of his country; and about 1810 he returned to his family now settled in Milan, and taught French in the college of Military Orphans. This institution fell with the French power, and Silvio became tutor first in the family of Count Briche, and afterwards to the sons of Count Porro, in whose house he met many persons of note, as Monti, Foscolo, Volta, Manzoni, Madame de Stael, Byron, and Brougham. Meanwhile his tragedy, "Francesca da Rimini," had rendered Pellico's own name conspicuous; and when in 1818 the Conciliatore was started, he both was appointed secretary to that periodical, and engaged to furnish articles for its pages. After thirteen months, however, Il Conciliatore was suppressed by Austrian authority; and in October of the following year Pellico, who through his friend Pietro Maroncelli, had become connected with the secret society of Carbonari, was arrested and consigned to the prison of Santa Margherita. At this point his famous work, "Le mie Prigioni," takes up the narrative, and with pathetic simplicity relates the sufferings he and his countrymen underwent in Santa Margherita, in the Venetian prison of I Piombi, with its extremities of heat and cold, and finally in the Spielberg. In captivity Silvio sought and found stable comfort in religion; though harassed by temptations to harred, In captivity Silvio sought and found stable to infidelity, to suicide. His own words best tell of the unbought kindness of his jailer Schiller; the heroic endurance of his comrade Maroncelli; and the saintliness of his fellow-prisoner Oroboni. In August, 1830, the remainder of his fifteen years' sentence having been remitted, Pellico was set at liberty, and returned to dwell amongst his own people, unmolested, though under caution from the police. Thenceforth his days passed peacefully in literary pursuits and the discharge of pious duties. He published numerous well-known tragedies and other works, of which the list is far too long to be given; declined overtures from foreign courts; neither shunned nor courted honours; lost favour with the people, but never ceased to love his country; and having sent a formal protest against the anti-jesuitical Prolegomeni of Gioberti, in a private letter expressed his conviction at once of that author's mistaken judgment and sincerity; but for his own part stated—"I cannot approve of intolerance, fury, curses, employed against any class of persons."—C. G. R. PELLISSON-FONTANIER, PAUL, a French author, was

born at Béziers in 1624, and educated for the legal profession, in which his family had long been distinguished. In due time he commenced the practice of the law at Castres; but his career, which promised to be successful, was suddenly cut short by a severe attack of small-pox, which left behind it such distressing and permanent effects that he resolved to quit the public profession he had chosen, and to dedicate his life instead to the cultivation of general literature. In 1652 he went to reside in Paris. A history of the French Academy, which he there published, procured him the honour of election as a member of that institution. In 1657 he was appointed chief clerk to Fouquet, superintendent of the finances under Mazarin, and in 1660 he received for his services the rank of state counsellor. But in 1661 he became involved in the disgrace and fall of Fouquet, and was committed to the Bastile, where he remained four years. On his release, through the zealous exertions of his friends, from a rigorous captivity, Pellisson had the luck to obtain the favour of the king, who gave him a pension and made him royal historiographer. Not long afterwards he renounced protestantism, the creed in which he had been trained, and embraced the Roman catholic faith; and entering finally the priesthood, he received several rich benefices from Louis XIV. From this time the royal patronage was increasingly bestowed upon him; and although his fortunes suffered a momentary eclipse when, through the ill-will of Madame de Montespan, he was deprived in 1673 of his post of historiographer, he still, at the special request of Louis, continued to write the life of that monarch, and the better to accomplish the task attended him in some of his campaigns. Pellisson died at Versailles in 1693. His writings are pretty numerous, and neither unimportant nor devoid of merit, but they have been much overrated by his contemporaries. The "Histoire de l'Académie Française," which first gave him celebrity, and the "Histoire de Louis XIV.," are his principal works, the latter being rather a courtier's panegyric than an impartial history. His other productions, both in prose and verse (for he likewise professed to be a poet), have the French elegance of style, but possess few deeper and more enduring qualities .- J. J.

3 X

PELTIER, JEAN CHARLES ATHANASE, a French physicist, was born at Ham on the 22nd of February, 1785, and died in Paris on the 27th of October, 1845. He studied principally meteorology and electricity, and made the remarkable discovery of the production of cold by an electric current, forced to traverse the junction of two metals in the same direction with that of the current which the application of heat to the same junction would generate; a fact of capital importance to the theory of electricity, and of physical energy in general.—W. J. M. R. PELTIER, JEAN GABRIEL, a French journalist, notable for

his trial on English ground, was born, probably about 1770, at Nantes, where his father was a merchant. At the Revolution he founded in Paris a royalist newspaper, profane in its title, and written in a style harmonizing with the title, the Actes des Apôtres. After the fall of the French monarchy on the 10th of August, 1792, Peltier emigrated to London, where in 1803 he founded a journal, the Ambigu, in which he fiercely assailed the first Napoleon. During the short peace between France and England which followed the treaty of Amiens (1802), Napoleon complained of the newspaper attacks of Peltier among others, and at last the attorney-general prosecuted him for libels on the first consul. At his trial (21st February, 1803), Peltier was defended by Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Mackintosh in one of the most effective speeches ever delivered in an English court Peltier was convicted, but before he was brought up for judgment, the new war broke out between France and

England. He died in Paris in 1825.—F. E.
PELUSIUM. See MONGE, GASPARD.
PEMBERTON, HENRY, a mathematician, mechanist, and physician, was born in London in 1694. His education was liberal; he was early placed under the care of Mr. John Ward, afterwards professor of rhetoric at Gresham college. On choosing the profession of medicine he went to Leyden, where at that time Boerhaave was professor. There he studied, and there is no doubt that his natural taste for mathematics was fostered by the then dominant mathematico-physical doctrines, of which Boerhaave was one of the most distinguished supporters. Mathematics formed a large portion of his studies, both during his residence at Leyden, and afterwards when settled in England. From Leyden he went to Paris, to avail himself of those opportunities of practically studying anatomy which that school has always afforded. Thence he returned to London, bringing with him a valuable collection of ancient and modern mathematical works, which had formed part of the library of the Abbé Gallois. On settling in London, in order to become acquainted with English practice, he attended the wards of St. Thomas' hospital. His health, however, was not such as to enable him to cope with the fatigues of practice, and he never entered actively on the duties of the profession for which he had so assiduously qualified. In 1719 he returned to Leyden, visited his friend and former teacher, Boerhaave, and took the degree of M.D. On his return to London he became the intimate of several of the most distinguished men of his time, amongst whom were Sir Isaac Newton and Dr. Mead. He assisted the former in preparing an edition of the Principia, and in writing an account of his philosophical discoveries. Dr. Mead also had his literary assistance in his Treatise on the Plague, and in the magnificent edition which he published of Cowper's work on the muscles. Dr. Pemberton was ultimately elected to the chair of physic at Gresham college, where he delivered a course of lectures on chemistry, afterwards published in 1771 by his friend Dr. James Wilson. At the request of the London College of Physicians he undertook the superintendence of a new edition of the Pharmacopeia Londinensis. He died in 1771, aged seventy-six, having throughout a long life dedicated his best energies to the advancement of natural science. Dr. Pemberton was a voluminous writer. His contributions to the Transactions of the Royal Society extend from the thirtysecond to the sixty-second volume. He left a large quantity of manuscripts, principally on scientific subjects. Amongst his published works are "Epistola ad Amicum de Cotesii inventis;" on the dispute about Fluxions, in the second volume of Robins' works; on the alteration of the style and calendar; on reducing the weights and measures to one standard; a dissertation on eclipses; on the "Loci Plani." Besides these he published several minor pieces on subjects unconnected with science, amongst which are "Observations on Poetry, especially the Epic, occasioned by Glover's Leonidas; and an account of the ancient cde, which appeared in a preface to West's Pindar .- F. C. W.

PEMBROKE, ANNE, Countess of. See CLIFFORD. PEMBROKE, WILLIAM, Earl of. See HERBERT.

PENN, GRANVILLE, the author of several learned works, was the youngest son of Thomas Penn, the son of the founder of Pennsylvania. He was born in New Street, Spring Gardens, on the 9th December, 1761. His earliest publications, "Critical remarks on Isaiah," 4to, and "Remarks on the Eastern origin of mankind, and of the arts of cultivated life," appeared in 1799. He was appointed to a clerkship in the war office, from which he ultimately retired with a pension of £550. In 1834 he succeeded to the family estates on the death of his brother, John Penn. He died at an advanced age on the 28th September, 1844. A noticable feature in his will is the bequest of £3000 per annum to his son and his heirs for the term of five hundred years, out of the annuity of £4000 granted by act of parliament (30 Geo. III.) to the Penn family for losses

they had sustained in America.-R. H.

PENN, SIR WILLIAM, Admiral, was born at Bristol on the 23rd April, 1621, the son of Giles Penn, the master of a merchantman, in which the boy William was trained with paternal vigilance to be an excellent seaman. He was still young when he entered the royal navy, where his advance was extremely rapid. In 1642, at the age of twenty-one, he was made captain, and on the appointment of Lord Warwick by the parliament to the command of the Irish fleet in opposition to Sir John Pennington, the king's admiral, Penn obtained command of a ship under Warwick, and proved himself one of the most able and active cruisers in the service of the parliament. In Whitelock's memorials occur frequent notices of his captures, such as-"Captain Penn took four vessels from the rebels;" "Three French ships taken by Penn;" "Penn come in with five ships." At twenty-three he was made rear-admiral, at twenty-five viceadmiral in the Irish sea, and at twenty-nine vice-admiral of the Straits. When Oliver Cromwell sent Monk and Blake against the Dutch, Penn's seamanship was in requisition, and his ability was so conspicuous that the Protector, having humbled Holland, gave Penn, who bore him no love personally, the command of an expedition sent against the Spanish possessions in the West Indies in 1655. Penn, with an eye to the future, had been in secret correspondence with the exiled Stewarts, and on his return from the West Indies, though he had taken Jamaica, Cromwell sent him to the Tower. He sued for pardon and was set at liberty, but only to recommence his intrigues. In 1660 he declared for Charles at the right moment, helped to bring over the fleet to his cause, was knighted, and shortly after elected member of parliament for Weymouth. The remaining years of Penn's life were passed in prosperity and honour, although his projects of worldly ambition were sorely crossed by the religious zeal which prompted his celebrated son William to turn Quaker. He died at Wanstead in Essex in 1670.-R. H.

PENN, WILLIAM, son of the preceding, was born at London on the 14th October, 1644. His mother, Margaret Jasper, was the daughter of John Jasper, a Dutch merchant. The early childhood of William Penn was spent at Wanstead in Essex, where Admiral Penn had a country house; his maturer childhood in Ireland, where the admiral possessed considerable estates. After having been for several years under the care of a tutor at home, William Penn, when about fifteen, went to the university of Oxford. Here his comely presence, his notable faculties, his persistent diligence, his prompt and practical tendencies, all produced their due effect. But from the most unexpected quarter came a contrariety and a complication which caused the most profound chagrin to an ambitious man like Admiral Penn, who expected to leave, along with immense wealth, a peerage to his son. Thomas Loe, a follower of George Fox, preached at Oxford the doctrines of quakerism. The strange statements of still stranger principles, if repelling or amusing to most of the students, attracted, convinced others. Among these was William Having partially adopted the quaker faith, he did not shrink from some of the quaker practices. His expulsion from the university was the result. Though grieved and angry Admiral Penn did not regard his son's quakerism as more than a passing caprice. To cure William's supposed folly, the admiral sent him to travel on the continent. After an absence of two years the youth returned in 1664, with apparently little or nothing of the quaker remaining. For a short time he was now a student of Lincoln's inn, in order to obtain a knowledge of law. In the autumn of 1665 he set out for Ireland, to look after his father's

estates. With the exception of a brief visit to London he resided in Ireland about two years. During an insurrection the future apostle of peace performed, not unwillingly, the part of a soldier. When on one occasion at Cork Penn heard his Oxford friend, Thomas Loe, preach, Penn's ancient fervour at once revivedhis conversion was complete—he was from that hour a quaker. When attending a meeting of the quakers at Cork he and the rest of the congregation were taken prisoners by a company of soldiers, but not much influence was needed to procure his release. Exasperated beyond measure or expression at his son's relapse, the admiral felt inclined to disown, to disinherit him; and when William, full of filial love but strong in conscience, sought his father, the admiral refused to receive him under his roof. In a few months the doors of his home were thrown open to him, though the admiral was not yet in a much milder mood. To defend his new opinions William Penn preached, wrote, and entered into controversy. For a work entitled "The Sandy Foundation Shaken" he was sent to the Tower, where, in strict and solitary confinement, he remained more than eight months. So far from being crushed by the horrors of the dungeon, he wrote in the Tower, "No Cross, No Crown," a book, like many of Penn's books, still popular. From September, 1669, till the middle of 1670, William Penn was anew a resident in Ireland, managing his father's affairs. On arriving in London he resumed his relations with the quaker leaders, and though never osten-tatious or rash, shunned no peril. Penn for addressing, and Captain William Mead for being present at a meeting of quakers, were apprehended, tried, and every villanous and malignant art was used to procure their condemnation. The jury, however, courageously acquitted them. On the 16th September, 1670, eleven days after the termination of the trial, Penn's father died. Not only was the admiral on his deathbed reconciled to his son, but he expressed his admiration of his heroic conduct. Penn, by his father's decease, came into a fortune of £1500 a year, besides inheriting claims on the government, finally amounting to more than £16,000. But his wealth and high position did not frighten the demon of persecution, always in watch for him. For no more heinous offence than worshipping in a fashion which, if eccentric, was surely harmless, Penn was imprisoned six months. He cheered the loneliness, brightened the darkness of his cell in Newgate, by the production of four works on the topics so dear to him. A stirring and successful missionary tour in Holland and Germany followed his deliverance from bondage. England welcomed the returning apostle to a more pleasing captivity than any that he had yet borne; for, in the spring of 1672 he married Gulielma Maria, the daughter of Sir William Springell of Darling in Sussex, who had died young, as a leader on the par-liamentary side in the civil war. The lady added great sweetness of temper and exalted qualities of mind to exceeding beauty. In his retreat at Rickmansworth Penn seemed to have withdrawn from all conflict and turmoil, and at a moment when the bravest of the brave were more than ever needed. But if Penn slumbered, it was to have the grander vision of future enterprise. The moral pollution, the political corruption, the confusion of sects and parties, the cruel intolerance which characterized the reign of Charles II., kindled in Penn's brain the ideal of a commonwealth to be founded far away from the anarchies and abominations of Europe. When, therefore, Penn, having devoted himself with energetic despatch to the interests of his sect in London, engaged in a second missionary tour on the continent, his tongue was not more busy in urging his hearers to suffer for the sake of conscience, than his thoughts were busy with the asylum, the paradise, which, created in the New World, the bigotries and brutalities of the Old World could never assail. His companions on the continent were George Fox and Robert Barclay. Braced, emboldened by his missionary triumphs, Penn yearned even more than of old for the consolidation of religious and political freedom in England. But the bitterness of faction, and the intenser bitterness of sectarianism, defeated the most selfsacrificing efforts of patriotic and enlightened men; and the insane excitement about the popish plot aroused ferocities which had not stirred since the time of the Tudors. In these circumstances Penn applied for a grant of land in America as an equivalent for the debt due to him by the government. A vast tract was conceded to him; it was Charles II. who, in honour of Penn, proposed the name Pennsylvania. The code of laws which Penn prepared for the province was exalted in aim, comprehensive in scope; yet with slender exceptions its details were marvellously

practical, and if Penn had not the genius of the ruler he had, as few have had, the genius of the legislator. Preceded, accompanied by emigrants, Penn set sail from Deal on the 5th September, 1682, for America, whither a voyage of nine weeks brought The work of organization under Penn's vigorous and sagacious guidance rapidly proceeded. A few Swedes and Dutch had, previously settled in Pennsylvania, but colonists from the most various regions of the Old World now poured in. Universal toleration was proclaimed, a charter of liberties was solemnly consecrated, and a democratic government was established. In his dealings with the Indians and their chiefs Penn manifested his accustomed magnanimity and justice. The capital city, Philadelphia, was planned on a scale commensurate with Pennsylvania's expected greatness. Penn's family was in England. Hearing that his wife was ill; hearing that his friend Algernon Sydney had perished on the scaffold; hearing that the fury of fanaticism was rivalling with the fury of vice; he, intrusting his unfinished undertakings to such men as he deemed com-petent, hurried anxiously back. His wife was better, but the maladies of the state were deeper, more dreadful, than they had been represented. When James II. ascended the throne they could not well be increased. But they grew more chaotic. For this James was blameable to a much less extent than is commonly believed, flagrant as his faults may have been. During the reign of James Penn was continually at court, yet from no selfish or servile reasons. James had been his father's friend, and he had always been glad and prompt to help Penn himself. Penn therefore entered the palace that he might give the king wise counsels, and counsels tending toward mercy. Confiding both in Penn's fidelity and skill, James commissioned him to visit the prince of Orange at the Hague, to ascertain the prince's views on some points, to furnish him with clearer, correcter notions on others. Penn succeeded indifferently; but he availed himself of the opportunity to make known far and wide on the continent that realm where rising cities and a prosperous community bade all the oppressed, all exiles, welcome. One or two services most honourable to Penn, which he performed for James on his return from Holland, have been most slanderously misrepresented. The overthrow of James was in more than one respect a misfortune for Penn. In the spring of 1690 Penn was arrested on the charge of holding treasonable correspondence with the dethroned monarch. The absurdity of the charge being swiftly and glaringly evident, Penn was set at liberty. though Penn's conduct continued to be what it had always been -blameless, beautiful, and brave-he was, by an order in council stript, 14th March, 1692, of his title to the Pennsylvanian government-a tyrannical act involving his utter ruin; for, besides that he had risked his whole substance in the Pennsylvanian experiment, his estates both in England and in Ireland had been grievously mismanaged by incompetent or dishonest overseers. Blow followed on blow, gloom on gloom. Worn out by anxiety, Penn's beloved wife died. His eldest son, Springett Penn, a sweet and gifted youth, was threatened with consumption. An order in council capriciously restored to Penn, in 1694, that Pennsylvanian government of which an order in council had so capriciously robbed him. But the ownership of territories so extensive was almost barren to him. His agents were faithless, and the colonists, though profuse in expressions of regard, were in reality ungrateful and grasping. of Penn was desolate, his home more desolate still, and detraction poisoned the wounds which adversity had made. While the world ceased not to frown, the charm and the warmth of the home revived when in January, 1696, Penn took as his second wife Hannah, daughter of Thomas Callowhill of Bristol, who compensated for the soft angelic radiance which had clothed the first wife, by indomitable strength and resolution. Springett Penn, ere reaching his twenty-first year, was in April, 1696, torn away, plunging the father in despair. A visit to his Irish estates preluded Penn's second expedition to the New World. His family went with him to America, though rather from necessity than choice. Penn's residence in the colony was more beneficial to the colonists than to himself. He suggested, he promoted, many reforms; above all he inculcated and gave the example of that humane spirit in which he was so far before his age. branded as iniquitons negro slavery, and to the aged, the sick, and the destitute he was a bountiful almoner. It was the sad doom of Penn that England and Pennsylvania seemed always to be rending him asunder. But for Pennsylvania, he could have

played a far grander part in England: and but for England, he could have given to the Pennsylvanian experiment a far more sustained and systematic shape. At all events Penn's public and private duties appeared again to require his presence in England. He had not been more than three months in England when William III. died. Queen Anne was Penn's friend, as her father had been; and much during the remainder of his days did Penn need friends. Penn's steward, Philip Ford, whom Penn regarded as a paragon of virtue, but who was a miracle of villany, died in 1702. By the accounts which he left it was made to appear that Penn was largely in his debt. Ford's widow and son—deaf to mercy, deaf to justice, dead to decency—thrust Penn among the debtors in the Old Bailey. It was afterwards proved that it was only a small sum that Penn really owed. The founder of Pennsylvania was at last released; but his health was shattered by confinement in the close, bad air. In 1712 Penn had the first of a series of paralytic attacks, which clouded his mind and weakened his memory, almost more than they prostrated his body. It was at Ruscombe in Berkshire that Penn's closing years were spent. His children and grandchildren clustered lovingly round that broken frame, in which the great, warm, tender heart burned strong and true in the general wreck. died on the 29th of July, 1718; and he was buried on the 5th August at the village of Jordans, Buckinghamshire, beside his first wife and his son Springett. There were two sons and three daughters by the one marriage; four sons and two daughters by Penn's son William was a profligate, who sank from one depth of degradation to another till death put an end to his shameful career in 1720. Though Penn left his family in straitened circumstances, yet the property in Pennsylvania increased rapidly in value. Recent attacks on Penn have been victoriously refuted. Indeed, they refute themselves, or are scarcely deserving of refutation. Free from frailty no man is: free from vanity perhaps Penn was not. But his integrity is unimpeachable. He was a saint, a hero, a martyr, all in one. Penn's life, however, has yet to be written, at once with historical dignity and historical accuracy. Let us not wrangle over the grave of a man so memorable-let us bring ourselves into harmony with his aspirations and inspirations. If Penn's fame is not pure, then the fame of no English worthy is unsullied, and through the crowding centuries the mighty dead have no divine message to breathe to us. Penn cried, "No Cross, no Crown." He bore the cross, and let us not snatch from him the crown which the unanimous veneration of mankind has bestowed .-- W. M-l.

PENNANT, THOMAS, an eminent naturalist, was born at Downing, in the parish of Whiteford, near Holywell in Flintshire, on June 14, 1726, his father being David Pennant, descendant of an eminent Welsh family. He was educated as a boy at Wrexham school, and afterwards at Oxford university. He first developed his taste for natural history at the early age of twelve, from reading Willoughby's Ornithology. No sooner did he leave Oxford, where he seemed so little in his element that he took no degree, than, influenced by the passion that was mastering him, he made a tour into Cornwall, and there encouraged by Dr. Borasse, became deeply interested in the study of minerals and An account, published in the Philosophical Transactions, of the shock of an earthquake which was felt at Downing in 1750, was his first literary production. In 1754 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, and in the same year visited Ireland, but complained that the conviviality of those whose guest he was rendered his journal unfit for publication. He commenced a correspondence with Linnæus in 1755, which lasted as long as the strength and years of that most distinguished naturalist permitted. Through his influence Pennant's description of a concha anomia was read before the Royal Society of Upsal, which consequently elected him one of its members. The first part of his work on "The British Zoology" was published in 1765, and by it his reputation as a naturalist was established. Whilst this volume was in the press, he travelled about Europe, becoming thus more or less intimate with such men as Buffon, Voltaire, Pallas, Haller, and the two Gesners. Soon after his return he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1768 he published a second edition of his "British Zoology," the profits of which he generously gave to a Welsh charity school in London. The next year he added to this work a volume on the reptiles and fishes of our island, and the year after a supplementary one completed it. In 1771 he published a "Synopsis of Quadrupeds," the plan of which he had designed with Pallas

at the Hague, and concerning the improved and enlarged edition of which, called a "History of Quadrupeds," Cuvier says—"It is still indispensable to those who wish to study the history of quadrupeds.' About the same time he wrote an amusing account of his tour in Scotland, which quickly ran through many editions, and within a few months of that success the university of Oxford paid a high tribute to his literary worth by conferring on him the degree of doctor of laws. The next year, accompanied by Dr. Lightfoot, whom he assisted in his Flora Scotia, he made a second tour into Scotland, and, among general tributes of honour, Edinburgh and other corporate towns presented him with their municipal freedom. He published several accounts of his travels; as, for example, in 1774 a history of his second journey into Scotland, and in that and succeeding years the record of the many tours he made throughout the British dominions in pursuit of topographical discoveries. His "Welsh Tour" was issued in 1778, and his "Journey from Chester to London" in 1880ed in 1778, and his Souriey from Chester to Johnson said of his publications in this branch of literature—"Pennant is the best traveller I ever read; he observes more things than any one else does." The last great work which he finished was his "Arctic Zoology," and although it was necessarily a compilation, because he had never visited the haunts of the animals he there describes, it was nevertheless very much esteemed. In the beginning of 1798 he published two volumes entitled "A View of Hindoostan," the two additional volumes, under the name of "Outlines of the Globe," and which include, with the description of India and its productions, that of the adjoining countries, being edited by his son after his death. He also published, in 1793, "Literary Life;" in 1796, a "History of Whiteford and Holywell;" in 1799, a "History of besides commencing at different periods of his life a work on "Indian Zoology," and another on the "Genera of Birds," neither of which was completed. He died at his seat at Downing, December 16, 1798, in the seventy-second year of his age, having won for himself the fame of a most devoted student of natural history, a keenly observant traveller, and a singularly instructive and indefatigable writer .- D. T.

PENNI, GIAN FRANCESCO, called II Fattore di Raffaello, or simply II Fattore, from the circumstance of his having been Raphael's steward, was born at Florence in 1488, went early to Rome, and entered the school of Raphael, with whom he became eventually a great favourite: he and Giulio Romano were coheirs of Raphael as relates to his art effects. Penni assisted Raphael not only in the Vatican, more especially in the landscape backgrounds, but in the Farnesina; and he was his great master's chief assistant in the preparation of the famous cartoons at Hampton court. He made copies of some of his most celebrated oil pictures, and helped to complete his unfinished works. He died at Naples in 1528.—Luca Penni was the younger brother of Gian Francesco; he also is said to have been one of Raphael's assistants, but he worked chiefly with Perino del Vaga till his death, and joined Il Rosso or Maitre Roux at Fontainebleau. He afterwards visited this country, and worked for Henry VIII. He engraved a few plates after Rosso and Primaticcio.—R. N. W.

PENRUDDOCK, John, a royalist colonel of the time of the civil war in England, was the son of Sir John Penruddock of Wiltshire. During the protectorate in the spring of 1654-55, a combined insurrection of royalists and Anabaptists against Cromwell was meditated. On Sunday, March 11th of that year, a band of cavaliers, including Penruddock, Sir Joseph Wagstaff, and Mr. Grove, attempted to proclaim the king in Salisbury. Rousing no loyalty they quitted the city next day, going westward, some two hundred in number. They were pursued by one of Oliver's captains, Anton Crook, defeated, and the leaders taken prisoners. Tried at Exeter by a judge and jury, Penruddock and Grove, both gallant men, were beheaded; Sir Joseph Wagstaff had the good fortune to escape. Many of the others were hanged.—R. H.

PENRY or AP HENRY, John, a native of Wales, where he was born about the year 1559. He was educated first at Cambridge, where he became a subsizar of Peter-house about 1578; but afterwards removed to Oxford, where he entered as a commoner of St. Alban's hall. He took his degree of M.A. in 1586, and soon afterwards received holy orders. Anthony a Wood quotes from a pamphlet of the time a statement to the effect that he was at heart "an arrant papist;" but adds that he was not limself inclined to receive the statement. He himself says what evil he can of Penry, calling him "a person full of

Welsh blood, of a hot and restless head," and charging him with being a most notorious Anabaptist, and in some sort a Brownist, and the most bitter enemy to the Church of England of any that had appeared in the long reign of Queen Elizabeth; but at the same time admits that he was esteemed by many a tolerable scholar, an edifying preacher, and a good man.—(Athen. Oxon. vol. i., col. 227, ed. 1691.) Wood is certainly wrong as to Penry's being an Anabaptist, and he might have more confidently asserted his leanings to Brownist views. Certain it is he was far from friendly to the Church of England, and whether it was his hot "Welsh blood" or some higher cause that moved him, he was not careful to express his disapprobation in gentle and moderate terms. Wood, following Strype, ascribes to him the authorship of the Martin Marprelate tracts; but this is a mistake, as he does not appear even to have been in the secret of their authorship. His connection, however, with the sectaries was sufficient to draw down on him the displeasure of the ruling powers, who eagerly caught at the apology for persecuting him, furnished by the imputation to him of writings with which he had nothing to do. In 1587 he was brought before the high commission, and again in 1590, when, to escape what he fore-saw was in store for him, he fled to Scotland. Here he remained till 1593, when he returned to England. Almost on his landing he was apprehended by the vicar of Stepney on a charge of sedition; and after a most unfair trial he was on the 21st of May of that year found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. This atrocious sentence was carried into execution eight days after. Penry seems to have been a pious man, zealous to do good according to his own convictions, and perfectly harmless as respects the government. No excuse can be furnished for the iniquity which doomed him to an ignominious death for works he had never written, and for expressions used in papers he had written, but never published .- W. L. A.

PEPIN LE GROS or PEPIN D'HERISTAL (so called from Heristal in the kingdom of Metz or Ostrasia), was the grandson of Arnoul, duke of Ostrasia in the reign of Dagobert I. His mother was the daughter of a previous Pepin, who filled the all-important office of mayor of the palace under the same monarch. Under Dagobert II. Pepin le Gros became duke of Ostrasia, and when Dagobert died in 679 he still continued to rule Ostrasia, subject to the nominal superiority of Thierry III., king of Neustria. Discord soon arising between the two, Pepin revolted; and having attacked Neustria, he ended the war in 687 by the victory of Testry, which placed the chief portion of western France in his hands. He obliged Thierry to recognize him as mayor of the palace (major domûs), an official originally what the title signified, chief of the king's domestics, but who, under princes of immature years or feeble character, easily usurped all the powers of the state. Such were pre-eminently the "sluggard kings," the ten weak successors of Dagobert I., the last sovereigns of the Merovingian dynasty. Pepin le Gros was now master of the two kingdoms of Ostrasia and Neustria; in other words, virtually the uncontrolled governor of the whole Frankish dominions. As mayor of the palace he ruled under Thierry, Clovis III., Childebert III., and Dagobert III.; he strengthened his influence by the defeat of the tributaries who had assumed independence during the dissensions of the realm; and dying in 714 he bequeathed the mayoralty to his grandson, Theodobald, passing over his illegitimate son, Charles Martel, who, however,

became his successor in 719.—J. J.

PEPIN, called "Le Bref," the son of the famous Charles Martel, and himself the father of a yet more famous son, was the first monarch of the Carlovingian dynasty of France. After his father's death in 741 he acted as mayor of the palace under Childeric III. (who, like so many of his royal predecessors, reigned only in name), for the kingdom of Neustria; whilst his brother Carloman held a similar dignity in the kingdom of Ostrasia. In 746, however, Carloman retired to a monastery at Cassino, leaving to Pepin his portion of the paternal heritage, so that in the person of the latter was thenceforth concentrated undivided authority. "This son of Charles Martel," says Michelet, "now left sole mayor, was the darling of the church. He indemnified her for the spoliations of his father, and was the only support of the pope against the Lombards. Hence he was emboldened to bring to a conclusion the long farce played by the mayors of the palace since Dagobert's death, and to assume the title of king." For a hundred years the Merovin-

gians, strictly shut out, save at rare intervals, from public view,

had preserved only the empty shadow of royalty. Even the shadow was at last to vanish. In 752 the dethronement of Childeric III. occurred; he was confined in the monastery of Sithin at St. Omer, and his son Thierry, the final descendant of Clovis, was sent to a convent in Normandy, where he was brought up in seclusion. Pepin thereupon assumed regal power by the suffrages of the nation, and Pope Zachary confirmed that power with the sanction of the church. Thus was completed a great revolution in early French history, by which the severed sections of the realm were welded together, and the conquering Frankish race was indissolubly allied with the previous Roman population. Eager to avail himself of every means of strengthening his new position, Pepin was anointed sovereign at Soissons in March, 752, by Boniface, bishop of Mentz. He next proceeded to consolidate his dominions by the conquest of entire Gaul. Septimania was reduced in 759, and Aquitania in 768. Such a union of the different provinces under a single vigorous sceptre restored tranquillity, and the utmost exertions were used to remedy the grievances of the preceding reigns. grateful to the see of Rome, and desirous of retaining the favour of the church, Pepin willingly assisted Pope Stephen III., the successor of Zachary, when that pontiff applied to him for aid against his Lombard adversaries. The Frankish monarch marched with an army into Italy, and not merely defeated Astolphus, but compelled him to cede the exarchate of Ravenna and the Pentapolis to the patrimony of St. Peter. This bold and successful founder of a dynasty died at St. Denis in 768, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and the seventeenth of his reign. He was succeeded on the Frankish throne by his son, the illustrious Charlemagne.-J. J.

PEPUSCH, John Christopher, a theoretical musician of eminence, born at Berlin about the year 1667; son of a minister of a protestant congregation in that city; came to England about the year 1700, and was retained as a performer at the theatre in Drury Lane. Pepusch, who soon became sensible Pepusch, who soon became sensible that he could not cope with Handel as a composer, wisely betook himself to another course, and became a teacher of music. the year 1713, at the same time with Croft, Pepusch was admitted to the degree of doctor in music in the university of Oxford, and continued to prosecute his studies with great assiduity. About the year 1722, Signora Margarita de L'Epine having quitted the stage with a large sum of money, Dr. Pepusch married her. At the instance of Gay and Rich he undertook to adapt the music to the Beggar's Opera. Every one is aware that the music of this piece consists solely of old ballad and dance tunes; it was, nevertheless, necessary to select and arrange the airs for performance, and also to compose accompaniments for the orchestra. This Pepusch did, prefixing to the opera an overture which was printed in the first, and has been continued in every succeeding edition of the work. He drew up an account of the musical genera of the ancients, which was read before the Royal Society, and is published in the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1746; and soon after the publication he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He died in 1752, and his remains were interred in the Charter-house, of which he had been organist for some years.—E. F. R.

PEPYS, Samuel, who, though he filled the offices of secretary to the admiralty and president of the Royal Society, is known chiefly as the author of a gossiping diary, was born in 1633. He was of the ancient family of the Pepyses of Cottenham, which in our own age has contributed in the person of the late Lordchancellor Cottenham, an occupant to the woolsack; but his father was a tailor in London. Samuel was educated at St. Paul's School, and at Trinity college, Cambridge. At twenty-three, and seemingly without profession or occupation, he married a portionless girl of fifteen, and was content to find an asylum for himself and his wife in the household of his cousin, Sir Edward Montague, afterwards first earl of Sandwich. Through Montague's influence, he obtained a clerkship in the exchequer, and when the Restoration made his patron and kinsman the earl of Sandwich, keeper of the great wardrobe, and clerk of the privy seal, Pepys was appointed (June, 1660) clerk of the acts of the navy. He was a good man of business, and whatever might be his faults he had the interest of the navy at heart, in a time of shameless profligacy and jobbing in all departments of the state. He secured the esteem of his superiors, among them, the lord high admiral, James, duke of York, afterwards James II. In 1673, on the resignation of the duke of York, after the passing of

the test act he was appointed secretary to the navy, but was removed on an accusation of being implicated in the Popish plot, from which he was not cleared until after an imprisonment in the When Charles II., in 1684, himself undertook the office of lord high admiral, he appointed Pepys to the secretaryship of the admiralty; and the diarist retained the office, discharging its duties with energy and fidelity, to the close of the reign of James II. In 1684 he was elected, and for two years continued to be president of the Royal Society. At the Revolution he lost his official employments, but to the end of his life was consulted, it is said, on all matters connected with the navy. He died in reduced circumstances in 1703 at Clapham, whither he had retired from London a few years before. Pepys published in 1690 "Memoirs relating to the state of the Royal Navy of England," a record of his department for the years 1678-88. He bequeathed his library and collections in reversion to Magdalen college, Cambridge, and a portion of the bequest reached its destination about 1775. The MSS. relating to naval affairs are in the Bodleian, but the collection of English ballads begun by Selden is at Cambridge. From it Percy is said to have derived much of the contents of his Reliques of Ancient Poetry, and it is a mine which literary explorers have not yet exhausted. dalen college, too, lay unread and unknown for some fifty years, the famous diary, in which day by day Pepys had recorded in short-hand himself the sayings and doings of nearly nine years, from the 1st of January, 1660, to the 31st of May, 1669. Its value was discovered by the master of Magdalen, who had it deciphered; and, edited by his brother, Lord Braybrooke, it was published with many excisions in 1825. Several editions of it, the later with such omissions only as were required by the interests of decorum, have since been published. Its worth, historical, social, and personal, has been universally recognized, and the very folly and self-complacency of the diarist give its reality something of the amusing charm which delights in such fictitious characters as Shakspeare's Justice Shallow.-F. E.

PERCEVAL, Spencer, an English statesman, was the second son of John, earl of Egmont, and was born on the 1st November, His father, who was first lord of the admiralty under Lord Bute, died before young Perceval reached his eighth year; and after completing his education at Harrow and at Trinity college, Cambridge, he adopted the legal profession, which he studied with close and unwearied attention. At an early period, however, he manifested a taste for politics and an enthusiastic admiration for Mr. Pitt, and during the trial of Warren Hastings published a pamphlet to prove that an impeachment is not terminated by a dissolution of parliament. Through his family influence he was elected for the borough of Northampton, and immediately took his place among the stanch supporters of the government. He even went beyond them in his dislike to reformers and Jacobins, and proposed to make one of Pitt's sedition bills, on the occasion of the mutiny at the Nore in 1797, more stringent than its author had originally made it. an able but violent attack upon Fox, took up from the first a position hostile to the claims of the Roman catholics, and exerted himself with great ardour to suppress the Jacobin clubs and to punish their leaders. His zealous services recommended him to the notice of the king and the government, and in 1801 he was appointed solicitor-general by Mr. Addington, and in the following year was promoted to the office of attorney-general. He had to bear almost the whole burden of the debates, in explaining and defending the measures of the government against the united attacks of Fox, Windham, Sheridan, Canning, and ultimately of Pitt also, and discharged this difficult duty in such a manner as greatly to increase his reputation as a courageous, ready, and prompt debater. On the death of Pitt he retired from office along with his colleagues, and offered a strenuous opposition to the Fox and Grenville ministry which succeeded them. He was deeply implicated in the intrigues by which they were ejected from office in 1807, and was rewarded with the post of chancellor of the exchequer, to which was soon after added the lucrative office of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. As the leader of the house of commons and first minister of the crown in all but name, the defence of the ministerial policy mainly devolved on him; he zealously abetted the cry of "No popery;" justified the attack on Copenhagen and the seizure of the Danish fleet; and even courageously defended the duke of York against the charges which left a deep stain upon the fair fame of that prince. The ill-planned and worse-managed expedition to Wal-

cheren in 1809, followed as it was by bitter dissensions among the ministers and the resignation of Castlereagh and Canning, led to the virtual dissolution of the cabinet. The duke of Portland resigned and soon after died, and Mr. Perceval succeeded him as first lord of the treasury. But as the mental malady of George III. now returned with increased violence, and the prince of Wales-whom his original connection with Queen Caroline and his conduct in the debates on the regency had deeply offended —was appointed regent, it was generally expected that the new premier's tenure of office would be very short. The prince, however, without scruple or compunction abandoned his former associates, and confirmed Perceval and his colleagues in power. He continued at the head of the government until 1812, following closely the foreign policy of Mr. Pitt, zealously prosecuting the war against France, and supporting to the last the impolitic orders in council which he propounded in 1808, and which in the course of four years had nearly ruined the commerce of Great Britain. On the 11th of May, at the moment this measure was under discussion, he was shot in the lobby of the house of commons by a person named Bellingham, whom misfortunes had driven mad, and to whom he was personally unknown, and immediately expired .- J. T.

PER

PERCIVAL, THOMAS, M.D., a physician, well-known as the author of many works on science and morals, was born at Warrington on September 29, 1740. At the age of three he lost both his parents in one day. The place of a mother, however, was in some degree supplied by an elder sister, who brought him up with exemplary care. He was sent first to a private school, and afterwards to the free grammar-school at Warrington, where he received a good classical education under the Rev. Mr. Hayward. He subsequently studied at the Warrington academy, of which institution a dissenting minister, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, was at the time principal. At the age of twenty-one he had chosen medicine for his profession, and commenced his studies at the university of Edinburgh. There he remained three sessions, and secured the acquaintance of Hume, Robertson, and many others distinguished in science and literature. The following year was spent in acquiring professional knowledge in London, and at same time cultivating the friendship of Lord Willoughby de Parham, through whose influence he was early elected F.R.S. In his twenty-fifth year he went to Leyden for the purpose of completing his studies and graduating. Having publicly defended his inaugural thesis "De Frigore," he obtained his degree on the 6th July, 1765. After spending a short time in travel, he returned to England, married a daughter of Mr. N. Bassnett, merchant, of London, and commenced practice. He first went to Warrington, where he remained two years, but finally settled at Manchester. He rapidly acquired professional reputation and practice. He was instrumental in founding the Manchester Philosophical Society, an institution which originated in a weekly meeting of literary men at his house. Of this society Dr. Percival was first president. He died at Manchester after a short illness in August, 1804. Dr. Percival's scientific writings consist principally of papers originally contributed to the Transactions of the Royal and Manchester Philosophical Societies, and to various periodicals. These he afterwards collected and published in three volumes, under the title of "Essays, Medical and Experimental."—F. C. W.

PERCY: the name of an ancient and illustrious family, derived from the town of Percy in the canton of St. Lo, Lower Normandy. Descended from chieftains who aided Rollo to conquer Normandy, the barons of Percy were nobles of repute for nearly two centuries previous to the conquest of England. William de Percy (Alsgernons aux moustaches, or William of the whiskers), and his brother Serlo, stood high in the regard of Duke William and of his son Rufus, whom they accompanied to England. a list preserved among the Harleian MSS. of the chieftains who served under the Conqueror in the Invasion, the first name is "Dominus Percye, magnus constabularius." This was Lord WILLIAM, whose share in the spoil was a barony of thirty knights' fees, situated in Hampshire, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire. SERLO became a monk, and died in 1102, prior of the monastery of St. Hilda in Yorkshire, which he and his brother founded anew. Lord William married a Saxon lady, daughter of one of the dispossessed earls, "in discharging of his conscience." He accompanied Duke Robert in the first crusade, and died in full view of the Holy City, at a place called Mount Joy, in 1096. With the death of his grandson William, the third lord from the Conquest, who distinguished himself at the battle of the

Standard in 1138, the first race of Percys became extinct in the male line. Two daughters, Maud and Agnes, remained to share the vast inheritance. The former married the earl of Warwick, but died childless. Agnes married Josceline of Louvain, of the ancient house of Hainault, and brother to the queen of King Henry I. of England. The conditions of the marriage insisted upon by the lady were, that her husband should assume either the name or the arms of Percy. Josceline adopted the name, but retained his paternal arms, which were borne by the Percys, his descendants. Josceline added to the great possessions of his wife the honour of Petworth in Sussex, and five and a half knights' fees in Yorkshire.-His youngest son, RICHARD, succeeded to the headship of the Percy family, to the exclusion of a nephew, the rightful heir. Richard took up arms against King John in 1215, helped to extort the Great Charter at Runnymede, and was one of the twenty-five guardians appointed to see that it was duly observed. Dying in 1244 his possessions reverted to the true heir, Lord WILLIAM, who died shortly afterwards, and was succeeded by his son Henry, who in the troublous times of King Henry III. played fast and loose with loyalty, and suffered many vicissitudes. He died in 1272, the same year with the unfortunate king .- His youngest son, HENRY, became the next lord, and bravely followed the banner of King Edward I. in Wales, in Scotland, and in France; was knighted by the king before Berwick; and played a conspicuous part in the battle of Dunbar (1296). He bought the barony of Alnwick, which gave a new distinctive title to the family .- His son HENRY, the second Lord Percy of Alnwick, supported Queen Isabel against her unhappy husband, Edward II., and subsequently enjoyed the confidence of Edward III. He was at the memorable battle of Halidon Hill (1333), in which the Scots suffered a total defeat, and overcame them again at Nevil's Cross (1346), where David Bruce, king of Scotland, was taken prisoner. He died in 1352, and was succeeded by his son HENRY, who had already gained his laurels at the battle of Cressy, 1346. This third Lord Percy of Alnwick, as warden of the marches, had much to do in the affairs of Scotland. He became allied to the royal family by marrying Mary Plantagenet, daughter of Henry, earl of Lancaster, who was grandson of King Henry III.—The two sons of this nobleman, HENRY and THOMAS, both became eminent. The latter for his great services by sea and land, in peace and war, in France and elsewhere, was created, in 1397, earl of Worcester, by Richard II., who also made him admiral of the fleet, and bestowed other favours upon him. Nevertheless on that king's deposition Worcester accepted office under King Henry IV. (Bolingbroke), who strove, by conferring benefits, to gain his esteem and confidence. Commiseration for his old master may have influenced Worcester, when in 1403 he joined his brother and nephew in that insurrection which terminated so fatally for them at the battle of Shrewsbury. Worcester was taken prisoner, and beheaded at Shrewsbury. Henry Percy, the elder brother, was created Earl of Northumberland at the coronation of Richard II., 1377. He incurred much public odium, and some danger, from the favour he showed to the person and doctrines of John Wycliffe the reformer. A difference between him and John of Gaunt occurred in 1382 at Berwick, and was Suspicions of Northumberland and his never entirely healed. son Hotspur were instilled into the mind of the king, Richard II., who on his departure into Ireland in 1399 confiscated their estates, and proclaimed them traitors. This arbitrary act precipitated the revolution which has been called the conspiracy of the three Henrys-Bolingbroke, Northumberland, and Hotspur -and which terminated in the accession of Henry IV. to the throne. The services then rendered to King Henry were too great ever to be adequately rewarded. Northumberland was constable of England, and his power and authority threatened to overshadow the throne. In 1402 the Percys gained over twelve thousand Scots, under Douglas, the victory of Homildon, at which Douglas and other men of mark were taken prisoners. The king desired to have a share in the ransom of these prisoners, at which Hotspur was very indignant. Hence the rapture between the Percys and the king, which led to revolt, defeat, and the death of Hotspur in the battle of Shrewsbury. Earl Percy having been at the time detained by illness at Berwick, disavowed the insurrection, and made his peace with Henry. He survived but to conspire again against the hated prince whom he had placed on the throne. He was forced to

fly from his domains into Scotland, thence into Wales, which he quitted for the continent; where collecting an insufficient force he made a descent upon England, and was slain in a conflict on Bram-ham Moor, near Weatherby, 1408. His gallant son Hotspur was the hero of that victory over the Scots at Otterbourne in 1388, which has been rendered so widely celebrated by romantic ballads. Hotspur's son, HENRY, second earl of Northumberland, was educated in Scotland, whither he had fled with his grandfather. Being reinstated in his honours and estates by King Henry V., he remained faithful to the Red Rose, though of near kindred to the He was raised to the dignity of constable of duke of York. duke of fork. He was raised to the dignity of constant of England, and fell fighting for the house of Lancaster at the battle of St. Albans, 1455. The romantic circumstances attending the marriage of this earl, form the subject of a poem entitled "The Hermit of Warkworth." Of his twelve children four sons were eminent leaders of the Lancastrian party, and died on the field of battle.—Sir THOMAS, created Baron Egremont, was slain at Northampton in 1460; Sir RALPH in 1464, at Hedgeley Moor, where he fought against great odds, comforting himself in his death with the reflection, "I have saved the bird in my bosom," meaning his fidelity to Queen Margaret and her son. Sir RICHARD, who with Egremont began the civil war in 1452 by a pitched battle at Staynford Bridge, with two of their cousins, the Nevilles, was killed in 1461 on Towton field, where also fell at the same time his elder brother HENRY, the third earl of Northumberland, who had borne a leading part in all the transactions of that troubled time.—HENRY PERCY, fourth earl of Northumberland, his father having been attainted and the earl-dom given to a Neville, was confined in the Tower till 1469, when King Edward, jealous of the Nevilles, restored Percy to his rank and possessions. The oath of fealty which Percy then took was faithfully kept; yet at the battle of Bosworth, though he appeared on King Richard's side, he and his followers observed a neutrality, which secured to the earl the favour of King Henry VII. The death of this earl took place in 1489, when attacked by the populace in his house near Thirsk for his supposed share in the enforcement of an obnoxious tax insisted on by the king.—HENRY ALGERNON PERCY, fifth earl, was only cleven years old when he succeeded his father. He was high in the favour of King Henry VII. and Henry VIII., and was celebrated for his magnificence, taste, and patronage of learning. He died in 1527. Of his sons, Thomas, the second, was executed at Tyburn in 1537 for his share in Aske's rebellion, or the Pilgrimage of Grace.—HENRY ALGERNON, the eldest son, became sixth earl of Northumberland. He served in the suite of Cardinal Wolsey, made love to Anne Boleyn, and was secretly betrothed to her when there was no expectation of her becoming queen. It fell to his lot to arrest Cardinal Wolsey at Cawood house, near York. His extravagance procured him the nickname of "Henry the unthrifty." Unhappy in his marriage and childless, and with a broken constitution, he did not survive the execution of his brother many days, dying on the last day of June, 1527. With him the peerage of the house of Percy became extinct, and their title was conferred by Edward VI. upon Dudley, earl of Warwick. Queen Mary, however, in 1557, restored the title and possessions to Thomas Percy, the son of him who had suffered at Tyburn for his zeal in the catholic cause. This seventh earl of Northumberland was an able commander, and did good service to both Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth in Scotland and elsewhere. Jealousy of Cecil, and indignation at the claims of the crown to a copper mine found on his estate, led him to the rebellion in which he engaged with the earl of Westmoreland. Northumberland had to fly to Scotland, where he was betrayed into the hands of the Regent Murray, and imprisoned in Lochleven castle. He was afterwards given up by Morton to Lord Hunsdon, and beheaded at York on 22d August, 1572. Four years afterwards his brother, Sir HENRY, was summoned to parliament as the eighth earl. He had previously distinguished himself in Scotland, and stood loyal to the queen at the time of his brother's defection. Nevertheless, he was suspected of intriguing with the friends of Mary Queen of Scots, and committed to the Tower, where on Monday, 21st June, 1585, he was found dead in his bed shot with three bullets, his door being barred on the inside, and a pistol found in the room. He had eight sons, the eldest of whom, HENRY PERCY, succeeded him as ninth earl, and distinguished himself by joining, in a ship fitted out at his own charge, the fleet with which Lord Howard opposed the Invincible Armada. As a stanch supporter of the

Stewart family this earl was at first greatly favoured by James I. until the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, in which THOMAS Percy, a relation of the earl's, was a principal conspirator. Though a protestant the earl thus "smutted with the Gunpowder was tried by the star chamber, fined £30,000, and cast into the Tower, where he spent fifteen years amusing himself with those astrological studies which acquired for him the name of "Henry the Wizard." He died at the age of seventy in 1632 .- His younger son, HENRY, created Lord Percy of Alnwick, was a stanch cavalier, faithful to the Stewarts in weal and in woe; while Algernon, the elder son, and the tenth earl of Northumberland, after having held the office of lord high-admiral, and commanded an army for Charles I. against the Scots, took the side of the parliament on the breaking out of the civil war. He withdrew from public life on the execution of the king, and died in 1668, and was followed to the grave two years afterwards by his only son and heir JOSCELINE, the eleventh and last Percy, earl of Northumberland, who died of a fever at Turin in 1670, aged twenty-six.—His only child and heiress, Lady ELIZABETH PERCY, was thrice married and twice a widow before she was sixteen, when she became duchess of Somerset.—R. H. PERCY, PIERRE FRANÇOIS, Baron, a French military sur-

geon of eminence, was born at Montigny on the 28th of October, 1754. His father, who was a regimental surgeon-major, was by no means anxious that his son should adopt the same profession. It was his own wish that made him a surgeon. student he gained several prizes at the academy of Besançon, and on reaching the age of twenty-one he received his diploma. He then went to Paris, where he studied under Louis. He entered the public service as an assistant-surgeon, went through a course of study in veterinary surgery under Lafosse, and in 1782 was appointed surgeon-major in a cavalry regiment. 1784 he gained the first prize for a memoir on cutting instruments from the Academy of Surgery. The same honour fell to his lot in two subsequent years for dissertations on instruments used in the extraction of foreign bodies, and on the actual cautery. He was elected an associate of the Academy, and member or associate of the Institute of France, and of the Academies of Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Madrid. The breaking out of the revolutionary war offered a suitable field for his ambition. 1792 he was appointed head of the medical department in the army of the Rhine; and he served subsequently under Pichegru and Moreau. To his administrative talent the French army owed the organization of the surgical corps mobile. On the entry of the allies into Paris in 1814, he took charge of the sick and wounded Russians and Prussians, for which service he received the thanks of the Emperor Alexander, the cross of St. Anne, and the order of the red eagle of Prussia. He saw with regret the fall of the power under which he had gained the highest honours open to a professional man. He was a baron, a commander of the legion of honour, inspector-general of the army medical service, and professor in the Faculty of Paris. On the return of Napoleon he relinquished a seat in the chamber of representatives, to which he had been elected and hastened to join the army at Waterloo. On the second return of the king he retired to his country residence near Meaux, relinquished the active practice of his profession, and devoted himself to agriculture. He had been three times wounded on the field of battle; and since the winter campaign in Poland, in 1807, his health had been more or less declining. He died on the 18th of February, 1825. He wrote "Mémoire sur les ciseaux à incision," Paris, 1785; "Manuel du Chirurgien d'Armée," 1792; and "Pyrotechnie Chirurgicale Pratique," Paris, 1794.—F. C. W.

PERCY, Thomas, D.D., a learned and eminent prelate, was born at Bridgnorth, Shropshire, in the year 1728. His father was in humble circumstances; yet the son on the slenderest, if any foundation, claimed family connection with the noble house of Percy. His true patent of nobility, however, is to be found in the important services he rendered to his country's literature. Young Percy was educated at Christ church, Oxford, and had the fortune early to obtain ecclesiastical preferment, the vicarage of Easton Mauduit and the rectory of Wilby. He commenced his literary career by the publication of some translations from the Portuguese and the Icelandic, the latter of which appeared in 1761 and following years. But it was in 1765 that the first of his two principal works was given to the world—we allude to his celebrated "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry." This is a collection of the finest old English ballads, many of the beautiful

lyrics of the Elizabethan age, and several pieces by more modern There can be only one opinion of the ability with which the compiler performed his task, and of the genuine value of the materials he has gathered together. Few works have had a wider and deeper literary influence. Percy's book opened once more the fresh fountain of real poetry, that had so long been artificially walled in; simplicity, pathos, passion, breathed throughout its pages, and men's minds were again led back to nature as the true fountain of inspiration, and the source of the divinest song. The "Reliques" justly made the name of its nature as the true rountain or inspiration, and the source of the divinest song. The "Reliques" justly made the name of its compiler popular, and he rose rapidly in his profession. In 1769 he was appointed one of the royal chaplains, in 1778 dean of Carlisle, and in 1782 bishop of Dromore. The second of his two chief works appeared in 1770, namely, his translation of Mallet's Northern Antiquities. To it we are disposed to attach nearly as much importance as the "Reliques of English Poetry."

Dr. Percy was the first to direct attention to the antiquities and Dr. Percy was the first to direct attention to the antiquities and characteristics of the grand Scandinavian north, to make known the sublime and wonderful mythology of the Eddas to English readers, and thus originally to stimulate the study of northern literature, that in our day is producing such valuable fruit. His own learned preface, besides, to Mallet's treatise, is remarkable in the history of ethnological science. In it he, for the first time in this country, clearly pointed out the essential difference between the Celtic and Teutonic races, which had been largely overlooked till then. The opposite hypothesis of the identity of the two, as assumed by Cluverius, and maintained by him with great erudition, and afterwards by such men as Keysler and Pelloutier, has long been universally exploded. Let due honour be awarded to him who was the pioneer in this interesting path of ethnological inquiry. Dr. Percy's other productions, as of comparatively trifling moment, it is unnecessary to particularize. The episcopal dignity he held for nearly thirty years. He devoted himself to his diocese, and resided almost invariably at the palace of Dromore, respected and beloved by all. There his death occurred on the 30th September, 1811. To the reader of death occurred on the 30th September, 1811. Boswell it will be superfluous to state, that Dr. Percy enjoyed the friendship of Johnson, Goldsmith, and the most distinguished men of his day.—J. J.

PER

PEREIRA, JACOBO RODRIGO, a Spanish Jew, born in 1716, and the first systematic teacher of the deaf and dumb. He attempted to carry out his plans in Cadiz, but on the removal of his family to France, he established a school at Rochelle. Louis XV. granted him a pension of eight hundred livres, and appointed him one of the royal interpreters. Some of his pupils were enabled to articulate certain sounds, and to understand the words addressed to them, from the motion of the lips. He had usually but three or four pupils at a time, and they remained with him four or five years; but the details of his method were kept secret. He died in 1780.—F. M. W.

PEREIRA, JONATHAN, an eminent medical man and pharmacologist, was born in the parish of Shoreditch, London, on

22nd May, 1804, and died in London on 20th January, 1853. He was educated in his native parish, and devoted much attention to classics. He showed a predilection for the medical profession, and became an apprentice to an apothecary. In 1821 he attended Aldersgate Street school and dispensary. He subsequently entered Bartholomew's hospital, and passed the Apothecaries' Company in 1823. He was then appointed apothecary to the Aldersgate Street dispensary, and there he prosecuted pharmacy with vigour. He instructed students in that department of medicine, and published a translation of the London Pharmacopœia. He passed surgeon in 1825, and lectured in 1826 on chemistry and materia medica in the Aldersgate school. These lectures laid the foundation of his admirable work on "Materia Medica and Therapeutics." He was an excellent botanist and chemist, as well as pharmaceutist, and his knowledge of practice was also good. In this way he was well fitted for giving instruction in Materia Medica and in the art of prescribing. he obtained the degree of M.D. from Erlangen, and was appointed physician to the London hospital, and subsequently was elected licentiate and then fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. This last honour he obtained in 1845. His practice as a physician increased much, and he was compelled to resign his lectureship. He became one of the examiners in the London university.
Besides his standard work on Materia Medica, he also wrote on diet, and on polarized light. He contributed many articles to periodicals and the Proceedings of societies. He was an active member of the Pharmaceutical and Linnæan Societies. A monument of him has been placed in the London hospital .- J. H. B.

PEREZ, ANTONIO, minister of Philip II. of Spain, was born about 1541, and succeeded his father, who had been for forty years secretary of state, in his office. Don John of Austria, an illegitimate son of Charles V., was in 1576 commander of the army of the Netherlands; and Philip, with a view to control his movements, appointed Juan de Escovedo to be his secretary. The sequel is one of the most intricate passages in history; but there appears to be no doubt that Philip was led to believe that Don Juan was meditating an attempt to make himself sovereign of the Low Countries, an alliance with England, and possibly an invasion of Spain, and that Escovedo was an active agent in carrying out these designs. Under this belief, the king authorized Perez to procure the assassination of Escovedo. An attempt was first made to poison him, which failed, and one of Escovedo's servants was hanged for the crime. Failing this, on the 31st March, 1578, Escovedo was mortally stabled in the street of Madrid by one of four ruffians engaged by Perez, all of whom escaped and were rewarded, but the two principal culprits died soon afterwards, not without suspicion that they had been poisoned by order of Perez. M. Mignet, who has published a volume on this incident, based on many documents never before brought to light, deems it conclusively established that the accusation of treason against Don Juan was unfounded, and that Perez determined to destroy Escovedo, and to shield himself by making the king an accomplice, for another reason. The motive, which he considers almost proved, was that Escovedo had detected an intrigue between Perez and the Princess Eboli, the king's mistress, and feared the consequences of the disclosure. Perez was ultimately put to the torture and confessed the murder, but accused the king of having been privy to it. Finding that his fate was determined on, he contrived to escape from prison and reached Arragon. He afterwards visited England, and enjoyed the friendship of the earl of Essex, Francis and Anthony Bacon, and other distinguished men. He published a narrative of his sufferings, Paris, 1598; also, "Letters and Aphorisms," and a life of Philip II., which exists only in a French translation. He died in Paris

in 1616 in great poverty.- F. M. W.

PERGOLESE, the musician, was born in 1707 at Pergola in the duchy of Urbano, in the kingdom of Naples; he died in 1739 at Puzzuoli. Such is the careful account of Maffei, which differs from Boyer's statement copied in many biographies, that Pergolese was born in 1704 at Casoria, and died in 1737 at Torre del Greco. The family name of this musician was Jesi, and he was baptized Giovanni Battista. He went to Naples in 1717, where he was patronized by two noble families, through whose interest he was admitted a student of the conservatorio di S. Onofrio. His teacher of composition was Gætano Grecco, then recently removed from a professorship in the conservatorio dei Poveri to the same office in the other institution; and under this master young Jesi wrote in the severe forms of the old Italian contrapuntists. His schoolmates used to call him after the place of his birth, "il Pergolese," and as he became known by this sobriquet, his family name was forgotten. He left the conservatorio in 1726, and then produced an oratorio called "San Guglielmo." No longer under the restraint of studentship, he cast aside the formalities to which his course of instruction had restricted him, and wrote in a style of freedom which gave originality to his melodies and extended his resources of effect. The influence of his patrons procured him the opportunity to compose a comic opera, "Amor fa l'uomo cieco," for the small theatre in Naples; and notwithstanding the failure of this production, he obtained through the same recommendation, engagements to write several other operas, which, though little better received at the time, were successfully revived after his death. "La Serva Padrona," which appeared in 1730, had better fortune; but even its favourable reception could not secure the composer's position in the Neapolitan theatre, and he consequently applied himself to writing for the church and for the chamber, producing in the latter department a large number of instrumental trios. He went to reside at Loretto in 1734, being appointed maestro di capella there. An engagement to compose the opera of "L'Olimpiade," for Rome in 1735 was a high gratification to his ambition, and the complete non-success of the work was, on this account, all the more severe a disappointment. The generous kindness shown him on the occasion by Duni, who was engaged to write the next opera, was eminently honourable to both composers. & rgolese

was soon after recalled to Rome, to write a mass and vespers for a church festival, when he was less harshly treated by the public. Attacked by consumption, a consequence of the extreme dissipation of his life, he was ordered to Puzzuoli by his physicians for the benefit of the genial air. There he wrote his celebrated "Stabat Mater," his cantata of "Orfeo," and his "Salve Regina," which were the latest emanations of his genius. The early death of this composer awakened the world to a sense of his worth, which had been cruelly unappreciated during his life. "L'Olimpiade" was reproduced at Rome, with great splendour, and received with acclamations by the same public that had recently condemned it; other of his operas were given with applause at different theatres in Italy, and "La Serva Padrona" in a French version, made his name popular in Paris. Retributive justice has trenched somewhat upon the domain of generosity, in ranking Pergolese among the very first of Italian musicians; but much of his church music is still performed and greatly admired .- G. A. M.

PERICLES, the most illustrious of Athenian statesmen, was born about the close of the sixth or the beginning of the fifth century B.C. He was descended from a noble family, and was the son of Xanthippus who defeated the Persians at Mycale, and of Agarise, niece of the celebrated Cleisthenes, who assisted in the expulsion of the Pisistratidæ. Pericles received an excellent education from a succession of accomplished instructors, among whom were Zeno the Eleatic, and the subtle and profound philoso pher Anaxagoras-the Intelligence, as he was called. He acquired from the latter not only moral culture, but such a knowledge of physical science as raised him above many of the prevailing superstitions of his age. He began his public career while still very young—about the year 467 B.C., shortly after the over-throw of Themistocles and the death of Aristides. Notwithstanding his aristocratic connections he joined the democratic party, of which he soon became the recognized leader, and consequently the great opponent of Cimon, the chief of the aristocracy. Pericles. however, had nothing of the demagogue in his character, and scorned the low arts by which the leaders of the mob usually acquire and maintain their ascendancy. His manner was reserved and stately. He went little into society, and was sober and recluse in his habits. He made no attempt to cultivate popularity or to ingratiate himself with the people. Though a kind and benevolent man, he was not, like his rival, prodigal either of the public money or his own. He was sparing even of his eloquence, reserving himself for great occasions worthy of his transcendant His foreign policy was cautious and moderate. It was he who brought to a close the long-continued war against the Persians by an honourable and advantageous treaty of peace, improperly attributed to Cimon; and, carefully discountenancing all distant enterprises and precarious acquisitions, he made it his great object to maintain unimpaired the Hellenic ascendancy of Athens. The ostracism of Cimon, 461 B.C., greatly increased the power of the democratic party; but after the unsuccessful battle of Tanagra, in which Pericles displayed the most reckless bravery, his generous sympathy with the unshaken patriotism of his rival, who had offered to fight as a common soldier in the ranks of his tribe, induced him to prepare and carry a decree permitting Cimon's immediate return. This noble policy was productive of the best effect on the prosperity of Athens. citizens, thus cordially united, soon wiped off the stain of their They gained a decisive victory over the aggregate Theban-Bœotian forces, made themselves masters of Thebes and the chief Bœotian towns, added Phocis and Locris to the list of their dependent allies, and extended their influence from the borders of the Corinthian territory to the strait of Thermopylæ. The reduction of Ægina followed these important acquisitions, and rendered Athens mistress of the sea on the Peloponnesian not less than on the Ægean coast. After the death of Cimon and the ostracism of Thucydides, his successor in the leadership of the oligarchy, 444 B.C., the power of Pericles became almost absolute, and he employed it with unwearied assiduity in carrying out his magnificent scheme of policy-to render Athens the imperial state of Greece. With this view he induced the other members of the Hellenic confederacy to pay a sum of money to the Athenians in lieu of military service, and thus not only accumulated a great treasure, but confirmed their warlike power and transformed their allies into mere tribute-payers. The common fund of the confederates, originally deposited at Delos, was transferred to the Acropolis at Athens. In pursuance of

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the same far-seeing policy, Pericles planted colonies in various places to extend the commerce and influence of the state, and pertinaciously maintained the right of Athens to arbitrate in all disputes among her allies. He constructed a third long wall to the Piræus, for the purpose of rendering secure the communication between the city and its harbour—a stupendous undertaking, which was deemed of vast importance both by friends and enemies. He strove also to render Athens not only an impregnable fortress, but the abode of refinement and splendour. covered the Acropolis with magnificent buildings, and adorned them with the masterpieces of Grecian painting and sculpture. He threw open the theatres to the people, and sought to refine and elevate their characters by accustoming them to witness the best dramas of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides. By these great works and vast and successful enterprises, he succeeded in raising Athens to the greatest height of power and glory which she ever attained. The changes which he made on the internal constitution of his native city were not less important. In conjunction with Ephialtes, he deprived the archons of all their judicial power except that of imposing a small fine, and the Areopagus of all its jurisdiction except in cases of homicide, and transferred their judicial functions, as well as the power to repeal and enact laws, to newly-created panels or juries of numerous and salaried dikasts, distributed into ten divisions, and summoned to act systematically throughout the year. This measure is justly regarded as the consummation of the democratic constitution of Athens, no important alteration having been afterwards made on it (with two brief interruptions) until the days of Macedonian interference. The supremacy of Athens in the end excited the jealousy of Sparta and other Grecian states, and a combination was formed against her, which ultimately led to the Peloponnesian war. Pericles lived to direct its operations for two years. Knowing that the enemy possessed the superiority by land, his policy was to collect the people, with their movables, within the walls of the city, leaving the invaders to ravage the open country; while availing himself of the naval predominance of Athens, he sent out a fleet to make reprisals upon the coasts of the Peloponnesus. This policy was unpopular among the Athenians; and the enemies of Pericles availing themselves of the excitement caused by the impending hostilities, made violent attacks upon his character and administration as well as upon his friends, the great sculptor Phidias, the philosopher Anaxagoras, and his mistress Aspasia. Phidias died in prison before the day of trial, Anaxagoras went into voluntary exile; but Pericles himself defended Aspasia in a speech marked by strong emotion, and procured her acquittal.—(See Aspasia.) His system of strategy, however, was adopted, and carried on successfully during the first two years of the war. But at this crisis a deadly plague broke out in Athens and raged with dreadful malignity. The citizens, out in Athens and raged with dreadful malignity. almost distracted by their sufferings and losses, vented their rage upon Pericles. He was accused of pecuniary malversation, and sentenced to pay a considerable fine. But a reaction immediately took place in his favour. He was soon re-elected to the office of stratêgus, and his power and influence became as great as ever. His brilliant and useful career, however, was now near a close. His legitimate sons, his sister, and several other relatives, together with his best friends, were all swept away by the plague. The death of his youngest and favourite son Paralus completely broke down the fortitude of the aged statesman. He continued for some months longer to direct public affairs, but his strength and spirit were gone. A slow fever seized him, and about the middle of the year 429 B.C. this greatest of Athenian statesmen breathed his last. Pericles was as conspicuous for his integrity, mildness, and moderation towards opponents, and toleration in matters of religion, as for his vast civil and military capacity. His enemies, as well as his friends, bear testimony to his unparalleled eloquence, and speak of him as like Olympian Zeus hurling thunder and lightning. His oration upon those who fell in the first campaign of the Peloponnesian war, has been pronounced the most remarkable of all the compositions of antiquity.—J. T.

PERIER, CASIMIR, one of Louis Philippe's earlier prime ministers, was the son of a wealthy capitalist and industrialist, a founder of the bank of France, and was born at Grenoble in 1797. Early in the present century he established with a brother a banking-house in Paris, the operations of which included large industrial speculations, and at the peace he was one of the wealthiest bankers in France. In 1817 he published some pamphlets against the financial policy of the French ministry,

and entering the chamber of deputies as one of the representatives of Paris, distinguished himself as a member of the liberal opposition. On the breaking out of the revolution of the Three Days, Perier, whose wealth and position made him cautious, placed himself at the head of the moderate section of French parliamentary liberals, and was not indisposed to negotiate with Charles X., who named him minister of the interior in a cabinet never formed. He accepted, however, the new order of things, and as president of the chamber of deputies, presented to Louis Philippe the modified charte. He entered the first cabinet of the king of the French without a portfolio, and on the fall of the Lafayette ministry found himself premier. His policy was the so-called "juste-milieu," not reactionary, but firmly repressive of anarchical and ultra-revolutionary movements. He sent a French army to Belgium to support the decision of the conferences of London, and another to occupy Ancona, in the February of 1832, when Austrian troops entered the legations. This was his last notable act. He died of cholera in May, 1832. His "Opinions et discours" were published in 1838 by his family—M. Charles de Remusat prefixing an interesting "notice" of him.—F. E. PERKINS, WILLIAM, a celebrated English divine, was a native of Marston, Warwickshire, where he was born, 1558. He received his education at Christ's college, Cambridge. It is

PERKINS, William, a celebrated English divine, was a native of Marston, Warwickshire, where he was born, 1558. He received his education at Christ's college, Cambridge. It is reported that during the early part of his attendance at the university he was exceedingly dissolute and idle, but he afterwards became remarkable for sobriety and application to his studies. He was chosen a fellow in 1582. Shortly afterwards he became a tutor and then catechist to his college, in which capacity he delivered a course of lectures on the commandments. His first ministrations were confined to the prisoners of Cambridge jail, having prevailed on the keeper to be allowed to address them. Others came to hear him, and his reputation as a preacher was established. He was appointed to St. Andrew's church, the only piece of preferment he ever received. An uncompromising Calvinist, he defended his opinions in various tracts, and entered into a controversy with Arminius, at that time professor of divinity at Leyden. He was summoned several times to give account of his conduct, though the statement that he was deprived by Whitgift is without foundation. He died in 1602, and was buried at the expense of Christ's college, his funeral sermon having been preached by the bishop of Winchester. His works, which were greatly admired by Bishop Hall, have been collected and published in three volumes. As a proof of their excellence, it need only be stated that many of them have been translated into Latin, French, Dutch, and Spanish.—D. G.

PERON, JACQUES DAYY DU. See DU PERRON.
PEROUSE, J. F. G. DE LA. See LA PÉROUSE.
PERRAULT, CHARLES, chiefly remembered for his collection

of fairy and nursery tales, was born, the son of an avocat, at Paris in 1628. Originally of his father's profession, he acquired the favour of Colbert, who made him controleur-general des bâtiments, and he is said to have been the author of the designs for the façade of the Louvre, presented by his brother Claude, and of which he procured the acceptance. He resigned his office in 1682, and devoted himself to literature, which he had cultivated with some success from youth upwards, being already a member of the Academy. Perrault's poem, the "Siècle de Louis le Grand," aroused that French controversy on the comparative merits of the ancients and moderns which raged long and loud, he being the leading champion of the moderns, and and 10ud, he being the leading champion of the moderns, and Boileau of the ancients. It is not, however, to this once celebrated, but now forgotten literary war, that Perrault owes his fame. He had published a metrical version of the story of Griselda and of Peau d'Ane, when in 1697 appeared his "Histoires ou contes du temps passé," the first entry into literature, under anything like dignified auspices, of Blue Beard, Cinderella, Puss in Boots, &c. The academician thought it incument on him to request such a relief to the results of his bent on him to produce such a volume under the name of his son, Perron d'Armancourt, then a boy of ten, and whose share in its composition must have been slight indeed. The book was the carliest of the kind, and it has been calculated that in France alone more than five hundred editions of it have been published. For a full account of Perrault's life and other writings, and for a satisfactory elucidation of some of the problems connected with fairy-tale literature, the reader is referred to the "Contes de Perrault, précédés d'une notice sur l'auteur par Paul L. Jacob, et d'une dissertation sur les contes de fées par M. le Baron Walckenaër, membre de l'Institut," Paris, 1836.-F. E.

PERRAULT, CLAUDE, elder brother of the preceding, one of the most distinguished French architects of the seventeenth century, was born at Paris in 1613. The son of an advocate, he was educated for a physician, and acquired an extensive acquaintance with the mathematical and natural sciences. His attention was first turned to architecture by his being desired by the minister Colbert to make a translation of the treatise of Vitruvius. This translation, however, was not published till 1671, in a folio volume, with plates from Perrault's drawings. An enlarged edition was published in 1684, and an abridgment in 1674. When architects were invited to send in designs for the east front of the Louvre, Perrault was induced to compete, and his designs were chosen, though the leading architects of the time were among the competitors. In the actual construction he was assisted by D'Orbay and Le Veau. This façade, which was completed in 1670, consists of a grand centre and two pavilions, connected by a colonnade of coupled Corinthian columns. It is in all five hundred and seventy-six feet long; and, despite many obvious faults, has always been considered one of the noblest structures of the age. Perrault wrote (1770) an account of the machines he invented for raising the enormous blocks of stone employed in its construction. His other principal buildings are employed in its construction. His other principal buildings are the observatory of Paris, and the grotto at Versailles. Perrault wrote "Essais de Physique," 2 vols. 4to, 1680; an essay on the "Five Orders of Architecture," folio, 1683; and a work on natural history. He died October 9, 1688.—J. T-e. PERRY, JAMES, a journalist of note, long one of the proprietors and principal editor of the Mountain Character and principal editors of the Character and principa

prietors and principal editor of the Morning Chronicle, was born in Aberdeen in 1756, where his father was a prosperous builder. He received a good local education, which was completed at Marischal college, Aberdeen. It was intended that he should be a lawyer, but his father was ruined by unsuccessful speculations, and Perry left Aberdeen to seek his fortune in the south. After a fruitless trial of Edinburgh, he wended his way to Manchester, where he not only obtained a clerk's situation, but by the ability which he displayed in a debating society of the place, he gained the regard of some of the principal inhabitants; and furnished by them with letters of recommendation, he proceeded in 1777 to London. After a time his authorship of some anonymous and able contributions to the General Advertiser was disclosed, and he received an engagement on that paper. In 1782 he founded the European Magazine, and in 1783 became editor of the Gazetteer. Perry was a stanch whig and admirer of Charles James Fox. Keeping up in London his connection with debating societies, his ability as a speaker attracted the notice of Mr. Pitt, who sometimes visited them, and who is said to have offered him a seat in parliament, an offer which on principle Perry declined. About 1792, in conjunction with a countryman, Mr. Gray, he bought the Morning Chronicle, and conducted it as a whig organ with great spirit, success, and consistency, till his death in 1821. He was the first to give on the following morning a fair report of the parliamentary proceedings of the previous night, by employing relays of reporters. He encouraged talent, and during his management of it, lyries by Thomas Campbell, squibs by Moore, criticisms by Hazlitt, jests by Charles Lamb, were contributed to the Morning Chronicle, of which the late Lord-chancellor Campbell was so late as 1810 the theatrical critic. Perry was liberal as an editor and generous as a man. Charles Lamb describes him as "a pleasant gentlemanly man, with a dash of the courtier." He was much trusted by the chiefs of his party, of whom he was both a frequent guest and a frequent host. Perry, in short, was one of the first to raise the social status of the London newspaper editor .- F. E.

PERSIUS (AUJUS PERSIUS FLACUS), the Latin satirist, was born at Volaterræ in Etruria on the 4th of December, A.D. 34. The circumstances of his brief and uneventful life are related at length in the contemporary memoir by the grammarian Valerius Probus, usually prefixed to his writings. His family seems to have been ancient and wealthy, and he was connected with various distinguished persons, among whom were Thrasea Pætus, and Arria, to whom probably his inclination to stoicism may have been orginally owing. At an early age he was placed under the care of Annæus Cornutus, the stoic philosopher, who opened up to him the first principles of mental science, and speedily impres upon his plastic mind the stamp which gave a character to his subsequent life. To this master, who proved in very truth the guide, philosopher, and friend of his future days, he attached him-

self so closely that he seldom quitted his side, and the warmest reciprocal attachment was cherished to the last by the instructor and his disciple. While yet a youth, he was on familiar terms with Lucan, with Cæsius Bassus, the lyric poet, and other persons of literary eminence; in process of time he became acquainted with Seneca also, but never entertained any warm approbation for his character. . The moral conduct of Persius was exemplary in all the relations of life. He died at the early age of twenty seven, leaving a handsome legacy, along with his cherished library of seven hundred volumes, to his friend Cornutus. is pleasant to read that the latter accepted the books, but declined to receive the money. The writings of Persius, consisting of six short satires, were edited after his death by his friends, and speedily attained a wide popularity. Indeed, from their publica-tion down to the present time, they have been read with pleasure by persons of the most various character. Quintilian and Martial, Augustine and Jerome, have alike accorded them their warmest approval. The best edition of Persius is by Otto Jahn, Leipsic, 1843, who has done more to elucidate this writer than any scholar since Casaubon.-G.

PERTHES, FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH, a distinguished German bookseller and publisher, was born at Rudolstadt, 21st April, 1772. Having in early youth lost his father, he was apprenticed with a bookseller at Leipsic, and in 1793 proceeded to Hamburg, where he soon established himself on his own account, and afterwards formed a lasting partnership with his brother-in-law, Besser. By his marriage with the eldest daughter of the poet Claudius, he became introduced into the best literary circles of Northern Germany, and framed connections with the most distinguished men of letters. In 1813 he took a prominent part in the defence of Hamburg against the French, but lost almost all his property, and was compelled to seek safety in flight. After the restoration of peace he succeeded in restoring his business, and carrying it even to a more thriving condition than before. In 1821 he removed to Gotha, where he died, May 18, 1843 .- (See Life by his son, Clemens Theodor Perthes, 1848-51, 2 vols.)-K. E.

PERTINAX, PUBLICS HELVIUS, Emperor of Rome 193, was the son of a freedman who followed the trade of a charcoalburner. He was born in 126 at Alba Pompeia in Liguria, and at first he seems to have worked at his father's trade. He afterwards became a grammarian, but becoming dissatisfied with this profession, he joined the army. His rise from one rank to another was slow, but in 179 he attained the high office of consul, along with Didius Julianus. After this he commanded in Mœsia and Dacia, was governor first of Syria and then of Britain, and in 192 was appointed consul for the second time. In the end of that year the Emperor Commodus was strangled by Narcissus the gladiator, and Pertinax is suspected of having been privy to the assassination. It was he, at all events, more than any other, who profited by the death of the emperor, for he was immediately called to the throne. During his short reign he introduced many salutary reforms in the administration of the empire; but several of these were distasteful to the soldiery, by whose influence Pertinax had at first obtained the purple, and contents were not long unsuccessful, for in March, 193, Pertinax fell a victim to the decree of the state of fell a victim to the dagger of a body of the guards, after a reign of scarcely three months' duration.—D. M.

PERUGINO, PIETRO, the name by which Pietro Vannucci, the chief of the Umbrian painters, is commonly known, from the place of his residence (not birth), Perugia. He was born at Citta della Pieve about 1446. His early education is unknown, but he acquired some distinction at Florence about 1470, when he is said to have been studying with Andrea Verocchio. Ten years later we find him engaged on important works in fresco in the pope's palace of the Vatican at Rome. On his return to Perugia in 1495 he opened an academy, which had the honour of being the nursery of the great Raphael. Pietro Perugino was really an admirable painter, and one of the greatest of his age, though he never adopted the improved taste of the sixteenth century. He remained always faithful to the style of his own century, the quattrocentismo, and openly expressed his dislike of the innovations in art established by Michelangelo and the other great masters of the cinquecento. He was less influenced by the enlarged art of the sixteenth century even than Francia, whom he survived some years. Pietro was, however, one of the first to thoroughly appreciate oil-painting; he had great taste in colour, and at once recognized the advantage of this new

method over the old practice of tempera painting, in which the colours were neither so bright, nor was it possible so thoroughly to blend them, as in the newly-established method of oil or varnish painting. The National gallery possesses examples of both those styles by Perugino-a small Madonna and Child, with St. John, in tempera; and an altarpiece, in three compartments, formerly at Pavia, in oil colours. His colouring is nearly always admirable, his heads are frequently beautifully drawn, and his figures generally are conspicuous both for their grace and refinement, though commonly drawn in a little, and even in a mean manner. Deposition from the Cross" in the Pitti palace at Florence shows both his excellencies, and perhaps his defects, in perfection; it was painted in 1495. After this time he married a young wife and settled in Perugia, of which place he was a citizen. In his later years he neglected his work, striving more to make money than excellent pictures; and Vasari tells us that his cupidity was latterly so great that he lost many commissions through it. He is represented as a very eccentric character for his time. He denied the immortality of the soul, refused even to confess when on his deathbed; and when remonstrated with, said he had a mind to ascertain what became of souls which did not confess. He died at Castello di Fontignano in 1524; and as he had refused the sacrament or to confess, he was buried in unconsecrated ground, in a field by the side of the public road. Perugino is perhaps more distinguished for having been the master of Raphael than for the merit of his works, though even Raphael was not equal to his master in his own quaint style.—(Vasari, Vite, &c.; Mariotti, Lettere Pittoriche Perugini, 1788; Orsini, Vita, &c., dell' Egregio Pittore Pietro Perugino, 1804; Mezzanotte, Della Vita, &c., di Pietro Vannucci, 1836; and Vermiglioli, Di Bernardino Pinturicchio, &c., con illustrazioni della vita di Pietro Perugino, Perugia, 1837.)—R. N. W.

PERUZZI, BALDASSARE, one of the most celebrated of the Italian architects and painters, was born at Accajano, near Siena, in 1481, and was at first a painter, but through the influence of Agostino Ghigi at Rome during the pontificate of Julius II., turned his attention to architecture. He built for this patron, his fellow-countryman, the celebrated summer palace on the Tiber, afterwards known as the Farnesina; and he had so far advanced in reputation in 1520 that, upon the death of Raphael in that year, Peruzzi was appointed by Leo X. to succeed that great painter as architect of St. Peter's, at a salary of two hundred and fifty seudi per annum. Life went pleasantly with him until 1527, when Rome was sacked by the soldiers of the Constable Bourbon; Peruzzi was not only robbed of all he possessed, but was forced also to paint a picture of the dead constable who was killed in the assault, and if we are to credit Benvenuto Cellini, by him. After the completion of this picture Peruzzi escaped to Siena, where he was appointed city architect. He, however, returned to Rome after a few years, died there in 1536, and was buried by the side of Raphael in the Pantheon. Antonio da San Gallo succeeded him as architect of St. Peter's. As a painter Peruzzi did little; but the National gallery possesses a remark-able drawing made by him, in 1521, of the "Adoration of the Kings," in which the three kings are portraits of Michelangelo, Titian, and Raphael, and it is engraved nearly the same size by Agostino Carracci. The gallery also possesses a large oil picture Agostino Carracci. The gallery also possesses a large oil picture from it, possibly by the hand of Girolamo da Treviso.—(Vasari, Vite, &c.; Della Valle, Lettere Sanesi; Milizia, Memorie degli architetti, &c.; Gaye, Carteggio d'Artisti.)—R. N. W.

PESCARA. See AVALOS.

PESTALOZZI, JOHN HENRY, eminent as philanthropist, still more eminent as educational reformer, was born at Zürich, in Switzerland, on the 12th January, 1746. His name points to an Italian origin. He was the son of a physician, whose early death left Pestalozzi to the care of relations. From his childhood Pestalozzi displayed that pity for the poor, which through life was the leading impulse of all his exertions. After studying theology he studied law, but found in neither food or field for his sympathies. Withdrawing from men, he resolved to live with nature and according to nature. Purchasing a small estate he, at the age of twenty-three, married Anna Schulthess, a woman with a character as lofty, as loving, as self-sacrificing as his own. About five years before this, the Emile of Rousseau had been published. This book produced a great revolution in the modes of teaching—less by the positive principles which it set forth than by its assaults on what was false and artificial, what was mechanical and monotonous, in current practices.

Emile revealed to Pestalozzi as idea what had long been stirring his heart as emotion, and it was under the influence of feeling, not of system, that his work as an educator began. Seeing that ignorance, misery, and vice are linked in eternal brotherhood, he strove to annihilate the vice and the misery by a warfare with the ignorance. He gathered round him a number of children belonging to the most wretched and helpless class, and by fatherly affection more than by regular instruction-by an appeal to the instincts more than by intense, incessant intellectual traininghe strove to promote that sacred and beautiful harmony of the individual on which social harmony and happiness can alone be built. A blessing unspeakable to the indigent and their offspring by his zeal and charity, Pestalozzi forgot, in his anxiety for the unfortunate, to take care of his own affairs. His farming did not prosper. In the cultivation of souls, in fitting them for the service of the fatherland and of humanity, a more vulgar cultiva-tion was neglected. Both kinds of cultivation had for a season to be abandoned. Pestalozzi had succoured the lowliest: he had now to share their lot. But adversity merely widened his experience; it did not slay his enthusiasm. His weary steps of pain brought him to the spectacle of woes which he would never otherwise have beheld—woes demanding grander ministries than he had hitherto employed. Hereby he was led to the publication of numerous books which-sometimes in the garb of fiction, sometimes in more sober attire-were all strikingly original, because inspired by love, and sorrow, and truth. In 1798 the Swiss government assisted Pestalozzi in founding at Stantz an educational institution for destitute children. But political troubles and private enmities, jealousies, and intrigues, speedily expelled the benevolent Pestalozzi. Departing, with calumny and persecution as his reward, he commenced a school on his account at Burgdorf. The scope of the school enlarging, its fame extending, the school was transferred to the neighbourhood of Hofwyl, where Fellenberg was vigorously pursuing educational plans, for the most part Pestalozzian. Shortly afterwards Yverdun was chosen as the scene of Pestalozzi's exertions. 1802 Pestalozzi was intrusted by the people with a political mission to the first consul at Paris. This mark of popular confidence and admiration, increased the dislike always felt toward Pestalozzi by the aristocratic party. The school at Yverdun, by its contagious force throughout Europe, was perhaps more deeply and lastingly useful than any school that ever existed. Many came to wonder; many to be educated; many to learn the art of education. But Pestalozzi's sway was one of inspiration: he had not the regal hand or the regal glance. Disorder, dissension reigned; the teachers quarreled with each other, quarreled with Pestalozzi: difficulties about money pressed severely—menaced gloomily. A collected edition of Pestalozzi's works in fifteen volumes yielded a very large sum, but did not meet the whole of the debts. In 1825 Pestalozzi—poor, reviled, slandard dark the handle of the debts. dered, and with the burden of eighty-one years-abandoned the Yverdun school to spend his last days in such peace as his troubles permitted. His "Swan's Song," a farewell to his labours, and an autobiographical work, both showed in 1826 that his pen had not lost its pith, his soul its ardour, his heart its compassion. Pestalozzi died at Brugg on the 17th September, 1827. The centenary of his birth was celebrated in Germany and Switzerland on the 12th January, 1846; and, what the excellent Pestalozzi would have approved far more than grateful and fervent words, various philanthropic institutions were, in memory of him, that day founded. So-called Pestalozzian schools have been established in England, and some of them still exist. But even a Pestalozzian school would need a Pestalozzi at its head, for it was through his individuality, and not through any pretentious schemes such as those of Jacotot and the like, that Pestalozzi was an incomparable educator. English educational reformers, instead of surrendering themselves to the slavery of a system, should study Pestalozzi's life and books, and let a noble, unselfish, spontaneous individuality acting on the individuality of others be the mighty instrument of redemption.—W. M.

PETER THE GREAT, Emperor or Czar of Russia, was born on the 30th of May, 1672, and was the only son of the Czar Alexis by his second wife. On the sudden death of Alexis in 1677, at the age of forty-six, his eldest son, Theodore, ascended the throne; but he was of a sickly feeble constitution, and died when Peter, whom he nominated heir to the crown, was in his tenth year, passing over an elder brother named Ivan or John,

who was almost blind and deaf, and subject to convulsions. But their sister, the Princess Sophia, a woman of great abilities but thoroughly unprincipled, stirred up a succession of revolts against Peter's authority; excited the soldiers against his uncles and the shocking cruelties; and finally succeeded in associating her imbecile brother with Peter in the sovereignty, and herself with them as co-regent. In order to strengthen her authority she strove to degrade the character of Peter, keeping him in ignorance and surrounding him with every temptation to excess and dissipation. At length, in 1689, his marriage with Eudoxia Frederowna Lapuchin withdrew him in a great measure from the vices which his sister had encouraged. A plot which she had formed for his assassination, along with his wife, mother, and sister, was betrayed to him by some soldiers; and through the assistance of General Gordon and other foreign officers, he succeeded in depriving his sister of power and compelling her to take the veil, while at the same time he banished her principal adherents to Siberia. Conscious of his own ignorance, and stimulated by an ardent thirst for knowledge, Peter now set himself to improve his neglected education. He formed a close intimacy with a Genevese named Le Fort, who explained to him the great superiority of trained and disciplined soldiers over savage barbarians. He in consequence conceived the daring plan of annihilating the strelitzes or native soldiery, whose mutinous conduct endangered his throne, and formed a regiment on the European system, of which Le Fort was appointed colonel; and Peter himself entered as drummer, to give his people a lesson of subordination, and rose through all the intermediate ranks before he obtained a commission. Feeling that the possession of a sea-port was indispensably necessary towards the civilization of his people, he next commenced building some vessels for the of his people, the heat commenced unitaring some rossess for the purpose of wresting Azoph, the key to the Black Sea, from the Turks. His first attack in 1695 on this important stronghold was unsuccessful, but Peter was not a man easily turned aside from his purpose. He renewed his attempt in the following year, having in the meantime constructed a fleet of twenty-three galleys, two galeases, and four fire-ships, with which he defeated the Turkish fleet, and after a siege of two months obtained possession of the coveted stronghold. Hitherto Russia had been without an official representative in any of the states of Europe, but the czar now fitted out a splendid embassy to the States of Holland, accompanying it himself incognito. reached Amsterdam, however, fifteen days before his ambassadors, and engaged a small apartment in the public dockyard. He soon afterwards proceeded to Saardam in the dress of a Dutch skipper, and engaged himself to a shipbuilder as a journeyman carpenter, under the name of Peter Michaeloff. He spent seven weeks in this employment, living all the time in a little shingle hut, and made his own bed and prepared his own food. Here he was seen by the great duke of Marlborough, dressed in a red woollen shirt, duck trowsers, and a sailor's hat, and seated with an adze in his hand upon a rough log of timber. Peter did not confine his attention to shipbuilding, but acquired also some knowledge of surgery, mastered the Dutch language, and made considerable progress in mathematics and engineering and the science of fortification. He also visited a great number of literary, charitable, and scientific institutions, paper-mills, saw-mills, and manufacturing establishments, and examined their machinery and operations with the utmost care, with the view of introducing them into his own empire. After spending nine months in Holland, he crossed over into England, mainly for the purpose of examining the dockyards and maritime establishments of that country. He was received with great attention by William III.; the marquis of Caermarthen was deputed to attend him; and he ultimately took up his residence in Sayes court, near Deptford, a mansion belonging to the celebrated John Evelyn, which suffered serious injury from the barbarous practices of its royal tenant and his suite. He spent a great deal of his time sailing or rowing on the Thames, often acting as helmsman himself; and when he and his attendants finished their day's work, they used to resort to a tavern in Great Tower Street to smoke their pipes and to drink beer and brandy. Peter also directed his attention to engineering, and took into his service and despatched to Russia upwards of five hundred engineers and skilled artificers (Ferguson the celebrated engineer and geometrician being among the number), for the purpose of carrying out a long-cherished project of opening a communi-

cation by locks and canals between the rivers Volga and Don and the Caspian sea. In the latter end of 1698 Peter left England, in order to return to his own dominions. On his way home he visited Vierna, where he was received with great pomp; but while enjoying the festivities which welcomed his arrival, the news reached him of an insurrection of the strelitzes, which had broken out in Moscow at the instigation of the Princess Sophia, but had been promptly suppressed by General Gordon. He hastened home with the utmost speed, and punished with great severity, and indeed cruelty, the ringleaders of the mutiny. Though he lost his friend and counsellor Le Fort, and his able general, Gordon, by death in 1609, Peter succeeded in carrying out his long-projected military reforms, and supplanted the strelitzes, those instruments of turbulence and insurrection, by twenty-seven new and well disciplined regiments of infantry and two of cavalry. Not content with regulating the government, the army, and the navy of his empire, the ezar turned his attention to the inconvenient costume of his subjects, and compelled them to shave their long beards, and to cut off the skirts of their long and loose coats. He altered the commencement of the year from the 1st of September to the 1st of January—a proceeding which gave great offence to his people, and especially to the priests-changed their barbarous marriage customs, and introduced many other social and moral reforms. In his anxiety to promote the civilization of his own empire, he was quite regardless, however, of the rights of other countries. Moscow, the Russian capital, was ill adapted for commerce, and Peter resolved now to build a new metropolis which should be free from this defect. The spot which he selected for its site was at the mouth of the river Neva, adjoining the Gulf of Finland. The land belonged to Sweden, with whom he had no ground or even pretext for a quarrel. Peter had no scruples about committing an act of robbery for the benefit of his people. Entering into an alliance with the kings of Poland and Denmark against Sweden, the czar at the head of sixty thousand men invaded the province of Ingria, and laid siege to the fortified town of Narva. But Charles XII. hastened to the relief of the place at the head of only nine thousand men, and inflicted upon the Russians a most ignominious defeat, capturing nearly forty thousand prisoners. Far from being dispirited at this reverse, however, Peter was only stimulated to redoubled exertions, and observed that the Swedes would at length teach his soldiers to beat them. In the midst of the war with Sweden occurred an event which exercised an important influence upon Peter's character and future career-his second marriage. Some years before this he had divorced his wife who had been chosen for him in his boyhood, mainly, it is believed, because being a woman of mean intellect, a slave of superstition and bigotry, the mere creature of the priests, she had thwarted his schemes and opposed herself to all his reforms. In 1699 he met with his future empress, a Livonian peasant girl who had been taken prisoner at the siege of Marienberg, and was now a servant in the family of Prince Menschikoff. He entered into conversation with her, and was so much captivated by her intelligence, cheerful and lively disposition, and amiable temper, that he soon after married her, first privately and then publicly, and speedily found that she was in every way the wife he wanted. Soon after this event the death of the patriarch, or supreme head of the Russian church, afforded the czar an opportunity of carrying out some long-projected changes in ecclesiastical affairs. He boldly abolished the office of patriarch, and placed himself at the head of the church—a step which has contributed greatly to augment the power of his successors, though it very naturally aggravated the discontent which his reforms had excited amongst the clergy. They were for the most part sunk in gross ignorance and superstition, and lost no opportunity of vilifying and thwarting their sovereign, whom they denounced as Antichrist. They taught the people that his reforms were opposed to the will of heaven, among other tricks contrived to make it appear that the pictures of the saints wept at the backslidings of the monarch and his subjects. The war with Sweden still continued, but Peter at length succeeded in wresting the coveted provinces from his adversary, and commenced the erection of his new capital. The spot selected for its site was a miserable morass, liable at certain seasons to be flooded by the waters of the gulf-without building materials of any kind, with a barren soil all around, and a climate of almost polar severity; but his indomitable resolution overcame these difficulties, which to most men would

have appeared insuperable, and under his marvellous energies a splendid city rose on that dreary marsh, and henceforth became the seat of his colossal empire. The senate was transferred from Moscow to St. Petersburg in 1713, and the emperor's summer and winter palaces were completed in 1715. Having now been successful in gaining the objects for which war had been undertaken, Peter became anxious for peace. But the Swedish king, indignant at the spoliation of his territory, was bent upon reprisals, and marched into Russia at the head of a powerful army, determined to dictate a treaty of peace at Moscow. The czar retreated slowly before the advancing enemy, drawing them on step by step into the heart of the barren country. But Charles was induced by the representations and promises of the double traitor Mazeppa, the hetman of the Cossacks, to turn aside in order to reduce the Ukraine; and after losing many thousands of his men from cold, hunger, and disease, with the remnant of his army he laid siege in May, 1709, to the town of Pultowa, where in June his army was completely routed and destroyed by the czar. Charles escaped to Bender, and took refuge among the Turks, whom he succeeded in persuading to declare war against the czar, with the view of recovering Azoph and expelling the Russians from the Black Sea. Peter having levied an army of forty thousand men, marched to the Turkish frontiers, accompanied by the czarina, whom he had just before publicly acknowledged as his wife. Relying on the promise of assistance from the faithless hospodar of Moldavia, he crossed the Pruth, and advanced to hospodar of modavia, he crossed the Frank, and advanced to the neighbourhood of Jassy. Here he found himself hemmed in on all sides, destitute of provisions, and with a rapid river rolling between him and his dominions. A desperate struggle ensued, which was protracted for three days, and cost him eighteen thousand men. Peter gave up all for lost and shut himself up in his tent, where his wife found him in a convulsive fit, to which he was liable. She calmed his mind and cheered his spirit, and proposed that a negotiation should be attempted with the enemy. Her advice was followed, and her pearls and every article of value which the camp could furnish were sent as presents to the grand vizier. The Turkish general proved unexpectedly placable and moderate in his demands. Hostilities were immediately suspended, and peace was concluded on condition that Azoph should be surrendered to the Turks, the czar excluded from the Black Sea, and the Russian army withdrawn beyond the Danube. The extra-ordinary services of Catherine on this "desperate occasion," as he termed it, were publicly acknowledged by the czar when she was subsequently crowned empress. In 1715-16 Peter made a second tour in Europe, taking Catherine with him. He visited Saardam, where eighteen years before he had worked as a shipbuilder, and pointed out to the czarina with much interest the little cabin in which he had lived. He remained nearly three months in Holland transacting some important political business, and after visiting Mecklenburg, Hamburg, Pyrmont, Schwerin, Rostock, and Copenhagen, he returned to St. Petersburg by way of Berlin. The closing years of the czar were clouded by a dark and mysterious occurrence, which has given rise to much controversy, and has left a stain upon his memory. His son Alexis by his first wife, had been unwisely left to the guardianship of his mother. He was a young man of low intellect, but of a cunning and mischievous disposition, which had been still further degraded by a vicious education; and his friends were systematically chosen from among the disaffected bayards and priests who were fiercely hostile to the new policy. When he was about twenty years of age his father sent him to travel, and on his return married him to an amiable and intelligent princess, who died in less than four years of a broken heart from his neglect and brutality. Peter, provoked beyond endurance at his son's riotous and dissipated life, repeatedly threatened to disinherit him and consign him to a monastery. At length, alarmed by some treasonable schemes which the wretched youth had concocted, he despatched messengers after him to Naples, where he had taken refuge, and they by a solemn assurance of his father's forgiveness induced him to accompany them to Russia. On his arrival at Moscow (February, 1718) he was publicly disin-herited; arraigned as a criminal, and tried for conspiring against his father's life and throne, by a body of "ministers and sena-tors, estates military and civil;" found guilty, and condemned to death. Whether Peter intended to permit the execution of this sentence cannot now be known; but on hearing it read Alexis though he lingered for some time, and died in prison on the 7th

of July. The extreme severity of the czar was greatly blamed at the time, and many absurd stories were current respecting this dismal tragedy. In 1721 peace was concluded with Sweden on the mediation of France, and the provinces of Livonia, Esthonia, Ingria, Carelia, Wyburg, and the adjacent islands, were ceded to Russia. On this occasion Peter was requested by the senate, and after some hesitation consented, to adopt the title of "Peter the Great, Emperor of all the Russias, and Father of his country." In 1722 Peter found a pretext for a quarrel with Persia, having coveted a portion of its territories; and entered upon a campaign which terminated in his acquisition of those beautiful and fertile provinces to the south of the Caspian Sea; and in 1724 he conducted a powerful fleet against Sweden to enforce certain claims in behalf of the duke of Holstein. His active and eventful life now drew near a close; but he busied himself to the last in schemes for the improvement of his empire, in protecting his new capital against inundations, in continuing the Ladoga canal, in the erection of an academy of sciences, reforming the monasteries, and promoting the labours of the legislative body and the commerce of the country. His health had been for some time in a declining state, and he suffered severely from a strangury; but his death was hastened by a severe cold which he caught from leaping into the water to assist a stranded boat filled with soldiers and sailors. He breathed his last on the 28th of January, 1725, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and in accordance with his wishes was succeeded by his wife, who, however, survived him only two The personal appearance of Peter was imposing. He was tall and robust, active, nimble of foot, quick and impatient in his gestures, and rapid in all his movements. His face was plump and round, with curling brown hair; his features were regular; but their general expression was severe, and at times even ferocious. He was lively and sociable, however, in his manners, and very accessible. He was undoubtedly a man of powerful and original genius, and rendered services of inestimable value to his ignorant and barbarous subjects; but great vices as well as great virtues, things mighty and mean, were combined in his character. At one time he exhibited the most marked benevolence and humanity, at another a total disregard of human life. He was at once kind-hearted and cruel, and often gave way to violent passions and indulged in the grossest sensualities—the fruits, in part at least, of the barbarism of his country and his own imperfect education. "He gave a polish," says Voltaire, "to his people, and was himself a savage; he taught them the art of war of which he was himself ignorant; from the sight of a small boat on the river Moskwa, he erected a powerful fleet; made himself an expert shipwright, sailor, pilot, and commander; he changed the manners, customs, and laws of the Russians, and lives in their memory as the father of his country."-J. T.

PETER II. (ALEXEVICH), Emperor of Russia, grandson of the preceding by his son Alexis, was born in 1714, and succeeded to the throne at the age of thirteen, on the death of the Empress Catherine in 1727. During his brief reign a mere puppet in the hands of Dolgorouki, he died of small-pox on the 29th of January 1730, and was succeeded by Anna Ivanovna.—J. T.

January, 1730, and was succeeded by Anna Ivanovna.—J. T. PETER III. (FEODOROVICH), Emperor of Russia, was the son of the duke of Holstein Gottorp by Anne, daughter of Peter the Great, and was born in 1726. In 1742 he was nominated heir to the throne, and proclaimed grand-duke of Russia by the Empress Elizabeth. He accordingly went to Russia, became a member of the Greek church, and was baptized on the 18th of November, when he laid aside his original name of Charles Frederick Ulric, and received the designation of Peter Feodorovich. His aunt found him a wife in the person of the Princess Sophia of Anhalt Zerbst, to whom he was married in 1745. Oranienbaum was assigned him as a residence, but he was not permitted to take any part in public affairs. On the death of Elizabeth on the 5th of January, 1762, Peter ascended the throne, but soon showed that he was quite unfit to discharge the duties of his office. He was drunken and licentious in his habits, was passionately fond of training dogs and arranging puppet-shows, and would sit for hours together listening with delight to a merry-andrew singing vulgar and ribald songs. He had long been alienated from his wife, to whom, indeed, almost from the outset of their married life he had been an object of contempt. Her intrigues were at length suspected by him; he began to talk of repudiating and confining her for life, and then marrying a lady of the noble family of Vorontzoff. The empress had long been carefully cultivating popularity with the

people, and had formed a powerful party in her favour. She was soon made aware of the intentions of her weak and debauched husband, and instantly resolved to anticipate them. Her plans were speedily organized, and in three days the revolution was accomplished. Peter, while living in fancied security, was suddenly dethroned and arrested on the 14th July, 1762, and conveyed to the castle of Ropscha, about thirty miles from St. Petersburg, where an attempt to take him off by poison having failed, he was strangled by Alexis Orloff, one of his wife's favourites. At the time of his assassination Peter was in the thirty-fourth year of his age, and had enjoyed the imperial dignity for only six months.—J. T.

PETER. See PEDRO.

PETER THE CRUEL, King of Castile and Leon, was born in 1334, and succeeded his father, Alonzo XI., in 1350. At the very commencement of his reign he manifested that cruelty and bloodthirstiness which were the most prominent features of his character. His first step was to put to death Leonora de Guz-man, the mistress of his father, and the mother of a numerous family; and soon after he murdered the adelantado of Castile, because the people of Burgos refused to pay a certain tax without the sanction of the cortes. By the advice of his uncle, Alonzo IV., king of Portugal, he professed his willingness to adopt a conciliatory policy towards his half brothers, the sons of Doña Leonora, and even invited the eldest of them, Don Enrique, to his court. But they could not trust him, and after an unsuccessful rebellion against his authority they took refuge in Arragon. In 1353 Peter married Blanche, daughter of the duke de Bourbon, whom he treated unkindly, and soon confined in the fortress of Arevalo. He then married Doña Juana de Castro, a lady of a noble Galician family, but speedily abandoned her also in consequence of his passion for his mistress, Maria de Padilla. Ferdinando Perez de Castro, a powerful noble, brother of Doña Juana, incensed at the bad treatment of his sister, raised the standard of revolt, and a fierce civil war ensued which lasted for several years, and terminated in the triumph of Peter, who put to death many of the leaders of the league against him, including his natural brother Fadrique, whom he ordered his guard to kill in his own presence. He next entered into an agreement with his cousin and namesake, the king of Portugal, for the mutual surrender of their respective subjects who had fled from their This covenant of blood was carried into effect in 1360, and the unfortunate refugees on both sides were at once put to death. In the following year Blanche, the imprisoned queen, died of poison administered by order of her husband; and in 1362 he murdered with his own hand Abu Saïd, the Moorish king (who had come to Seville for the purpose of doing homage to Peter for his kingdom) apparently from no higher motive than the desire of obtaining possession of the valuable property which Abu Saïd had brought with him. The kings of Arragon and Navarre, assisted by a number of distinguished French knights who resented the cruel treatment of Blanche, invaded Castile in 1366 and proclaimed Enrique, Pedro's eldest brother, as king. Pedro fled into Portugal, but having received the assistance of the Black Prince, son of Edward III. of England, he defeated the invaders and their friends at Najera, 3d April, 1367; and after the departure of the English, to whom he had behaved faithlessly, he indicted, as usual, savage cruelties on his prisoners. But in 1369 he fell into the hands of his enemies, and was stabbed in a scuffle by his brother, who succeeded him under the title of Enrique II .- J. T.

PETER OF BLOIS OF PETRUS BLESENSIS, an ecclesiastic of the twelfth tentury, was the son of respectable parents in Bretagne, known for their wealth and almsgiving. He studied at Paris poetry, law, and oratory, and added to his accomplishments by a sojourn at Bologna. On his way from the latter place to Rome, in 1163, he was taken prisoner by the partisans of the anti-pope, Victor IV. In 1167 he went to Sicily, and became preceptor to the young prince, afterwards William III., through the favour of Stephen, archbishop of Palermo, and chancellor of the kingdom. On the fall of the latter Peter returned to France, and passed some time at the Norman court of King Henry II. of England, by whom he was employed on various missions to Paris and Rome. Richard, archbishop of Canterbury, made him chancellor of that see. He also received the archdeaconry of Bath. On the death of King Henry, Peter remained in the employment of Queen Eleanor. He received no further ecclesiastical preferment, save the archdeaconry of Lon-

don, granted to him after he had been deprived of that of Bath. This neglect of so learned a man may have been due to Peter's friendship for the bishop of Ely, who fell under the displeasure of the court during the absence of King Richard I. Peter died in England between 1198 and 1200. His letters and other writings, which were collected together during his lifetime by order of King Henry II., are interesting from the incidental notices they contain of contemporaneous events and manners. The first printed edition of the works of this writer appeared about 1480, at Brussels, and the latest in 1847, edited by Dr. Giles, in 4 vols. 8vo.—R. H.

PETER OF CLUNY, also called MAURITIUS, and the VENERABLE, was born in Auvergne in 1092, and was abbot of Cluny and general of his order in 1121. He is famous as the protector of Abelard, whose funeral oration he delivered, and whose epitaph he wrote. He made or got executed a Latin version of the Koran, and wrote against the Mahometans, Jews, and

heretics. He died in 1156 .- B. H. C.

PETER THE HERMIT, whose name is so inseparably inter-woven with the origin of the Crusades, was born about the middle of the eleventh century at Amiens, in the province of Picardy in France. He was of good birth; and having received his education at Paris and in Italy, he took military service under the counts of Boulogne, and was engaged in the war against Flanders in 1071. Quitting the profession of arms, he married, and became the father of several children; but on his wife's decease he retired, in the first instance to a convent, and then to a hermitage. Shut up there in solitude and silence, and brooding over the world of his own thoughts, imagination, which in Peter's case appears to have been a dominant influence, supplied fuel to the flame of enthusiastic reverie. He believed himself blest with special visions, and the subject of peculiar revelations. Next, undertaking in such a frame of mind a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, he was filled with grief on beholding the sufferings to which, at the hands of the Saracens, the pilgrims thither were exposed; and he resolved to announce their miseries to Christendom. "From Palestine," says Gibbon, writing in the spirit of the school to which the great historian belonged, "Peter returned an accomplished fanatic; but, as he excelled in the popular madness of the times, Pope Urban II. received him as a prophet, applauded his glorious design, promised to support it in a general council, and encouraged him to proclaim the deliverance of the Holy Land." Let us more justly style the hermit a sincere, impassioned enthusiast, devoid doubtless of either intellectual depth or penetration, yet none the less devoured with the fire of a consuming earnestness. "It may be noted," is the true remark of Neander, "as a peculiar trait in the life of these times, that men of mean outward appearance, and with bodily frames worn down by deprivation, were enabled by a fiery energy of discourse to produce the Peter the Hermit was a person of small stature greatest effects. and ungainly shape; still the fire of his eloquence, the strong faith and the enthusiasm which furnished him with a copious flow of language, made a greater impression in proportion to the weakness of the instrument." In a monkish cowl, with a woollen cloak over it, and riding barefoot on a mule, Peter traversed Italy, France, and other countries, everywhere rousing the enthusiasm that lay dormant in the hearts of all. At his summons awakened Europe rushed to arms, for the subjugation of the Infidel and the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre. During the council of Clermont, in 1095, the listening thousands shouted with one voice, "It is the will of God!" and impressed on their garments the sign of the cross. The first crusade became an accomplished fact. The departure of the expedition was fixed for the 15th August, 1096; but ere that period arrived, a mighty host, amounting to one hundred thousand persons, left France for the East, with Peter the Hermit at their head, and Walter the Penniless as his lieutenant. Peter was only an enthusiast and an orator; he possessed the power of rousing, not that of leading vast masses of men. His army was beaten and dispersed at Semlin by the Hungarians, with whom he had rashly involved himself in hostilities; and it was with difficulty that he conducted to Constantinople the scattered remnant of his followers. Hastened by the Emperor Alexius across to Asia, they fell an easy prey to Soliman, who totally defeated them on the plains of Nice. Peter, however, had remained behind at Constantinople. Throughout the first crusade the name of its great promoter is seldom prominent. At the siege of Antioch in 1097, his enthusiasm appears to have flagged, and he made an ineffectual attempt to leave the camp of the crusaders. But, after the capture of Antioch, he accompanied the christian army to Jerusalem, and delivered, we are informed, a discourse to the soldiers on the Mount of Olives. Returning to Europe, he founded a monastery near Huy, in the diocese of Liege, and there closed his strange and stormy career in peace. This singular personage died on

the 7th July, 1115.—J. J.

PETER THE LOMBARD, as his name denotes, was a native of Lombardy. He was born near Novara in the earlier part of the twelfth century. Anselm, the great theologian of the eleventh century, as Peter was of the twelfth, was a native of the same The date of Peter's birth is unknown. In 1159 he was raised to the see of Paris, and the date of his death is only five years later, or 1164. There seems to be no materials for his biography; and his great reputation rests entirely on his famous books Sentences" which were designed to be and became gradually the manual of the schools. The books are four, and they range over the whole field of theology in the most comprehensive and exhaustive manner. The first treats "De Mysterio Trinitatis Sancti, de Deo uno et trino;" the second, "De rerum corporalium Sanch, as Dec and et time; the second, "De Ferdin corporation et spiritualium, creatione et formatione, aliisque pluribus eo pertinentibus;" the third, "De incarnatione Verbi aliisque ad hoc spectantibus;" and the fourth, "De sacramentis et signis sacramentalibus." "The period of systematizing scholasticism, and of endless commentary on the Sentences of the masters, commences with Peter Lombard," says Baur. Hase adds, "It was not so much on account of the ingenuity and depth displayed in the work in question, as in consequence of the position which its author occupied in the church, of his success in removing oppositions, and of its general perspicuity, that it became the manual of the twelfth century and the model of the subsequent one." Milman passes a similar, but somewhat higher judgment, upon him and his great work. "Peter adhered rigidly to all that passed for scripture, and was the authorized interpretation of the scriptures, to all which had become the creed in the traditions, law in the decretals of the church. He seems to have no apprehension of doubt in his stern dogmatism; he will not recognize any of the difficulties suggested by philosophy; he cannot or will not perceive the weak points of his own system. He has the great merit that, opposed as he was to the prevailing Platonism throughout the "Sentences" the ethical principle predominates. His excellence is perspicuity, simplicity, definiteness of moral purpose; the distinctions are endless, subtle, idle; but he wrote from conflicting authorities to reconcile writers at war with each other and with themselves."-T

PETER MARTYR (VERMILIO), an early protestant divine, was born at Florence in 1500. At the age of sixteen he entered the order of the canons regular of St. Augustine in the monas-tery of Fiesole. In 1519 he removed to a similar institution at Padua, and in 1526 he created great sensation by his preaching. Preferment flowed in upon him, he was elected abbot of Spoleto, then principal of a college in Naples, and lastly prior of a very rich abbey at Garcia. But his opinions were changing through his study of the works of the reformers, and his mind inclined to protestant views. As he was not a man to conceal his sentiments, the result was that he was summoned before a council of his order at Genoa. Anticipating what the result to himself would be, he did not obey the summons, but fled to Pisa, and thence to Zurich. The protestant clergy in that Swiss town gave him a hearty welcome, and soon afterwards he became professor of divinity at Strasburg. In 1547, and at the invitation of Cranmer, he with Bucer, Fagius, and others, came over to England. He was appointed to the chair of theology at Oxford in 1549, and while he laboured zealously in his vocation as a teacher, he was active in promoting the interests of the Reformation. On Queen Mary's accession, being ordered at once to quit the country, he returned and taught in Strasburg, removing in In 1561 he assisted at the famous conference 1556 to Zurich. at Poissy, and died at Zurich in the following year. Peter was a man of learning and very great industry, and according to all accounts very amiable. Of his numerous theological writings his "Loci Communes," and some of his commentaries, are best known at the present day. Peter had followed the example of Luther, and married a nun. She died during his residence at Oxford, but in the reign of Mary her bones were dug up and ignominiously thrust beneath a dunghill .- J. E.

PETER NOLASCO (St.), founder of the order of mercy for

the redemption of captives, was born at St. Papoul in Languedoc, about the year 1189. From his earliest years he was noticed as being remarkably devout and charitable. He accompanied Simon de Montfort on the crusade against the Albigenses, and after Pedro. king of Arragon, had fallen on the field of Muret, was intrusted by De Montfort with the care and education of the young Prince James. In pursuance of this duty he went to Barcelona. Here he became aware of the detention of great numbers of christians among the Moors, and conceived the lution of devoting his fortune and life to the work of their deliverance. Having first consulted the king and St. Raymond of Pennafort, he established his new order for this purpose at Barcelona in 1223. After toiling for many years as the first general of the order, his increasing infirmities obliged him to retire, and he died in 1256, at the age of sixty-seven.—T. A. PETERBOROUGH, CHARLES MORDAUNT, Earl of, a famous

PET

English general and statesman, was the son of John, Viscount Avalon, and was born in 1662. He was brought up at the court of Charles II.; but sated with its profligacy, and longing for adventure, he entered the navy in his seventeenth year, served adventure, he entered the navy in his seventeenth year, serven under Admirals Torrington and Narborough in the Mediterranean, and fought gallantly against the pirates who infested that sea. On the death of his father in 1677, he succeeded to the family estates and titles. He exerted all his influence in parliament to thwart the unconstitutional measures of the court, and on the first occasion on which he addressed the house of lords spoke with characteristic eloquence and intrepidity against a standing army, and the violation of the test act by the employment of popish officers. He became an enthusiastic partisan of Lord William Russell and the whig patriots, and accompanied Sydney to the scaffold. As his income was limited and his generosity lavish, his affairs soon became embarrassed; and knowing the hostile feeling entertained towards him by the court, he retired to Holland in 1686, and remained there until the Revolution. He was one of the first of the English nobles who espoused the cause of the prince of Orange, whom he accompanied to England in his memorable expedition of 1688. After the accession of William to the throne Mordaunt was rewarded for his services by being appointed a member of the privy council, and one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber. In the following year he was placed at the head of the treasury, though he was utterly unfit for such an office, and was created Earl of Monmouth, a title which had been borne by his maternal grandfather. He soon resigned this post, however, but was solaced with a pension which his profuse habits made necessary to him; and in 1690 was appointed one of the council of nine, who were to assist Queen Mary with advice during the king's absence on his Irish campaign. In the following year he served with distinction in Flanders, and on his return home spent some time in retirement, enjoying the society of eminent men of letters and boasting of his intidelity and his immoralities. He soon became tired of this obscurity; and apparently with no higher motive than the desire of making a great sensation, he took an active part in the proceedings against Sir John Fenwick, of whom he attempted to make a tool for the purpose of injuring Marlborough, Shrewsbury, and the other whigs, who had held treasonable intercourse with James. On Fenwick's refusal to follow his advice, he turned round and became one of the most zealous advocates for his attainder and execution. The double and dishonourable part he had acted in this matter was discovered, and in spite of his solemn denial he was found guilty, sent to the Tower, turned out of all his offices, and had his name struck out of the council book. In a short time he regained his liberty, and though now a dishonoured and a ruined man, he set himself with characteristic energy and intrepidity to retrieve his fallen fortunes, and was successful beyond what he could have hoped. Can the death of William, Mordaunt, now become earl of Peterborough through the influence of the duchess of Marlborough, whom he had captivated by his graceful flattery and brilliant wit, was received into favour. During the war of the succession in Spain he was appointed in 1705 commander of the expedition sent to support the pretensions of the Archduke Charles to the Spanish throne. On reaching the coast of Spain the troops landed at Altea in Valencia, where they were eagerly welcomed by the inhabitants. In the operations which followed the genius of Peterborough shone with peculiar splendour. In spite of almost insuperable difficulties he captured the strong fortress of Monjuich and the town of Barcelona, reduced stronghold after stronghold, repeatedly

defeated large bodies of the enemy with greatly inferior forces, and at length drove the duke of Anjou out of Spain with twenty-five thousand Frenchmen at his back. If his allies had acted with equal vigour and skill the archduke would in all probability have made good his claims to the Spanish crown. But his cause was ruined by the sluggishness, stupidity, and wronghendedness of the archduke himself, and his trusted councillors. The indomitable courage of Peterborough, his courtly spirit, and gallantry to the fair sex, made him a great favourite among the Spanish people; but his brilliant successes and immoderate vanity caused him to be heartily hated by his dull, mean, and incompetent colleagues, and his plans to be rejected. His patience was soon worn out; and having demanded and obtained permission to leave the army, he was sent to Genoa to raise a loan for the archduke. From the moment of his departure the tide of fortune ran strongly against the allied cause, and disaster followed disaster in rapid succession. He returned to Valencia in 1707 merely as a volunteer, and gave excellent advice to the Austrian generals respecting the management of the war, which they of course rejected, and by following their own plans soon utterly ruined their cause. The earl meanwhile had received letters of recall, and returned to England, where he triumphantly defended himself against the charges which the archduke had sent against him to the English court. In 1710 he was despatched to Italy, for the purpose of conducting certain negotiations with the duke of Savoy. Three years later he was created a knight of the garter, and a second time sent to Italy as ambassador extraordinary to the king of the Two Sicilies. On the accession of George I. the earl was appointed commander-in-chief of the naval forces of Great Britain, a post which he retained under that monarch's successor, but was not again sent on active service. In 1717, while travelling in Italy for the restoration of his health, he was arrested at Bologna by the order of Pope Clement XI., his papers seized, and himself imprisoned for a month in Fort Urbain, an outrage for which the pontiff was fain to make an ample apology. The earl survived till 1735, and died at Lisbon in the seventy-third year of his age. By his first wife, the daughter of Sir Alexander Fraser, he left two sons and a daughter. His second wife was the celebrated actress, Anastasia Earl Peterborough was probably the most extraordinary man of his age. He was possessed of splendid abilities, romantic energy, and almost incredible fertility and activity of mind. He was constantly in motion, and was said to have seen more kings and postilions than any man in Europe. His kindness and generosity were as conspicuous as his during and originality. But his great talents and virtues "were rendered almost useless to the country," says Macaulay, "by his levity, his restlessness, his irritability, his morbid craving for novelty and excitement. He was, in truth, the last of the knights-errant, brave to temerity, liberal to profusion, courteous in his dealings with enemies, the protector of the oppressed, the adorer of woman." He was a free-thinker in religion, and had indeed no fixed principles of any kind. The character of this romantic vainglorious hero has been drawn in very pleasing terms by Swift, who tells some excellent stories illustrative of his spirit and wit. He was the intimate friend of Pope, Prior, and other leading wits of the day.—J. T.

PETERS, Hugh, was born at Fowey in Cornwall in 1599. He was educated at Cambridge, where he seems to have led a loose and disorderly life, so as at last to incur the penalty of public whipping and expulsion from the university. After this, it is said, he betook himself for some time to the stage, but through the preaching of Sibbs and other puritan divines, he was brought under serious convictions, and became decidedly religious. He was ordained by Montaigne, bishop of London, and became lecturer at St. Sepulchre's-in-the-City, where he preached with great acceptance and success for a considerable period; until having given offence by praying for the queen in words which seemed to intimate that he thought her in need of repentance, he was apprehended by Laud and imprisoned. Through the intercession of some influential noblemen he, after some time, obtained his release, when he made his way to Holland. Here he became pastor, along with Dr. Ames, of a church formed on the congregational model, to which he ministered for nearly six years; after which he left Holland and went to New England, where in 1635 he became pastor of a church at Salem. Both in Holland and in America, his reputation was high and his influence great. After seven years' residence in the colony, he was sent over to England to "mediate for ease in customs and excise." He found the nation involved in the initiatory struggles of the great

civil war, and though he always intended returning to New England, his intention was continually frustrated by one cause after another in those unsettled times. Detained in England he became attached as a preacher to the parliamentary army, and was with them in many of the great events of the memorable contest in which they were engaged. He repeatedly was sent to report proceedings to the parliament, and oftener than once received commendations and rewards from that assembly. He was with the army in Ireland, whence he was sent with a colonel's commission to raise troops in Wales-a duty which he seems not to have discharged to the satisfaction of his employers. ing the wars Peters had several interviews with the king, and according to his own declaration made use of these to advise the king to measures which would have brought hostilities to an end and secured his crown, and Charles seems to have regarded Peters as his friend. He was somewhat forward in the trial of Laud, and it is said received Laud's library as a reward for this and other services. In 1651 he was one of a committee for amending the laws, an office for which he acknowledges his great unifitness. "I was there," he says, "to pray, not to mend laws." In 1654 he was appointed one of Cromwell's Triers. In 1658 he was with the army at Dunkirk, where his services as the religious instructor and counsellor of the soldiers are gratefully acknowledged in a letter from Colonel Lockhart to Secretary Thurloe. On his return he brought with him important intelligence for the government, and was appointed to preach before General Monk, then on his march from Scotland, at St. Albans. When the Restoration took place, Peters was marked as an object of peculiar vengeance by the dominant party. On the 13th October, 1660, he was indicted for high treason, and though nothing was proved against him but certain strong and indiscreet expressions in reference to the late king, and though he protested and proved his innocence of any overt act against the king's person or throne, he was sentenced to death, and three days after was executed. There can be no doubt now that this was a judicial murder; to cover the iniquity of which the most unfounded calumnies have been propagated against him. Peters was not a wise man in all things; he was forward and hasty of speech; but he was a true and sincere man, a man of unblemished reputation in circles where nothing foul or mean was tolerated, and a man who in every respect was immensely the superior of those who have busied themselves in seeking to attach infamy to his name. For the true story of Peters' life the reader is referred to Brook's Lives of the Puritans, vol. iii. p. 350.-W. L. A.

PET

PETIT, JEAN LOUIS, a celebrated French surgeon, was born at Paris on the 13th of March, 1674. Anatomy formed part of his carliest education. The celebrated anatomist, M. De Littre, was resident in his father's house, and the child's observant and imitative powers were early called into play by watching De Littre at his anatomical studies. Dissection became his amusement. One day he was found hid in a garret, engaged in dissecting a rabbit which he had caught. The professor encouraged and instructed the boy: the latter at the age of seven began to attend De Littre's anatomical lectures, and so remarkable was his progress that when twelve years old he was intrusted with the preparation of the subject for his teacher's demonstrations. sixteen Petit was apprenticed to a surgeon, and attended the practice of Mareschal, the chief surgeon at La Charitè. As a proof of his zeal as a student, it is told that Mareschal, going one morning very early to visit his patients at the hospital, found Petit asleep by the door, where he had taken up his quarters in order to be soon enough to secure a good place in the operating theatre. In 1692 Petit entered the army as a surgeon. He served until 1700, when he returned to Paris and was admitted master of surgery. He rapidly advanced in fame and practice, and in the course of a few years became one of the first surgeons in Europe. He delivered courses of lectures on anatomy and surgery at a school which he had himself established, and many of the most celebrated of European practitioners were amongst his pupils. His reputation was not confined to France. In 1726 he was summoned to attend the king of Poland; and in 1734 his services were required by Don Ferdinand, afterwards king of Spain. He refused most brilliant offers of advancement abroad, preferring to remain in Paris, where his skill secured him the highest professional honours. In 1715 he was chosen member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1731, on the establishment of the Academy of Surgery, he was appointed director. He also received the honour of the fellowship of the Royal Society of

London, besides many other scientific distinctions. The influence of Petit's practice and teaching on the advancement of surgery was very considerable. Besides many memoirs contributed to the Academy of Sciences and to the Academy of Surgery, he published in 1705 his "Traité des maladies des Os," a book which has gone through many editions, and is still read and quoted. At the time of his death he had been engaged twelve years on a general treatise on surgical diseases. After Petit's death the work was completed and published by his pupil, Dr. Lesne. Petit died at Paris on the 20th of April, 1750, aged seventy-six. His qualities of heart and understanding were well balanced. His reputation as a surgeon was only equalled by his character as a good and benevolent man.—F. C. W. PETITOT, Jean, a very distinguished painter in enamel, was born at Geneva in 1607. Being intended for a jeweller, he was first placed with an enameller to learn how to prepare

was first placed with an enameller to learn how to prepare enamels for jewelry. In this art he soon became so skilful that he was led, it is said by the suggestion of Brodier, to attempt the production of small pictures in enamel. In this he was at first unsuccessful, owing to the difficulty of obtaining fluxes, colours, &c., which would stand the requisite number of firings. He and Brodier, who became his brother-in-law, and worked with him fifty years, made a journey to Italy to ascertain the methods adopted by the enamellers of that country; but disappointed in their inquiries came to England, where in Sir Theodore de Mayerne, physician to Charles I., they found a chemist who had been experimenting on colours and vitrifying substances, and who put them in possession of the precise information they were seeking. De Mayerne introduced Petitot to the king, who received him into his service, appointed him apartments in Whitehall, and directed him to paint in enamel portraits of himself, the queen, and other members of the royal family, and of the court. Petitot stayed in England till the fall of Charles, and whilst here executed a large number of works, and some of them his best. Several of these were from the paintings of Vandyck, who is said to have given Petitot valuable advice as to the management of portraiture. On his return to France Petitot was introduced by Charles II. to Louis XIV., who made him his enamel painter in ordinary, with apartments in the Louvre and a handsome salary. Petitot painted a large number of portraits for the king, not only of the French court, but of royal and distinguished visitors, and was a great favourite; but he was a protestant, and on the revocation of the edict of Nantes he felt himself uncomfortable if not unsafe in France, and petitioned to be allowed to leave. This was refused. He was for a while placed in a sort of captivity, and the celebrated Bossuet was sent by the king to endeavour to induce him to recant; but without effect. When set at liberty he at once made his escape with his wife to Geneva, whence, after a time, he removed for greater quiet to Vevay. There he continued to practise his art almost till his death, which occurred in 1691. was the first to paint portraits and pictures in enamel in their full and true colours, and he brought the art at once to com-parative perfection. His works, with some peculiarities, are clear, brilliant, and forcible in colour, and most carefully and admirably finished. The Louvre contains the most extensive collection of portraits by him; but some of his finest works are in England—one of the largest and most celebrated is a whole-length portrait of Rachel de Rouvigny, countess of Southampton, after Vandyck, dated 1642. It is in the collection of the duke of Devonshire, and is  $9\frac{3}{4}$  inches high by  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide, and is by far the largest and finest work till then executed in and is by far the largest and meest work the them executed in cnamel; and, like most of his English pictures, is executed on a thick gold plate. A series of engravings, with illustrative letterpress, of Petitot's enamels in the Louvre, is now in course of publication—"Emaux de Petitot du Musée Imperial du Louvre," folio, Paris, 1861, &c.—J. T-e.

PETIVER, JAMES, an English botanist, was a contemporary

PETIVER, James, an English botanist, was a contemporary of Plukenet, and died in Aldersgate Street, London, on the 20th April, 1718. He was apprenticed to Mr. Feltham, apothecary to St. Bartholomew's hospital, and established himself as a druggist in Aldersgate Street, where he continued till his death. He was apothecary to the Charter-house, and obtained considerable practice. He was fond of natural history, and persuaded captains and surgeons of ships to bring home specimens of all kinds. He was so successful in his efforts, that Sir Hans Sloane (who afterwards purchased it) offered Petiver £4000 for his museum some time before his death. Petiver became well known as a

naturalist. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and he was a correspondent of Ray. He visited the midland counties of England and made collections. In his first publication, "Museum Petiverianum," he records the results of his excursion. His "Gazophylacium Naturæ et Artis" contains engravings descriptive of animals, plants, and fossils from various parts of the world. He also gave in Ray's History an account of the plants of China, Madras, and Africa. In 1709 he published a list of the plants found in the mountains about Geneva. His "Pterigraphia Americana" contains drawings of American ferns, as well as some of marine productions. He paid much attention to British plants, and published in parts an English herbal. He also printed catalogues of the plants of Etruria, Montpellier, Italy, and Guinea; medicinal plants of Peru; drawings of Egyptian plants; and pharmaceutical hortus siccus, and directions for drying plants. He contributed more than twenty papers to the Philosophical Transactions between 1697 and 1717. He adopted the view that the medicinal qualities of plants might be determined to a certain extent by their agreement in natural characters. Petiver also published books on shells, fossils, and minerals. A genus Petiveria was named after him by Plumier.—J. H. B.

PET

PETRARCA, Francesco, one of the four most renowned poets of Italy, born at Arezzo in Tuscany, 20th July, 1304; was found dead either of apoplexy or epilepsy, seated with his head resting on a book in his library at Arqua, 19th July, 1374. (The dates of both birth and death differ slightly in various records, and the circumstances of the death are diversely narrated.) In 1302, the year when Dante and many of the Bianchi faction were banished from Florence, Pietro (commonly called Petracco or Petraccolo) da Parengo, an adherent of the same party, went into exile; and with his wife Eletta (called elsewhere Brigida) Canigiani, took up his abode at Arezzo, where their son Francesco di Petracco or Petrarca was born. After various vicissitudes, the exile's hope of return died out; and about 1812 he and his family removed to Avignon, where, under Clement V., the papal court held its state, and formed a centre of attraction to strangers from every quarter. Here and in the neighbouring town of Carpentras Francesco cultivated grammar, dialectics, and rhetoric. His father subsequently sent him to Montpellier, and finally to the Bolognese university to study law as his profession; but the born poet pored far more willingly over Latin classics than over legal documents; and appears to have loathed a calling in which, as he deemed, he might secure success at the cost of conscience, but could scarcely hope to do so with clean hands. Petracco's death put an end to the conflict between filial deference and strong inclination. Francesco abandoned the career selected for him; but, perhaps, made no wiser choice when, at the age of twenty-two, he, with his younger brother Gherardo, assumed the clerical habit, and found it constituted a passport into the corrupt gaieties of the court of Pope John XXII. His studies, however, were not superseded by frivolous pleasure, and he formed various solid friendships; those with Cardinal Giovanni Colonna and his brother Giacomo, bishop of Lombes, proved both tenderly intimate and enduring, whilst for their father Stefano he conceived the reverent affection which he evinces in some of his verses, as in the sonnet beginning-

"Gloriosa Colonna, in cui s'appoggia."
(Glorious Colonna, i.e., Column, on which leans.)

In 1327 occurred that event which may be represented as the turning-point of Petrarca's life, which inspired so much of his Italian Canzoniere, and of which the traces are discernible more or less openly in his correspondence and in other of his compositions, yet which is shrouded with a veil of mystery, and of which the accounts irreconcilably differ. To follow one of the most popular narratives:—On Good Friday, 6th April, in the church of St. Clara, in Avignon, Petrarca first beheld that incomparable golden-haired Laura, who for precisely twenty-one years swayed, living, the current of his life; whose eyes and voice, habitual reserve and exceptional pity, inspired poem after poem; and from whose thrall not even the lady's death availed to release him. Her bare hand and dainty glove, her sweet speech and sweet laugh, her tears, her paleness, her salutation, are noted with untiring minuteness; he records how he watched with rapture a young girl washing the veil of Laura; and on another occasion how he beheld a group of ladies with Laura in the midst, like the sun girt by twelve stars. To read these elegant Tuscan strains, one might imagine that this veritable slave of

love had few cares or interests or occupations, but what sprang from the master passion; that Avignon and Vaucluse, Rome and Naples, busy court life and solitary retirement, took their colour alike from the presence or absence of Laura; but the historic facts of Petrarca's life bear a different witness. Between 1330 and 1334, in the endeavour, as some say, to alleviate his disastrous passion, Petrarca took sundry short journeys, which at any rate served to augment his love of Italy; and the accession in 1334 of Benedict XII. to the pontificate, was followed by the first of those appeals, poetic and epistolary, which Petrarea addressed to popes and to temporal powers, urging the restitution of the papal court to Rome, and the deliverance of Italy. In 1385 Azzo da Correggio appeared at Avignon to solicit, in opposition to Marsiglio Rossi, the pontifical confirma-tion of the house of La Scala in the lordship of Parma; and formed an acquaintance with Petrarca. which gave rise to so great a mutual affection that for this dear friend's sake Francesco waived his rooted antipathy to the legal profession, pleaded Azzo's cause before Pope Benedict XII., and triumphed over the rival claimant. Late in 1336 Petrarca quitted Avignon, and carly in the following year reached Rome, where he met with a warm reception from the Colonna family, and explored the antique monuments of the Eternal City; nor did he return to Avignon until the summer, soon again quitting it for the comparative solitude of Vaucluse, where he purchased a small house and estate, and found leisure to compose many of his works, both in prose and in verse, and to commence that Latin poem "Africa," on the exploits of Scipio in the second Punic war, which procured for him the laurel crown, but which has been handed down to us in an imperfect form, probably the result of intentional mutilation. In August, 1340, Petrarca received from the senate an invitation to Rome, there to be crowned poet-laureate; and on the self-same day a letter reached him from the chancellor of the university of Paris, proffering him the like honour in that capital. His own inclination and the advice of his friends made him prefer the former offer; and early in March, 1341, he arrived at the court of Robert, king of Naples and Jerusalem, to make before that most learned monarch of the period a solemn exhibition of his powers. For three days he discoursed publicly of poetry and science; after which the king formally certified his worthiness of the laurel, and deputed the poet Giovanni Barrili, one of his own courtiers, to represent the majesty of Naples at the ensuing ceremonial. the following 8th of April, being Easter-day, Petrarca at the capitol delivered an oration, long and flowery, in honour of the muses; after which Orso degli Orsini, count of Anguillara, a senator, pronounced a discourse in praise of the poet-aspirant, and crowned him with the laurel wreath, in presence of an approving concourse of the Roman people and of many dignified personages. Boccaccio avers that the capitol had not witnessed a similar function since the coronation of Statius, under Domitian. From Rome Petrarca removed to Parma, and spent some months with the Correggi lords of that city, especially with his friend Azzo. In 1842 he was one of the ambassadors sent into France by the Roman senate and people to congratulate Pope Clement VI. on his assumption of the triple crown; and joined with him in this embassy was Niccola Gabrino, better known by his historic name of Cola di Rienzi. About this time Petrarca's brother Gherardo abandoned the world for a monastic life; being moved thereto, it is said, by the death of a woman whom he loved, and whose loss is commemorated by Francesco in the sonnet commencing-

"La bella donna che cotanto amavi." (The beautiful lady whom thou lovedst so much.)

In 1343 Pope Clement VI. sent Petrarca on a mission to Queen Giovanna, who had mounted the Neapolitan throne on the death of her uncle King Robert, and under whose youthful sway the court presented a widely altered aspect. The great Roman revolution effected by Rienzi in 1347 was hailed by Petrarca as the new birth of Italian liberty; and his letters and his verses were not spared to incite the tribune to further deeds. Notice the canzone beginning—

"Spirto gentil che quelle membra reggi"— (Choice spirit who rulest those members)—

which is very generally explained as addressed to Rienzi, though by some appropriated to Stefano Colonna. In 1348 a fearful pestilence ravaged Europe, and amongst its victims was Laura—to other eyes less beautiful than when, twenty-one years before,

precisely to the month, day, and hour, she had captivated the heart of her Tuscan lover; but ever regarded by him as invested with the pristine charm. A note in his own handwriting records his bitter sorrow at her death, of which the news reached him in Verona; and for some days afterwards he is described as scarcely breaking silence, or eating except at the importunity of friends. The second part of the Canzoniere, concluding with six short poems called "ITrionfi" (The Triumphs), from which Titian is said to have painted four well-known pictures, was composed after her death. In the following July Cardinal Giovanni Colonna died; having outlived by some years his brother Giacomo, bishop of In 1350 Petrarca addressed a remarkable letter to the Lombes. Emperor Charles IV., exhorting him to come and succour Italy; and this being the great year of jubilee, towards the close of summer, after the manner of pious pilgrims Francesco repaired to Rome, taking Florence in his way; and thus for the first time beholding his mother city. In 1351 Florence, ashamed of the long alienation of this her celebrated son whom other states delighted to honour, appropriated a sum of money to redeem his confiscated property; and charged his friend and fellow-citizen, Giovanni Boccaccio, with a letter to Petrarca, then resident in Padua, informing him of what had been done, and urging him to honour by his presence the infant Florentine university—a request finally not complied with. In this same year Petrarca directed a highly complimentary epistle to Andrea Dandolo, doge of Venice, exhorting him to make peace with Genoa; and received in answer a letter which lauded his eloquence and learning, but declined to adopt his counsel. A corresponding document subsequently addressed by the poet to the doge of Genoa, proved equally without result. In 1854 Petrarca, sent by Visconti of Milan to Venice, once more treated of peace; but though honourably received, was again unsuccessful. The long list of Petrarca's friends, patrons, and admirers includes popes and princes, warriors and men of letters; and various were the missions, diplomatic or otherwise honourable, which he undertook, visiting divers foreign countries and courts, and possibly the English shores; at home amongst great men, but ever affable towards those of lower degree. At the marriage of Violante Visconti with Prince Lionel of England, Petrarca sat at table with the august bride and bridegroom and their most distin-guished guests. In 1870 he retired to Arqua, a village in the Luganean hills, where alone of all his numerous residences the house he occupied is shown to the curious; and here occurred that colloquy with certain disciples of Averroes which led to their stigmatizing Petrarca as a worthy man but illiterate; and to his confessing his own ignorance, but maintaining theirs, in his book "De sui ipsius et multorum aliorum Ignorantia." His last public appearance occurred in 1373, when in the suite of Francesco Novello da Carrara he harangued the Venetian senate. On the first day, awed by his august auditory, and oppressed by old age and fatigue, he stood silent; but on the next performed his assigned part with great applause. Petrarca left an illegitimate daughter, Francesca, elsewhere called Tullia, married to Francesco da Brossano of Milan. To this couple he bequeathed his property, after leaving legacies to various friends and domestics; and a gift of books which he had made to Venice in 1362 formed the nucleus of the world-renowned library of St. Mark. Boccaccio, a warm admirer of Petrarca, describes him as tall and handsome, round-faced, grave and mild of aspect, with eyes at once gladsome and penetrating, and a merry but not undignified laugh; placid and joyous of speech, though seldom speaking except in answer, and then weightily; in dress conformable to custom; in music a lover not merely of the human voice and instrumentation, but also of the song of birds; patient, or if angered beyond reason, soon recollecting himself; truthful, very faithful; in religion eminently christian, though harassed (as Petrarca himself confesses) by temptations of the flesh. Elsewhere we read of his systematic fasts, his masses put up for the soul of Laura, his social habits, contempt friches, and pious practices. His funeral was attended by Francesco da Carrara, with the bishop and chapter of Parma, and a throng of nobles and clergy, doctors and students; the body, laid on a bier covered with cloth of gold and overshadowed by a golden canopy lined with ermine, was carried to the church of Arqua, and there deposited in a ladye chapel built by Petrarca; and Francesco da Brossano raised to his memory a monument, supported by four columns, and approached by two steps, all alike of red marble. Besides the works already particularized in

the course of this article, Petrarca has left many others, including several on biographical, political, philosophical, or religious themes; a Syrian Itinerary, composed, as has been suggested, for the use of Giovanni di Mandello, sometime podesta of Piacenza; Epistles, both in prose and in verse; and certain Latin Eclogues or Bucolics, avowedly allegorical. The question remains—Who was Laura? and is answered by the Abbé de Sade: She was the daughter of Audebert de Noves, syndic of Avignon, and the wife of Hugh, son of Paul de Sade; and was, in fact, my own ancestress, as family documents prove. This assertion has been endorsed by common opinion. writers, both prior and posterior to the abbe, have voted for some different Laura; and, of course, have found reasons to allege in their own favour. Amongst these recusants is Lord Woodhouselee, in his Historical and Critical Essay on the Life and Character of Petrarque, Edinburgh, 1812. Modern students have observed with astonishment that the elder biographers of Petrarca give no adequate account of this lady, whom he himself depicts as altering the tenor of his life. Boccaccio, indeed, the contemporary of Petrarca, in one place where he mentions Laura, explains her as a symbol of the laurel crown. Even in Petrarca's own record of his connection with her, apparent irreconcilable discrepancies have been noted, and special stress has been laid on the fact that in the year 1327 the 6th of April was indeed Monday in Holy Week; but certainly not Good Friday, in spite of Petrarca's distinct statement that so it was. who still prefer a flesh and blood Laura to a mysterious impersonation, it may be interesting to know that a pamphlet published in 1821 tells how in the Casa Peruzzi at Florence was preserved the alleged veritable effigy of Laura, sculptured by the painter Simone Memmi, and carried from place to place by the poet-lover in his frequent wanderings. On the back of the marble is inscribed the following quatrain attributed to Petrarca:-

> "Splendida luce in cui chiaro si vede Quel bel che può mostrar nel mondo Amore, O vero exemplo del Sopran Valore E d'ogni meraviglia intiera fede,"

-C. G. R.

PETRE, EDWARD, an English jesuit and clerk of the closet to King James II., was descended from the family of Lord Petre. He supported Sunderland in his intrigues against Rochester, and persuaded the king, over whom he exercised a pernicious influence, to make Sunderland president of the council (1686). Petre was made superintendent of the royal chapel, was lodged in the apartment at Whitehall which the king had occupied when duke of York, and was named in 1687 of the privy council. He hoped through the king's influence to obtain a cardinal's hat, and would probably have been made archbishop of York; but the pope disregarded James's solicitation, refused the dispensation required by a jesuit, and showed no intention of raising Petre to the cardinalate. On the landing of the prince of Orange, Petre opposed the departure of the king from Westminster; but as his life had been threatened by the populace, his advice was thought to be interested and was disregarded .- R. H.

PETRE, SIR WILLIAM, was born at Tor-Newton in Devonshire, which had been the seat of his family. He was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, and in 1523 was elected a fellow of All Soul's college. He became principal of Peckwater inn—a seminary for lawyers, afterwards incorporated with Christ Church college. While engaged as tutor to the son of Thomas Boleyn, earl of Wiltshire, he attracted the notice of Thomas Cromwell, by whose influence he was sent to travel at the expense of the crown. On his return he was appointed Latin secretary to Cromwell, and in 1535 was employed on the commission of inquiry into the state of the monasteries. His good service on this occasion brought him wealth in the shape of abbey lands, and promotion in office. He was sworn of the privy council in 1543, and made a secretary of state. In the following year he was left as adviser to the regent, Catherine Parr, and in 1546 was nominated by will a counsellor to the king's successor, Edward VI., in whose brief reign he was further employed in several important commissions. He even enjoyed the favour of Queen Mary, whose marriage with Philip he negotiated; and he succeeded in obtaining a dispensation from the pope for the retention of the abbey lands granted to him in the previous The office of secretary of state which he held through Mary's reign he continued to hold for two years under Elizabeth, to whom, moreover, he was a privy councillor until his death. He spent his old age in deeds of charity; was a great benefactor to Exeter college, Oxford, and to the poor of Ingatestone. He died in 1572. The secret of his uniform success under four different sovereigns of conflicting opinions, was his faculty of silence. After a negotiation he conducted at Boulogne, Chatillon said of him—"We had gained the last two hundred thousand crowns without hostages, had it not been for the man who said nothing." In King Henry's time he observed his humour; in King Edward's he kept to the law; in Queen Mary's he minded wholly state affairs; and in Elizabeth's he was religious.—R. H.

PETRONIUS, CAIUS or TITUS, was one of the voluptuous courtiers of Nero. From that emperor he received the title of "arbiter elegantiarum," or director-in-chief of the imperial pleasures and amusements, from which circumstance he is commonly known by the name of Petronius Arbiter. Being a person of much talent and ingenuity, he aroused the jealousy of Tigellinus, the infamous minister of Nero, who accused him of participating in the conspiracy of Scevinus and Piso. Petronic avoided the cruelty of the emperor by a voluntary death at Cumæ, A.D. 66. A work is still extant, bearing the title of "Petronii Arbitri Schwiger," which is the constant of Satyricon," which is by many scholars referred to this Petronius. It consists of a prose narrative, interspersed with numerous pieces of poetry, thus resembling in form the ancient Roman satire. It is a sort of comic romance, written with abundance of wit and cleverness, and throwing much light on the manners and usages of the Romans under the empire. Many of the short poems introduced are replete with grace and beauty, and a fine imagination is everywhere visible. Unhappily the book is polluted with gross indecency, and proves the corrupt and degraded condition of the writer and his age. The "Satyricon," as we have it, is made up of various fragments, forming but a small part of the original work. The longest and most important section is that known as the "Supper of Trimalchio," presenting us with a detailed and very amusing account of a fantastic banquet, such as the luxurious and extravagant gourmands of the empire were wont to exhibit on their tables. Great uncertainty exists as to the date of the author, respecting which the most conflicting opinions have been entertained. Niebuhr places him in the third century after Christ, under Alexander Severus or Gordian. Petronius is ranked by Niebuhr as the greatest poetical genius that Roman literature can boast of after the time of Augustus. The best edition is by Burmann, Utrecht, 1709; republished with additions, in 2 vols., at Amsterdam, 1748.—G. PETTY, Sir William, an eminent political economist, was

born in 1623 at Romsey in Hampshire, where his father carried on the business of a clothier. He was educated at the grammarschool of his native town, and from his arrly years displayed a remarkable genius for mechanics. At the age of fifteen he went to prosecute his studies at Caen in Normandy. He is said, on his return to England, to have obtained some place in the navy office, which, however, he must have held only for a short time, as he returned to the continent in 1643, and spent three years in studying medicine and anatomy at Leyden, Utrecht, Amsterdam, and Paris. In 1647 he obtained a patent for an instrument which he had invented for double writing, and in the following year he published a small treatise recommending the extension of education to a variety of subjects of utility in common life. Soon afterwards he took up his residence in Oxford, where he employed himself in teaching anatomy and chemistry. philosophical meetings which preceded and led to the establishment of the Royal Society were frequently held in his rooms, and when that celebrated society was instituted he was a member of the council. In 1649 he received the honorary degree of M.D., and was elected a fellow of Brazennose college. In the following year he was elected professor of anatomy, and soon after obtained also the professorship of music in Gresham college. In 1652 he was nominated physician to the army in Ireland, an appointment which exercised a most important influence on his future fortunes. His professional income was very large, and in addition he obtained upwards of £10,000 for his services in surveying the estates forfeited by the Irish rebellion of 1641. He was appointed one of the commissioners for dividing these lands among the officers and soldiers of Cromwell's army, and obtained a gift of large estates, besides making very advantageous pur-chases. In 1654 Dr. Petty was nominated secretary to Henry Cromwell, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1657 he was made c'erk of the council. In the following year he was chosen to represent the borough of West Looe in Richard Cromwell's parliament. When the Restoration took place, he was cordially

received by Charles II., who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, appointed him surveyor-general of Ireland and one of the commissioners of the court of claims, and confirmed him in the possession of the forfeited estates which had been granted to him. In 1663 he invented a double-bottomed ship, to sail against wind and tide, a model of which is still preserved in the repository of the Royal Society, and wrote several essays on the subject of naval architecture. He devoted himself zealously to the improvement of his Irish estates, opened lead mines, set up iron works, commenced a trade in timber, and established a pilchard fishery, all in Kerry. His active and useful life was brought to a close in 1687 by a gangrene in his foot. He was buried in the church of his native town. Sir William Petty's reputation rests mainly on his treatises upon trade and commerce. His views on these topics were far in advance of those of most of his contemporaries. He foresaw the advantages which would result from a union between Great Britain and Ireland, and from a free trade between the two countries. His principal works are—a "Treatise on Taxes and Contributions," &c.; "Verbum Sapienti;" "Political Arithmetic;" "Political Anatomy of Ireland;" "Observations on London and Rome;" "Quantulumcunque"—a treatise on money; "Supplex Philosophia." His will is a singular and characteristic document. Sir William Petty was the founder of the Lansdowne family.—J. T.

PETTYT or PETYT, WILLIAM, the author of "Jus Parliamentarium, or the ancient power, jurisdiction, rights, and liberties of the parliament revived," and of other treatises on the constitution, was born in 1636 at Storithes, near Skipton, in Yorkshire. He studied law, and was called to the bar by the Inner temple, of which society he subsequently became treasurer. He was appointed keeper of the public records preserved in the Tower, of which he left a calendar and various extracts, which with other manuscripts of his are preserved in the Inner temple library. He died in 1707, and was buried in the Temple church. For a list of his works see Lowndes' Manual.—R. H.

PEUCER, GASPARD, celebrated for his scholarship and misfortunes, was born in 1525 at Bautzen in Lusatia. educated at Wittemberg. His splendid talents attracted the attention of Melancthon, one of whose daughters he married. He became professor, first of mathematics and afterwards of medicine, and taught with distinguished success. He was an object of admiration to the whole court of Saxony; but his fortunes were soon blighted. He was a zealous Philippist or Melancthonian, and was suspected of an attachment to the doctrines of the sacramentarians, and the affections of the elector cooled towards him. Accused of being the author of a treatise on the Lord's supper, in which the Zwinglian tenets on that subject were defended, he was thrown into prison in 1574, and treated with great rigour. Writing materials were denied him, and he was obliged to inscribe his thoughts on the margin of old books, and to use ink made of burnt crusts tempered with water. After eleven years' imprisonment he was liberated by Christian, the successor of Augustus. When he regained his liberty he found that his wife was dead. He retired to Zerbst, and in 1587 a rich widow, who highly esteemed his talents and virtues, gave Peucer her hand. He died in 1602. He was the author of a great number of books, most of which are now forgotten .- D. G.

PEUTINGER, CONRAD, one of the pioneers in the study of classical antiquities, was born at Augsburg in 1465. He is reported to have studied law at Padua, and polite literature at Rome. Retiring to Germany, the reputation of his acquirements obtained for him the office of secretary to the senate of Augsburg. Harassing as were his engagements, he found leisure to decipher inscriptions, collect MSS., and preside over a society established for the purpose of printing the best Latin and German authors. The Emperor Maximilian, charmed with his genius, elevated him to the rank of councillor, but Peutinger could not be prevailed upon to assume the title. In 1519 he was deputed to Bruges to congratulate Charles V. on his election to the imperial crown. He died in 1547. The name of Peutinger is specially remembered for a map (Tabula Peutingerina) of the roads of the ancient Roman world, which was found in a library at Speyer by Conrad Celtes, who bequesthed it to Peutinger.—D. G.

PEYER, JOHN CONRAD, an eminent anatomist, was born at Schaffhausen in 1659. He dissected under Duverney at Paris, and afterwards took the degree of M.D. at Basle in 1681. He was the first anatomist who described certain groups or patches

of glands, which occur beneath the mucous membrane of the small intestine. These structures are known in anatomy as the agminate glands, or "the glands of Peyer." The work in which he announced bis researches was published at Schaffhausen in 1677. It is entitled "Exercitatio Anatomico-medica de Glandulis Intestinorum." He also wrote a treatise on the method of making dissections for the purposes of pathological anatomy, "Methodus Historiarum Anatomico-medicarum," and some other works on anatomical and physiological subjects, amongst which are one on rumination entitled "Merycologia, seu de Ruminantibus et Ruminatione Commentarius," and another on the anatomy of the stomach of the domestic fowl. These treatises are republished in the Bibliotheca Anatomica of Le Clerc and Magnetus. His pursuits, however, were not confined to anatomy; on settling in his native country he filled the chairs of eloquence, logic, and natural philosophy. He died in 1712.—His son, John James Peyer, was also a physician at Schaffhausen. He published a collection of anatomical observations.—F. C. W.

a collection of anatomical observations.—F. C. W.
PEYRONNET, CHARLES IGNACE, Count, was born at Bordons in 1775 and provide the county in 1775 and provide deaux in 1775, and was educated for the bar. His father fell a victim to the revolutionary hatred of aristocrats, and the young advocate was far from successful in his profession until the fall of Napoleon in 1814. The Hundred Days gave him occasion for a display of royalism in escorting the duchess of Angoulême to an English ship. He was rewarded in 1815 by being appointed president of one of the law courts in Bordeaux. Four years later e was called to Paris, to conduct the crown prosecution against the conspirators of the 19th of August, 1819. The same year he entered the chamber of deputies. By the favour of friends at court he was somewhat unexpectedly raised to the ministerial position of keeper of the seals, and often afforded the liberal party in the chamber materials for ridicule by his extravagant loyalty and his violent speeches. His determined efforts to strengthen the prerogative of the crown raised him many enemies. projects of law which he brought forward made him especially obnoxious to the popular feeling in France—the law against sacrilege, and that regulating the liberty of the press. The latter scheme encountered so violent an opposition that it was withdrawn. The vituperation and calumny with which Peyronnet was assailed, did not drive him from office nor prevent his advancement. He was made Count in 1822, and on the fall of Villele's ministry, of which he was a member, he was raised to the upper chamber. On the formation of Polignac's ministry he became minister of the interior, and shared in the responsibility of the ordinances which brought about the revolution of 1830. He was tried for his political offences and condemned to perpetual imprisonment. Pardoned in 1836, he died in 1854. R. H.

PFAFF, CHRISTOPH MATTHIAS, one of the most eminent German theologians of the eighteenth century, was born at Stuttgart, 25th December, 1686, and was educated in the university of Tübingen, where his father was a member of the theological faculty. At nineteen he was appointed a tutor in the university; and after extensive travels in Germany, Holland, France, Britain, and Italy, undertaken with the view of extending his learning, he returned to Tübingen in 1716, where he had already in 1714 been nominated to a theological chair. At thirty-four he had risen to be first professor of theology and chancellor of the uni-His learning was immense, and his manner of teaching highly attractive. While at home in all the departments of theological science, he was particularly distinguished in those of oriental philology, church history, and ecclesiastical jurisprudence. In an age of extreme Lutheran dogmatism, he took a mild and moderate view of the points of difference between his own and the Reformed branches of the protestant church, and pleaded earnestly for union between the two; and though a sincere proearnestly for union between the two, and thought testant, he knew how to treat with candour and courtesy the divines of the church of Rome—"Are divines," said he, only people that should be ill-mannered?" As late as 1756 he left Tübingen for Giessen, where he was made general superintendent and chancellor of the university; and a veil of mystery has always been thrown over the reasons of this change. It was whispered that his morale was not equal to his intellectual pre-eminence. He survived till 1760. His writings were very numerous in several departments of theology, but no more of them need be mentioned here than his "Institutiones Hist. Eccl.," 1727; "Institutiones Theologies Dogm. et Moral.," 1721; "Introductio in Hist. Theol.," 1724; and "De Originibus juris Eccl. veraque ejus indole," 1719 .- P. L.

PFEFFERCORN, John, was a converted Jew. His name was originally Joseph. The date and place of his birth seem to He is found living in Cologne at the beginning of the sixteenth century. After his conversion to christianity he was seized with a furious zeal against Hebrew books, and the ignorant monks and intolerant theologians of the time sided with Pfeffercorn. Several treatises were issued in his name, in which the Jewish religion was represented in the most odious light, and rabbinical literature was branded as a mere collection of libels on the character of Christ and christianity. Pfeffercorn urged the emperor to cause all Hebrew books to be gathered together and burnt. Maximilian, a man of weak mind and the best intentions, conferred on the adventurer the powers necessary to carry this design into effect. Owing to some informality in the proceedings, a delay occurred, and the Jews, on the suspension of the order, appealed to the celebrated Reuchlin to give an opinion as to the nature and contents of their literature. Reuchlin did not hesitate to characterize the rabbinical writings as for the most part not theological at all, and of great importance to the cause of christianity, serving as arguments in its favour. Pfeffercorn, aided by the theologians, published a tract, in which Reuchlin was held up to detestation, and accused of heresy. This was easily answered by Reuchlin. The principals now came forward, and Reuchlin wrote to his friends throughout Europe to come to his help. Treatises were issued on both sides. The conflict, however, was not long doubtful, for a terrible satire was issued by the party of Reuchlin (the Epistolæ Virorum Obscurorum) against the monks, exposing their barbarous ignorance, conceit, and sanctimonious immorality. This work, which accomplished for Germany what Don Quixote in another cause did for Spain, and which is generally regarded as the work of Ulric von Hutten, fell among them, to use the words of Sir W. Hamilton, "like a bomb, scattering dismay and ruin in its explosion." The cause of common sense and learning triumphed. Pfeffercorn after this disappears from history. The common tradition that, mortified by his defeat, he returned to Judaism, and was burnt at Halle for blasphemy in 1515, cannot be correct, as he was unquestionably living in 1521.—D. G.

PFEIFFER, IDA, was born at Vienna on the 15th October, Her maiden name was Reger. She was tolerably well educated, but showed from earliest childhood little liking for female employments and accomplishments. For the robust and often dangerous amusements of boys she had an irresistible taste. Endowed with a heroic will, she ardently sympathized with the heroic in history. She was once found with an apple on her head at which her brothers were shooting arrows; so fearless had her admiration for William Tell rendered her. In 1809 she was forced to accompany her mother to Napoleon's review of his guards at Schönbrunn. When the emperor was approaching, Ida turned her back on the scene. Her mother struck her, and held the head of her obstinate daughter toward Napoleon. Ida shut her eyes, and thus could say that she had never seen one who had been so fatal to her country. There is something unnatural in this incident. When Ida grew older travels and geography absorbed her attention, and she dreamed of what she might at some future time be. In 1820 she married the advocate Pfeifier. This marriage proved unhappy, and Ida separated from her husband after he had dissipated her whole fortune. Two sons, Oscar and Alfred, had been born, whose education she superintended till they were able to fight their own battle; and now she longed to gratify her rambling and adventurous temper. On the 22nd March, 1842, she set out to the East, on her first great journey, from which she returned in the December of the same year. In 1843 she published "The Travels of a Viennese Woman to the Holy Land," a book which has gone through numerous editions and been translated, as were all her subsequent works, into English, French, and other languages. She had boldly encountered the sultry heat of the east; she determined after a pause to face the terrors of the north. A fruit of this arter a pause to face the terrors of the north. A fruit of this second journey was, in 1846, a book on the Scandinavian North and Iceland. She had gained immense experience as a traveller, and she resolved to turn it to account. On the 28th June, 1846, she set sail in a Danish brig for Brazil. On the 16th September the vessel reached Rio de Janeiro. The scenery of the tropics profoundly impressed her. She made excursions to the interior, visiting the German colonies and the Indian races. On one occasion she was ferociously attacked by an escaped negro slave who was armed with a knife; timely help saved her from being

murdered. In the beginning of 1847 she sailed round Cape Horn to Valparaiso. The spring of the year found her at Otaheite, the summer at Hong Kong and Canton, the autumn at Ceylon. After visiting Madras she resided for a considerable time at Calcutta. She then sailed up the Ganges as far as Benares. Delhi and other famous towns she touched at on her way to Bombay. At the end of April, 1848, she took her departure on board ship for Persia. That country, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Georgia, and Mingrelia, she traversed. Sebastopol and Constantinople, she returned by way of Greece and the Ionian Isles to Trieste. Vienna she entered on the 4th November, 1848. This long and extraordinary pilgrimage of more than a hundred thousand miles by land and sea made her famous everywhere. A record of it appeared in 1850 under the title of "A Woman's Journey Round the World." Her collection of curiosities in natural history she sold to the chief museums of Europe. Assisted, though not to a very generous extent, by the Austrian government, Ida Pfeiffer undertook a second journey round the globe. She sailed from London in May, 1851, and in August landed at Cape Town. Singapore, Borneo, Java, indi-At Sumatra she had cate the next points of her progress. several attacks of fever and countless fatigues and dangers, but no other spot ever interested her so much. The smaller Sunda and Molucca islands next invited. From these she struck in autumn, 1853, right across the Pacific Ocean to California, where the gold excitement was at its maddest height. At the end of 1853 she sailed to Panama, and thence to the coast of She attempted to penetrate the South American continent in the direction of the Amazon River, but was compelled to return. Passing the Isthmus of Panama in the spring of 1854, and sailing to New Orleans, she explored a large part of North America. In November, 1854, a vessel brought her to Liverpool; thence she took her passage to San Miguel, one of the Azores, where a son of hers resided. Here she remained from January, 1855, till May, when she sought by way of Lisbon, Southampton, London, her home in Vienna. Her new work, "My Second Journey Round the World," which was published in 1856, and formed four volumes, was sought with exceeding avidity. She should now have rested, but spite of the dissuasions of many eminent persons, Alexander Humboldt among them, she took ship in August, 1856, with the design of visiting Mada-She was accompanied in her energetic explorations in gascar. Madagascar by a Frenchman called Lambert. The hardships they had to suffer were of the most terrific kind. They proved fatal to Ida Pfeiffer. Completely crushed and exhausted, she painfully gained her native Vienna, where, after lingering for a few weeks, she died on the 28th October, 1858. Ida Pfeiffer was small in stature, thin, and bent. Her manners were unassuming. Perhaps no human being ever accomplished so much with such slender resources. The merit of her books is in their absolute truthfulness, and their defects spring from her want of scientific culture, of imagination, and of poetical feeling.—W. M-l.

PHÆDRUS, the Latin fabulist, was a native of Thrace and brought to Rome as a slave, where he learned the Latin language. He became the property of the Emperor Augustus, and received his freedom from him. The work of Phædrus, now extant, consists of ninety-seven fables, divided into five books. Thirty-two other fables are also ascribed to him, but their genuineness is considered doubtful. His compositions are mainly taken from the fables of Æsop and Babrius, and do not therefore contain much original matter. That Phædrus had been largely indebted to Babrius was an opinion held long ago by Bentley, and modern discoveries have confirmed his judgment. Phædrus, however, deserves credit for the manner in which he has transfused his Greek originals into elegant and pleasing Latin. His style is neat and concise, and the language is not unworthy of the Augustan age. The moral tone, moreover, of the fables is uniformly good, and they inculcate many useful lessons for the young. They have been extensively imitated by Lafontaine and others. The best edition is that of Orelli, Zurich, 1831.—G.

PHALARIS, Tyrant, was a native of Agrigentum in Sicily. The means by which he rose to supreme power in his own city are not known. His tyranny began 570 B.C., and lasted sixteen years, during which he was much engaged in wars and dissensions, increasing his possessions on all sides and subduing such as opposed his ambitious projects. But he was never master of the whole island. It is supposed that he lost his life in some insurrection of the people, who were doubt-

less often exasperated by his cruel measures. The story of the brazen bull in which Phalaris tortured and burnt his victims The story of the alive, is well known. It was invented by Perillus, on whom it was first tried. Though the very existence of this barbarous engine has been denied, there is no good reason for doubting it; or for separating the name of the tyrant from the diabolical contrivance. And though two declamations ascribed to Lucian represent Phalaris as humane and gentle, a patron of literature and philosophy, their testimony will not outweigh the all but unanimous voice of earlier times, representing him as most barbarous and cruel. A late tradition cannot set aside the earlier one. The hundred and forty-eight epistles bearing the name of Phalaris, are a forgery. The Greek text was first printed at Venice in 1498, and passed through several editions; till the one printed at Oxford in 1695, and superintended by Charles Boyle, gave rise to Bentley's celebrated dissertation, in which he proved, against Oxford learning and Boyle, that the epistles are spurious. Other scholars had before considered them a forgery; but it was reserved for Benuey to see the parent for ever in a discourse of consummate critical ability. At forgery; but it was reserved for Bentley to set the question at what time the epistles were written cannot be ascertained. first who speaks of them is Stobæus. The best edition is that of Schaefer, 1823, 8vo, which is only a corrected reprint of Lennep and Valckenaer's.—S. D.

PHAVORINUS. See GUARINO.

PHIDIAS, the most celebrated of the sculptors of antiquity, was born at Athens about 485–90 B.C., judging from the period of his earliest celebrity; but the date is quite uncertain. His father was Charmidas, probably also an artist, but his master in sculpture was Ageladas of Argos, who, however, must have been an old man when Phidias was but a youth. He was the master also of Polycletus and of Myron. Phidias was apparently at first a painter; but when Pericles attained to power in Athens about 444 B.C., he must have already established his reputation as a sculptor, as he was by that ruler appointed superintendent of all his public works, in architecture as well as statuary. In 432 B.C. he prematurely died in prison, at Athens, under sixty years of age. During these last twelve years of his life Phidias appears to have been extremely active. All his most renowned works belong to that time, including the great chryselephantine statues, and the renowned Elgin marbles now in the British museum. Among the works of this remarkable sculptor are recorded six so-called chryselephantine statues, that is, composed of ivory and gold; they were, however, of wood, and covered only with ivery, and draped or ornamented with gold, and of colossal proportions, varying from forty to sixty feet in height. The principal of these was the sitting Jupiter at Olympia in Elis, completed in the year 433 B.C., and considered one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Another most important work was the Minerva of the Parthenon at Athens, completed five years before the Jupiter; and besides there were a Minerva at Elis, another at Pallene in Achaia, a Venus Urania at Elis, and an Æsculapius at Epidaurus. Of bronze statues by Phidias twenty-two are mentioned by ancient writers, of which the most famous was the colossal Minerva Promachos of the Acropolis at Athens, made from spoils taken in the battle of Marathon. There are mentioned, besides, eight works in marble; not including the sculptures of the Parthenon, executed under his superintendence, and to which at present he owes his very great name. The favour of Pericles and his own great merits appear to have raised up many enemies against Phidias, and to this enmity he ultimately fell a victim. He is said to have been accused after his return from Elis, in 432, of having embezzled the gold which was delivered to him for the enrichment of the Minerva of the Parthenon, but that Pericles, having had the metal removed and weighed, found the forty talents complete, and proved the innocence of the sculptor. He had, however, introduced his own head among the combatants in the battle of the Amazons, represented on the shield of the goddess, and his enemies on this account brought against him an accusation of impiety, in consequence of which he was thrown into prison, and there died shortly afterwards. Another, but less accredited account, represents the accusation of embezzlement to have been made in Elis in reference to the Olympian Jupiter, and the imprisonment and consequent death to have taken place there. To judge from the Elgin marbles, the style of Phidias was purely ideal and generic. These invaluable remains of ancient art were brought to this

country from Athens by Lord Elgin in 1808, and were purchased for the British museum in 1816. They were executed probably for the British museum in 1816. They were executed probably by the scholars of Phidias, some of whose names have been preserved to us, as Agoracritus, Alcamenes, and Colotes; his assistants are sometimes named by ancient writers in noticing his Colotes of Paros assisted him in the Olympian Jupiter; and Mys in the Minerva Promachos. The Elgin marbles are the most magnificent remains of ancient sculpture; the so-called Theseus, the Ilissus and other fragments of the pediments, the Metopes and the Panathenaic frieze all display the most perfect ideality of form, and a matchless generic character: being quite distinct in spirit from the works of a later period, in which individuality of character and various technical refinements constituted the chief excellencies. Fine as the Elgin marbles are, they are not those works for which Phidias was praised by ancient writers; the greatest sensation was caused by his chryselephantine works, which doubtless did not only address themselves to the vulgar, though their effect was much aided both by splendour of material, and the natural awe inspired by a superstitious religion. These works, besides being venerable objects of an anthropomorphistic worship, were high æsthetic works of art, in which all the powers of form and colour were combined in their utmost perfection. The strange modern notions or prejudices about the purity of abstract form, seem to have had no existence among the truly art-loving Greeks, and accordingly not only their architects but their sculptors also, as a rule, had recourse to the aid of colour to produce the desired effect: not a religious or superstitious effect, but a genuine æsthetic influence of the elements or forces of nature applied to art-form and colour combined-rudely coloured images of the earlier times being eventually developed into the gorgeous works of ivory and gold with which Phidias, its most finished sculptor, gladdened and astounded the ancient world. Pausanias has given us an elaborate description of the Olympian Jupiter and its throne, the painted decorations of which were executed by Panænus, the nephew of Phidias. Quatremere de Quincy, in his elaborate work on this statue—Le Jupiter Olympien—has made a coloured representation of this work from the account of Pausanias, and has suggested, in great detail, the method of the construction of such figures of ivory, the pieces of ivory being built upon a wooden core; but it is possible that the core was of some other material. As the Greeks appear to have had a method of softening ivory, the process of attaching the pieces may not have been so difficult as now supposed. Plutarch mentions softeners of ivory (μαλακτήρες έλεφαντος) as one of the distinct classes of artists employed by Pericles. In a variable climate like ours it would be difficult to preserve such works; and there was a dif-ficulty in Greece where the situation was high and dry. It was then at certain intervals necessary to sprinkle the ivory with water. Such was the respect of the Eleans for Phidias, that they gave his descendants perpetual charge of the Olympian Jupiter; they were called *Phaidruntai* (polishers or cleaners); their duty was to keep it clean and to rub it constantly with oil; this was a precaution against the marshy atmosphere of the grove in which the temple was built. They had still the care of it in the time of Pausanias, who visited Olympia five centuries after the death of Phidias. It remained undisturbed at Olympia other three centuries, when it is said to have been removed to Constantinople by the orders of Theodosius the Great, and there to have perished about a century afterwards, in the fire which consumed the Lauseion, in which it was placed, in the year 475.

Another account says it was lost at sea. This work occupied Phidias and his assistants four years. The most difficult work, however, executed by Phidias was probably the bronze statue of Minerva Promachos on the Acropolis, which, according to Strabo, was upwards of fifty feet high, independent of its pedestal; it could be seen at sea from the promontory of Sunium, a distance of several miles. The fame of ancient artists generally, and of painters especially, as come down to us, preserved chiefly by the remarks in ancient writers, has often been questioned by modern critics as somewhat mythic; in the case of Phidias, however, we have a name as great as it possibly can be in art, not due to the we have a name as great as it possibly can be in arr, not due to the praises of ancient writers; but owing to actual works, though but wrecks of their former beauty, which the ancient writers have distinguished by no remarkable notice. Modern prejudices, from reading the praises of the chryselephantine works of Phidias, without any remains to back them, would have led the purist critics to place him rather among the Doradores and Estofadores

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who made the Pasos or sacred images for the Spanish churches, than among the very highest of the world's sculptors, if not the first. The first to devote much labour to the study of the life of Phidias was K. O. Müller in his work De Phidiæ Vita et Operibus, &c., 4to, Göttingen, 1827.—R. N. W.

PHILIP: the kings and princes so called are here noticed under the names of their respective countries, alphabetically arranged—viz., France (including Burgundy), Germany, Mace-

don, Spain :-

I.—KINGS OF FRANCE.

PHILIP I., the son of Henri I., and the fourth monarch of the Capetian dynasty, was born in the year 1053. His father died in 1060, and had intrusted the care of the youthful prince to his brother-in-law, Buldwin, count of Flanders. Seven years afterwards, Baldwin's own decease occurred; and the salutary restraint of his guardian being thus removed, Philip gave himself up to a life of the most licentious indulgence, which brought upon him the censures of the church, and the contempt of his subjects. The necessary funds for his profligate expenditure were supplied by the sale of ecclesiastical dignities, in which he trafficked openly, bartering to the highest bidder the vacant benefices and sees. Not long after the death of Baldwin, he engaged in war with Robert the Frisian, who had usurped the engaged in war with Robert the Fishan, who had usurped the principality of Flanders. Meeting with indifferent success, he was obliged to conclude a peace with Robert, on which occasion he espoused Bertha of Holland, the latter's stepdaughter. For more than ten years, commencing in 1075, Philip was likewise involved in hostilities with William the Conqueror, which were only terminated by that monarch's death in 1087. It was, however, in the year 1092 that the chief incident of Philip's life occurred. Tired of his spouse Bertha, he shut her up in the castle of Montreuil, and married Bertrade, wife of the count of Anjou, who had left her husband and gone to reside with the French king. So shameful a breach of both law and morals justly covered Philip with odium, and stimulated the animosity of the church. He was successively excommunicated by two popes, at the councils of Autun and Clermont, but was eventually restored by the council of Paris, held in 1104. Bertha's divorce also implicated him in two wars, one with Robert the Frisian, and the other with Bertrade's husband, the count of Anjou. But before the close of his career, he associated with himself in the government his son Louis, known as Le Gros, who by his energetic conduct contributed to elevate the regal power from the degradation into which it had descended. Philip terminated his worthless life and dishonoured reign at Melun in 1108, at

the age of fifty-five.—J. J.
PHILIP II., surnamed AUGUSTUS, it is said, from his being born in the month of August, was the son of Louis VII. by his third wife Alice, daughter of the count of Champagne. Born in 1165, he was only fifteen years old when he ascended the throne, at his father's death in 1180. But his precocious ability enabled him, even at that early age, benttingly to wield the sceptre; and the eraft and ambition that formed the mainsprings of his character, began from the first to display themselves. His of his character began from the first to display themselves. chief object was the increase of the royal power, which in France had long degenerated to a shadow; and for the achievement of such an end he laboured unweariedly and successfully. That he strove to consolidate the monarchy and concentrate its influence by the subjection of the great fiefs and the effective control of his vassals, was, in the circumstances, a meritorious attempt; but no language is strong enough to stigmatize the atrocious persecution the Jews that marked the commencement of his reign. 1181 they were commanded to dispose of all their movable property and quit the kingdom for ever; all their real property was confiscated to the crown, and their synagogues were ordered to be converted into christian churches. Yet intolerance was the sin of the age, and Philip Augustus stood, in this respect, only on the same criminal level with his contemporaries. Philip's first wife same criminal level with his contemporaries. Philip's first wife was Isabella, niece of the count of Flanders. The latter personage, however, was soon alienated by the procedure of his royal relative, and combined with the other great vassals to curb, if possible, the growing influence of the crown; but in 1185 the arms of Philip proved victorious. A similar result attended his hostilities with the duke of Burgundy in 1186, and with Henry II. of England during the years immediately following. In 1191, having taken the cross, Philip accompanied Richard I. of England to the Holy Land. His stay there was of brief duration. The characters of the two sovereigns were dissimilar; and Philip's

jealousy of Richard's superiority as a soldier appears to have prompted his return to France. Though he had sworn on the gospels not to undertake anything against the interests of the English monarch in his absence he invaded Normandy and took several places; but being repulsed at Rouen, he concluded a peace for five years. In the interval having lost his wife, he married Ingeborg, sister of Canute VI., king of Denmark, whom nevertheless he soon divorced, and then espoused Agnes, daughter of the duke of Merania, a German noble. For this his kingdom was laid by the pope under an interdict, which was not removed until he consented to take back the Danish princess. The murder of Arthur of Brittany by his uncle John, king of England, gave Philip Augustus an opportunity of which he eagerly availed himself, to aggrandize the regal power. He summoned before him John, to answer for his crime, as a vassal of the crown of France; and on the refusal of the latter, he confiscated his fiefs, seizing Maine, Anjou, Poitou, and Normandy. The English monarch retaliated by forming a grand league against Philip, along with the Emperor Otho IV., the counts of Flanders and Boulogne, and the disaffected French barons; and not fewer than two hundred thousand were combined against the former, while seventy thousand formed the whole that he could bring into the Notwithstanding this great disparity of forces, Philip came off the victor. In a battle fought at Bouvines between Lille and Tournay in 1214, he totally defeated his adversaries. The last years of Philip's reign were spent in tranquillity, and devoted by him to effecting various public reforms and improvements. He died at Mantes in 1223, in the fifty-eighth year of Romance writers have sometimes metamorphosed his age. Philip Augustus into a chivalrous hero-falsely; for he was a stranger to knightly honour, and policy was the only god he worshipped .- J. J.

PHILIP III., surnamed LE HARDI, or the Bold, was the eldest son of Louis IX. (St. Louis), and was born in 1245. His father died during the last of his two unfortunate crusades, when besieging Tunis in the August of 1270; and in the French camp Philip was proclaimed as his successor. For two months longer the army remained in Africa; but peace having been made with the king of Tunis, the new sovereign returned to France, reaching Paris on the 21st May, 1271. His coronation at Rheims shortly followed; and Philip now directed his energies to the great object of his life, that of perfecting the work commenced by his predecessors, the more thorough subjugation of the nobles to the regal power. \*Circumstances largely favoured the furtherance of this design. Hardly had he been crowned when, by the death of his uncle Alphonse, he acquired the counties of Poitou, Auvergne, and Toulouse, the possessions of the latter; while events, arising out of the death of Thibaud II. at Trapani on his way from Tunis, ultimately gave Champague and Navarre to the French crown. In 1274 Philip married Mary, daughter of the duke of Brabant. During the earlier part of his reign his chamberlain, Pierre de la Brosse, formerly barber-surgeon to St. Louis, exercised considerable influence over his royal master; but the career of that personage was cut short by the usual destiny of favourites, and his downfall in 1278 terminated with his trial and execution. In 1283 Philip engaged in hostilities with Pedro III., king of Arragon. Pope Martin IV. had deposed this sovereign, and offered his crown to Charles of Valois, Philip's second son, on condition of its being held in or valois, Pfilip's second son, or condition of its being field in feudal subjection to the Holy see. By the advice of his bishops and barons Philip accepted the offer, and commenced war against Pedro. In 1285 he invaded Catalonia; but although he gained various successes in the field, at sea he suffered every disadvantage. There the admiral, Roger de Loria, maintained the supremacy of the Arragonese flag, and thus entirely neutralized the Everch managers, Catalonian invasion. Philip's army because of the Arragonese flag, and thus entirely neutralized the Everch managers, Catalonian invasion. the French monarch's Catalonian invasion. Philip's army, besides, was wasting away by disease; and in such disheartening circumstances he was compelled to retrace his steps to France, himself falling a victim to fever at Perpignan on the 5th of October, 1285.-J. J.

PHILIP IV., surnamed THE FAIR, was the second son of the preceding by his first wife, Isabella of Arragon, and was born in 1268. He succeeded his father in 1285, having previously married Jeanne, princess of Navarre, through whom he acquired a right to that crown. He was engaged in war during the greater part of his reign. His great rival was Edward I of England. In 1292 a quarrel took place between some Norman and English sailors, which led first to a kind of piratical war

for



